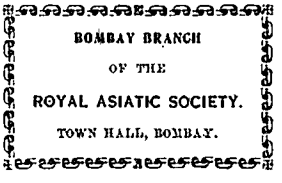
Administration Report
of the
Central Provinces
for the years
1887-88 & 1888-89

00133952



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

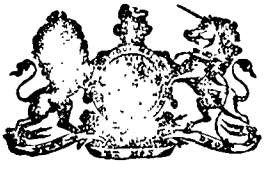
BY

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C. S. I., C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

133952

00133952



Nagpur:

December 1888.

PRINTED AT THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE PRESS.

1888.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page.
Chief Commissioner's tours	i
Weather and Crops	*ib.*
Prices	ii
Condition of the lower classes of the people	*ib.*
Vital Statistics	*ib.*
Revenue and Finance	*ib.*
District Administration	iii
Municipal Administration	*ib.*
District Councils and Local Boards	v
Police	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	vi
Prisons	vii
Civil Justice	viii
Registration	*ib.*
Survey and Settlement	*ib.*
Forests	x
Excise	xi
Education	*ib.*
Medical	xiii
Public Works	*ib.*
Feudatory States	xiv

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—Physical and Political Geography, &c.—

Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.	1
Historical Summary	*ib.*
Form of Administration	*ib.*
Character of Land Tenure	*ib.*
System of Survey and Settlement	*ib.*
Civil Divisions of British Territory	*ib.*
Changes in the Administration	*ib.*
Relations with Tributary States	*ib.*
Self-Governed Feudatories	2
Feudatory States under Government management	5
Non-Feudatory Zamindaris	8

CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land.—

Survey and Settlement	10
Waste Lands	11
Wards Estates	*ib.*

CHAPTER III.—Protection.—

Legislative Authority	13
Course of Legislation	*ib.*
Police	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	17
Prisons	20
Civil Justice	23
Registration	27
Municipal Administration	29
Military	31

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.— PAGE.

Agriculture	33
Weather and Crops	34
Horticulture	37
Forests	40
Mines and Quarries	43
Manufactures	44
Trade	*ib.*
Public Works	49
State Railways	50

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.—

A.—Revenue.—

Land Revenue	55
Opium	*ib.*
Salt	56
Stamps	*ib.*
Excise	*ib.*
Provincial Rates	57
Assessed Taxes	58
Forests	*ib.*
Registration	*ib.*
Tributes	59
Interest	*ib.*
Post Office	*ib.*
Law and Justice, Courts	60
Law and Justice, Jails	*ib.*
Police	61
Education	*ib.*
Medical	62
Scientific and Minor Departments	*ib.*
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	63
Stationery and Printing	*ib.*
Miscellaneous	64
Civil Works	*ib.*
Public Works Department Revenue	65

B.—Expenditure.—

Refunds and Drawbacks	66
Assignments and Compensations	*ib.*
Land Revenue	*ib.*
Stamps	67
Excise	*ib.*
Assessed Taxes	68
Forests	*ib.*
Registration	*ib.*
Post Office	*ib.*
General Administration	*ib.*
Law and Justice, Courts of Law	69
Law and Justice, Jails	70
Police	*ib.*
Education	72
Medical	*ib.*
Political	73
Scientific and other Minor Departments	*ib.*
Superannuation	74
Stationery and Printing	*ib.*
Miscellaneous	75
Famine Relief Charges	76
Civil Works	*ib.*
Public Works Department Expenditure	*ib.*

C.—Local Funds.—

PAGE.

Incorporated Local Funds 77
Patwari Fund ... ... *ib.*
Excluded Local Funds 79

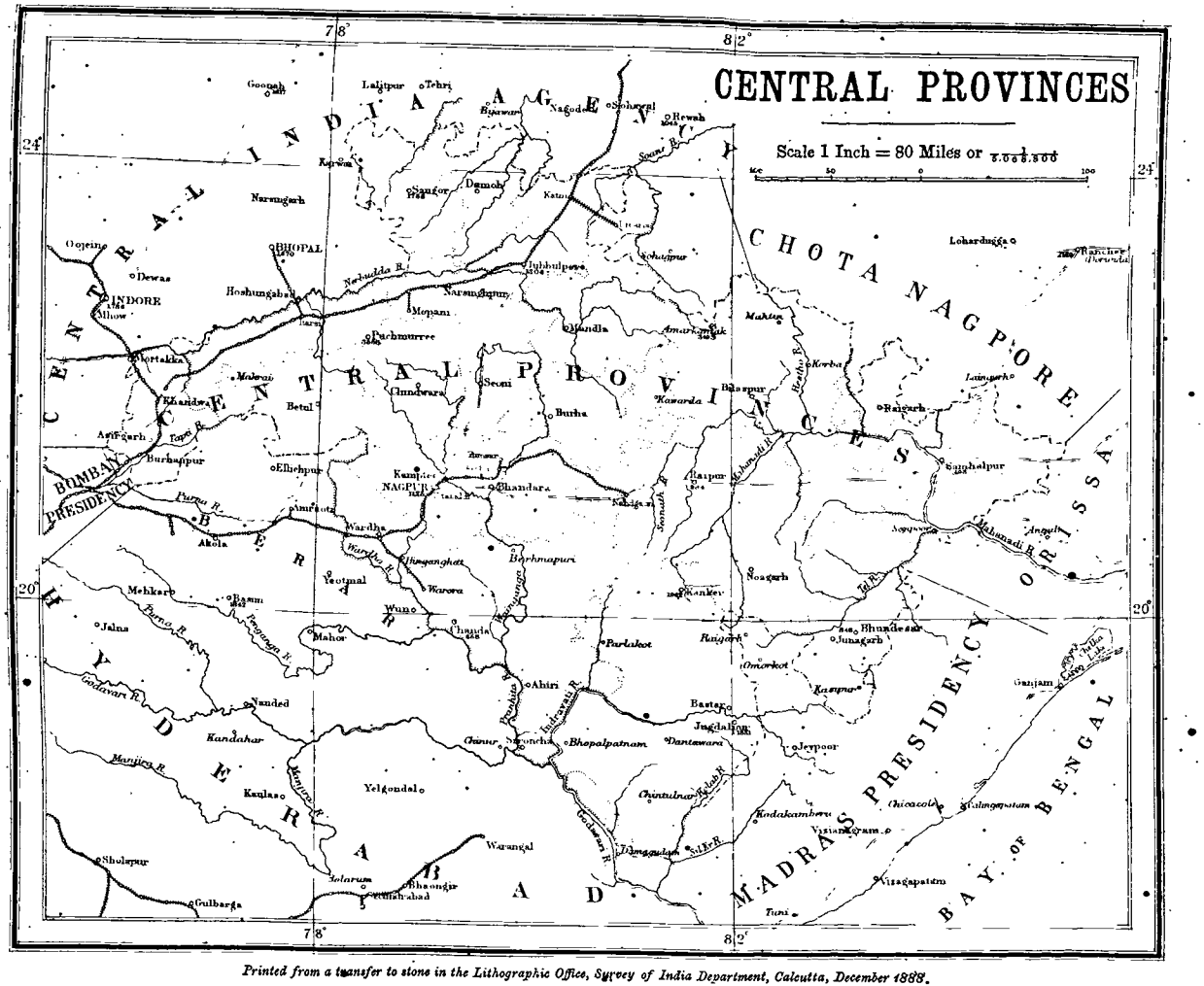
CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.—

Census 80
Births and Deaths ... ... *ib.*
Medical Relief 82
Treatment of the Insane 84
Lock Hospitals 85
Vaccination ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.—

Education 87
Literature and the Press 92
Literary Societies ... ... *ib.*
Arts and Sciences 93

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY 94



Printed from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1888.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1887-88.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1887 respecting the Judicial, Jail and Police Departments, and for the official year 1887-88 respecting other departments. The following General Summary deals with the same period.

Chief Commissioner's tours.

2. Mr. Mackenzie took charge of the office of Chief Commissioner on the 24th March 1887. During the hot weather and rains he visited the head-quarters of the Wardha, Bhandara, Chanda, Nimar, Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore districts; and the important tahsils of Warora, Hinganghat, Burhanpur and Harda. He also inspected the Warora and Umaria Collieries, the working of which is under the Central Provinces Administration. He spent the greater part of the rains at Nagpur. On the 15th November he began his cold weather tour and marched in the first instance from Pachmarhi through the Chhindwara and Seoni districts to Nagpur. Setting out again from Nagpur on the 11th December the Chief Commissioner visited the district head-quarters of Balaghat, and arrived in Raipur on the 16th. After a stay of some days in Raipur Mr. Mackenzie marched through the Raipur district to Sambalpur and thence to Bilaspur; thence by the Chilpi ghat through the Mandla district to Jubbulpore. From Jubbulpore the camp proceeded through the Damoh district to Saugor, which place was reached at the end of February. Early in March the Chief Commissioner was summoned to Calcutta to confer with the Government of India regarding various pending questions. In the course of the twelve months Mr. Mackenzie visited every one of the eighteen districts of the Province. He held durbars at eleven sudder stations, and took the opportunity of explaining to the people the policy of the Administration in regard to many important questions. He made the personal acquaintance of nearly all the subordinate officers, of most of the members of local bodies, and of the majority of the feudatory Chiefs and Zamindars.

Weather and crops.

3. The rain-fall of the year 1887-88 was abnormally heavy over the greater portion of the Province, the excess being mainly due to the large amount of rain which fell during the month of August. There was a good fall of rain in October which was of much benefit to the wheat sowings. The rice crop was an excellent one, but owing to excess of rain cotton was almost a complete failure, while the out-turn of juari and other autumn crops was poor. The wheat crop which was gathered in the spring of 1888 was the best that has been reaped during late years. The out-turn of linseed was not very good, the crop having suffered from excess of rain in the autumn and from damp in the winter months.

Prices.

4. The high prices of the two preceding years were maintained and continued to press on the poorer classes of the population during the greater portion of the year under report. By the close of the year the price of wheat had fallen considerably owing to the good harvest. Rice like wheat fell considerably in price and was obtainable during the latter portion of the year at rates which were considerably lower than those of the previous year, though still distinctly high compared with the rates which a good season produced in former years before the export traffic in grain attained its present dimensions. The price of juari, one of the food staples of the people, rose, and at the close of the year it was selling at rates which were considerably higher than those prevailing at the close of 1886-87.

Condition of the lower classes of the people.

5. During the course of the year a careful enquiry was made under the orders of the Government of India into the condition of the lower classes of the people, and a large amount of useful information on the subject was collected. In reporting the results of this enquiry, the Chief Commissioner drew attention to the deplorable amount of indebtedness among the agricultural classes, and pointed out that, although this is originally and chiefly due to extravagance and improvidence, the evil has been intensified by the action of the law Courts in giving to usurious contracts a force which would be denied them by the feelings of the people. The opinion formed by Mr. Mackenzie on the information collected was summed up in the following words :—

> "There is no doubt in these Provinces a great deal of poverty, but there is very little distress. The people are well fed, and the only section of them who can be said to be hard pressed for bare subsistence are the hill tribes, who are but little more provident than the beasts of the forests and have to undergo similar vicissitudes in daily food. The volume of wealth is rapidly increasing and there is no lack of employment for those who wish for it. If only more of the money which the Provinces are receiving reached the producers and less was intercepted by money-lenders and middlemen, the condition of the people might be described as prosperous. But over them hangs the grip of the usurer and the shadow of the Civil Courts."

Vital statistics.

6. The death ratio per *mille* of the population (according to the Census of 1881) was 32·70 compared with a mean ratio for the five preceding years of 31·86. There was less mortality, however, than in the preceding year. Compared with that year, the returns show a smaller mortality from cholera and fevers, and a larger prevalence of small-pox and bowel-complaints. The great majority of deaths are ascribed, as usual, to fevers. The birth ratio was 40·20 per *mille* of the population, compared with 37·79 in the preceding year, and a mean ratio for the five preceding years of 41·44. The returns show that the Satpura districts (Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul) are now recovering from the severe epidemic of fever which visited them in 1885, and the year was on the whole a more healthy one than that which preceded it. But, as already noticed, the poorest classes suffered from the continued pressure of high prices during the greater portion of the year, and in some districts insufficiency of food tended to produce a low condition of health among these classes.

Revenue and Finance.

7. The year 1887-88 was the first year of the new Provincial contract. The Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 70,63,675 and Rs. 69,45,590 respectively, as against the contract figure of Rs. 68,74,000 on both sides of the account, as explained in detail in Chapter V of Part II of the Report. The Provincial balances stood at Rs. 19,60,582 on the 1st April 1887, and at Rs. 20,78,667 on the 31st March 1888. The accumulation is partly due to

the fact that outlay upon roads was in large measure postponed until a complete scheme of communications for each district had been prepared, and partly to the Chief Commissioner's wish to keep sufficient funds in hand for a light Railway project which will establish communication between the high lands of Balaghat and the Nagpur-Bengal Railway. Revenue and Finance.

Arrangements have been made for the maintenance of a more sustained scrutiny of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure by the establishment of a financial section in the General Secretariat, in which applications for increased expenditure are examined and sanctions registered, and the monthly income and expenditure of the Province watched.

Another reform which was introduced during the year is the transfer of the control over the administration of the Income and Pandhri taxes to a special officer. This duty has been entrusted to the officer holding the appointment of Commissioner of Excise, &c. He has also been entrusted with the duty of controlling the consumption of stationery. As Comptroller of Miscellaneous Revenue and Stationery, he directs District officers in their administration of the taxes in question, in accordance with the general orders issued by the Chief Commissioner, prepares the annual Income tax and Pandhri reports for the Province, and checks all stationery indents and indents for printed forms. A general revision of the printing and stationery arrangements of the Province is now in progress.

8. Shortly after he had assumed charge of the Chief Commissionership it came to Mr. Mackenzie's notice that the position occupied by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in relation to various branches of the administration called for re-adjustment. Under the system in force, important orders might be, and often were, issued by the Heads of Departments to their local subordinates, of which the Deputy Commissioner had no knowledge. In the Police Department his position as head of the Police of the district and his responsibility for the efficiency of the force were not adequately recognized. In the Forest Department his responsibility extended to a portion only of the forests. In all Departments correspondence not unfrequently passed on matters affecting the public which the Deputy Commissioner never saw, and on which he had no opportunity of expressing an opinion. It was impossible for him to have that acquaintance with all that was going on in every department of public business, which is the first essential of success in district administration. His grip of the district was necessarily loose. It was accordingly laid down that the Deputy Commissioner must be regarded as the head of the district administration in all departments. It was ordered that he should see and have an opportunity of expressing his opinion on all questions, not being matters of a professional character or of mere departmental routine. It was further intimated that the Chief Commissioner would judge of the fitness of officers for the charge of districts and for promotion very largely by their success or failure in the direction and control of the district organization as a whole. The Chief Commissioner regards the reform, by which the District Officer has been restored to his proper place in the administrative scheme, as one of the most important measures which he has been able to carry through. District administration.

9. In reviewing the last Municipal Reports the Chief Commissioner made the following observations :— Municipal administration.

" Mr. Mackenzie has had opportunities of meeting many of the Municipal Committees, and has been struck with their general shrewdness and capacity, with the interest

Municipal administration.

which most of them take in Municipal affairs, and with the evident value which is set upon the privilege of membership. He is satisfied that in most towns the Committees are now composed of truly representative members in every way qualified to look after local interests, and that ere long, if District Officers do their duty as counsellors and supervisors, a sufficiently high standard of performance will generally be secured in all the more important centres. Here and there the Chief Commissioner has seen a tendency on the part of District Officers to disparage the non-official element and to monopolize municipal work even at headquarter stations, but such cases are now, he is glad to find, becoming more and more exceptional. In most districts the relations of the Deputy Commissioners and their Committees are all that could be desired: and in many it has been found practicable to reduce to a minimum the official element on the principal Boards. This cannot of course be done at present in backward towns; and if in any place, large or small, it is found that Sanitation, for instance, is falling off or not adequately improving, direct official representation must be strengthened without regard to theory. Mr. Mackenzie is himself entirely prepossessed in favour of Local Self-Government, because he knows the good work that can be done under its auspices; but he is not prepared to sacrifice the health and material well-being of the people to the maintenance of advanced forms of administration for which a town or locality is found not to be ripe. He is disposed to think that in some of the smaller towns of the Central Provinces more official interference and not less is what is really wanted. The reports of several of these towns leave the impression on his mind that a much simpler form of administration would be better suited to their requirements. In connection with the pending question of amending the Municipal law, this matter must receive consideration at the hands of Divisional and District Officers. What is urgently required is a system which would be suited equally to the larger villages which have now no local organization for sanitary and educational work, and to the small backward towns."

Since the close of the year the Chief Commissioner has prepared and submitted to the Government of India the draft of a new Municipal Act for the Central Provinces. It is styled "The Central Provinces Municipalities and Village Conservancy Bill." The concluding chapter deals with "Village Conservancy" and provides for the appointment—on the application of the Mukaddam and not fewer than ten of the other principal inhabitants of any village containing a population of not less than 300 souls—of village panchayats with powers to raise funds for the purposes of keeping the village in proper sanitary condition, of providing a wholesome water-supply for drinking, of maintaining village communication, and, if the inhabitants generally so desire, of aiding the village school. The rest of the Bill is designed to remedy defects in the existing Central Provinces Municipal Act (1873).

The "General Rules" issued by the Chief Commissioner for regulating Octroi administration, to which reference was made in last year's Report, have now been supplemented by a model Octroi Schedule, to which all Municipalities will be required to conform, subject to such modifications in detail as local circumstances may demand. Model Election Rules whereby, *inter alia*, the municipal franchise will be everywhere placed on a broad and liberal basis, and Model Rules for the conduct of business by Municipal Committees have also been prepared and circulated for opinion. In these particulars of Municipal administration there is need of greater uniformity of treatment on broad lines, and it is hoped that the Model Rules will serve to secure this.

District Councils and Local Boards.

10. The work done by these local bodies may be regarded on the whole with satisfaction. It varies a good deal in quality, depending largely on the energy of individual members. In referring in his review of the District Fund Local Improvement Reports for the past year to the irregularity of attendance at meetings of many of the members, the Chief Commissioner wrote as follows:—

> "The Chief Commissioner must acknowledge that the attendance at meetings of Councils and Boards is as yet very far from what it should be, but some native gentlemen have been found in every district who undoubtedly take an active share and display a keen interest in the performance of the duties entrusted to these bodies at no little sacrifice of their own ease, and he has no doubt that others will be drawn by their example and that their numbers will gradually increase. That a general and wide-spread interest in the scheme of Local Self-Government should be awakened at once was never expected. It must come gradually, and in spite of the irregular attendance so commonly reported, the out-look is by no means discouraging. With an established nucleus of men who are prepared to devote some portion of their time to the public good, there is every hope of the ultimate success of the scheme. Membership of the District Council is even now a coveted position, and in time it will become equally fashionable to take an active share in the proceedings."

The best work of the Boards has been done in the Educational Department. The management of all rural schools has since 1885 been entrusted to District Councils and Local Boards and these schools continue to make steady progress. The orders which have been issued with the object of stimulating local effort in the support and improvement of these and other schools are referred to below in the remarks on Education (paragraph 19 of this Summary). Village sanitation appears also to be receiving more attention. There is an immense field here for the exercise, for the good of the people, of all the influence possessed by the members of these local bodies, and the subject has been again specially commended to their attention. Since the close of the year it has been decided to introduce a change in the system of road construction and maintenance, of the responsibility for which District Councils as such will be relieved, as they have no competent agency at their disposal for the execution of public works. This agency will now be provided by the Administration. District Councils will, however, retain all their present powers of initiation and control in respect to local projects. They will decide on the works to be undertaken, settle their order of urgency and request the commencement of work.

Police.

11. The chief feature in the Police returns of the year is a large increase of petty burglaries and thefts reported, consequent upon the continued pressure of high prices on the lower classes of the population. There was also an increase in the number of serious offences against the person (1,203 against 1,160), but under this class there was a considerable decrease in the number of murders, of which there were 102 true cases against 125 in the previous year, and the Police were more successful in dealing with these cases than they were in that year. They were less successful, however, in dealing with attempts to murder and cases of culpable homicide. Police action in dacoity cases was far from satisfactory. Better results were, however, obtained in the detection of burglaries and thefts. The percentage of cognizable cases convicted to those investigated improved. On the other hand, the percentages of persons discharged to persons arrested, of persons put on trial to arrested, and of persons

Police. convicted to arrested declined. Although the general results of Police action, preventive and detective, are not nearly so good as could be wished, there are indications of improved administration, and the control of the Police over the criminal classes is fairly efficient. There has been more persistent effort on the part of District Superintendents of Police to instruct and control their men; and it is satisfactory to find that there was a large increase (1,136 against 943) in the number of persons against whom previous convictions were proved.

Reference has been already made to the steps taken to bring the District Police more thoroughly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, and to emphasize his responsibility for the efficiency of the force. In the Police Department this is the most important administrative measure of the year. The question of the maintenance of armed reserves at the head-quarters of certain districts has been under consideration, and since the close of the year the Government of India, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner, has sanctioned a scheme for enlisting all the clerical establishments under the Police Act in grades suitable to their pay and position, with a view of attracting men of better education into the force through this avenue. Recently too a scheme has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for establishing a system of regular communication between the Police and Jail Departments, with the object of securing the identification of old offenders, and bringing previous convictions to the notice of the Magistracy.

Criminal Justice. 12. The total number of offences brought to trial was 24,667 against 25,187 in 1886, and the most noticeable fact is that offences affecting the human body declined from 7,404 to 6,511, while offences against property increased from 9,770 to 11,145. Experience shows that when, as in the year under report, the poorest classes are pinched for food owing to high prices, they have neither the money nor the inclination to seek the aid of the Magistrate, and fewer complaints of petty assaults are taken to the Courts, while petty burglaries and thefts become more common. This is the explanation of the figures quoted. The percentage of persons convicted or committed for trial to persons tried was 60·3 against 58·2 in the preceding year. Work has been generally disposed of with promptitude. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment was large; in many of these cases a sentence of whipping would probably have been more appropriate. Although there was a satisfactory increase in the number of previous convictions brought to the notice of the Magistrates, their action in dealing with habitual offenders has in most districts been weak. There should be no hesitation in passing adequate sentences on offenders of this class.

The Chief Commissioner is anxious to relieve Tahsildars as much as possible of petty complaint cases by the establishment of a larger number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and steps have been taken to give effect to this aim. The Administration has for many years past received much assistance from Honorary Magistrates. Many of these gentlemen now possess considerable experience as Magistrates, and, where they have hitherto sat singly, they have been placed on the newly created Benches and entrusted with the very important duty of guiding their less experienced colleagues. They will at the same time continue to sit singly for the hearing of cases made over to them by the Deputy Commissioner, and will therefore not be deprived of the privilege of sitting alone, which is undoubtedly much valued by native gentlemen.

Criminal Justice.

The principle of recognizing the Deputy Commissioner as head of the District administration in all branches applies to the Judicial as well as to other departments. It has been laid down by the Chief Commissioner that his chief duty here is not to try a large number of cases himself, but to supervise the proceedings of the subordinate Courts, after distributing the work among all his subordinates according to their capacity and jurisdiction, in such a way as to make the most use of the total working power of the staff placed at his disposal. The Deputy Commissioner should keep on his own file important cases, especially any in which race feeling or caste prejudices are deeply moved, but should not devote much of his time to the trial of original cases of no particular importance.

Prisons.

13. The total jail population of the year was 20,181 against 18,410 in the previous year. The total number of convicts rose from 12,585 to 14,204, and their daily average from 3,455 to 3,531 – this notwithstanding the fact that 1,627 prisoners were released on account of Her Majesty's Jubilee. As already noticed, there was a large increase of petty crime in the Province owing to the continued pressure of high prices; and the first admissions were chiefly short-term prisoners, whose labour could bring no profit to the jails, and whose health, in many cases, was bad from the outset owing to their being insufficiently nourished. The ratio per cent of punishments to the total number of prisoners fell from 28·36 to 25·11, and the punishment returns indicate general improvement in discipline and sufficiently considerate treatment of the prisoners. Owing to the small number of Covenanted Medical Officers placed at the disposal of the Administration, most of the jails are in charge of officers of the Apothecary and Assistant Surgeon class, whose efficiency as Jail Superintendents cannot always be depended on. The average net cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners rose from Rs. 45-13-0 to Rs. 52-2-0. A rise in the cost of rations per head from Rs. 25-6-0 to Rs. 26-4-11, though partly due to a general rise in the price of food grains, was also partly due to the want of proper arrangements for laying in stores of grain when the market rates are most favourable, or for securing to the jails the benefit of a reasonable fixed price throughout the year. This matter has now received the special attention of Jail Superintendents, and Deputy Commissioners have been directed to co-operate with them in securing supplies on the system which is locally the most economical. The Administration must, however, face the fact that with the increasing facilities for export the prices of food grains in the Central Provinces must rise.

The daily average number of sick was 108·94 against 133·74 in the previous year, which is satisfactory. Deaths, however, were more numerous, and the death ratio per *mille* of average strength rose from 66·8 to 70·2. This was due to a severe outbreak of cholera in the Sambalpur Jail and to an epidemic of fatal jaundice in the Betul Jail. Excluding mortality from epidemics, the death ratio was 45·75 per *mille*. The health of the prisoners is a subject which has received very special attention during the year. Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, was deputed to inspect some of the jails and to advise on the subject of jail management in the Central Provinces generally The Chief Commissioner is greatly indebted to him for many valuable suggestions not only with regard to the health of the prisoners, but also with regard to the reorganization of establishments and other questions of jail management. Steps have been taken *inter alia* to place the manufacturing departments in the several jails on a proper footing.

Civil Justice.

14. There was a large and general increase of litigation in 1886, which has been followed in the year under report by a slight decrease. The fluctuations in different districts are for the most part unimportant. The general character of the litigation remains unaltered; 74 per cent of the suits did not exceed Rs. 50 in value and 85 per cent were for money or moveable property. The number of Tenancy suits—chiefly for arrears of rent—has risen (10,460 against 9,251), and grows steadily. Considering, however, that the mass of the population is agricultural, the number of these suits (9·4 per cent of the total litigation) cannot be regarded as large, and there appears to the Chief Commissioner to be no reason to apprehend that, exceptional cases excluded, and allowing always for diversity of interest, the relations between landlords and tenants in these Provinces are generally other than satisfactory. Small Cause Courts, Naib Tahsildars and Munsiffs disposed of 68·7 per cent of the original work, Tahsildars of 20·1 per cent and Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges of 11· per cent. Civil Judges relieved Deputy Commissioners of some of their appellate work. The expediency of relieving the Deputy Commissioners of three or four of the most heavily worked districts of Civil work entirely appears to the Chief Commissioner to be unquestionable. The obstacle to this reform is the insufficiency of the staff of qualified Assistants—and indeed of the staff of Assistants generally. Some of the best Assistants have been deputed to Settlement work and to appointments as Superintendents of Feudatory States, and it is difficult to fill up leave vacancies without ordering transfers which greatly impede work and throw it into arrears. The Chief Commissioner considers that some increase of the staff of Assistants cannot long be delayed. Meanwhile something has been done to facilitate the disposal of work by investing as many Assistants as possible with higher powers. The principle which the Chief Commissioner desires to see observed is to invest every Assistant with the highest powers, Civil and Criminal, which his training and qualifications render him competent to exercise, and to give the Deputy Commissioner the fullest discretion in distributing the whole of the work of the district among his subordinates.

Registration.

15. Satisfactory progress has been made in the Registration Department. The number of registrations increased from 25,695 (in the preceding year) to 27,545, and the Department is gradually extending the sphere of its operations. The gross receipts from this source were Rs. 83,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 42,706, giving a net income of Rs. 40,294 compared with Rs. 37,375 in the preceding year. Proposals for reducing the expenditure on Establishments and on the payment of Commission to registering officers, while at the same time increasing the facilities for registration, were considered and approved by the Chief Commissioner. Since the close of the year a new Schedule of Registration Fees has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Survey and Settlement.

16. In Sambalpur the cadastral survey by Patwari agency has been brought to a successful conclusion, and the whole of one Tahsil and a portion of the other Tahsil in this district have been assessed as well as surveyed. In Raipur the cadastral survey by Patwaris and in Bilaspur the cadastral survey by the Survey Department have made satisfactory progress, and in both districts assessment work has been pushed on. In other districts also good progress has been made in instructing Patwaris and in carrying out cadastral survey work through their agency. The Summary settlement of the Mandla district was put in hand. In laying out its programme of survey and settlement work, the Administration has kept in view the importance of securing the financial interests

Survey and Settlement.

of the State by timely re-settlements of districts or portions of districts in the order of expiry of their current settlements. The Mandla settlement falls in soon, and a summary re-settlement of this district has been undertaken now, so that the State may obtain at the earliest opportunity the benefit of the considerable rise which has occurred in the value of land and agricultural produce in Mandla since the last regular settlement.

The question of exempting agricultural improvements from assessment has been taken up during the year and settled. It was proposed by the Chief Commissioner that when the productive capacity of land has been increased by the making of a durable improvement, such increase should not be taken into account in asssessing the land at the next following settlement, and that certificates should be given to persons who in future make improvements of a permanent description, formally declaring such improvements to be free from assessment at the next settlement. This proposal was sanctioned by the Government of India, with the additional concession that in the case of specially costly works the period of exemption may be extended by special order. It is confidently expected that these concessions will have a marked effect in encouraging improvements.

Since the close of the year the orders of the Government of India have been obtained on the important question of the proportion of assets to be taken as revenue. It has been decided that the share of the Government shall not exceed 60 per cent except in cases where a larger percentage than this was taken at the last settlement, when a similar percentage may be taken subject to a maximum limit of 65 per cent. The Government of India has also intimated its approval of the system on which the revision of settlements is now being carried on in the Province.

In connection with the settlement of Sambalpur the Chief Commissioner obtained from the Government of India an important concession in favour of the gaontias (or hereditary village managers and lessees) of that district. These people were at the last settlement declared to possess proprietary rights only in their bhogra lands or home farm, the ownership of the rest of the village being reserved to Government. The gaontias were then made responsible for the collection of the land revenue of their villages, and in consideration of this were allowed to hold revenue free so much of their bhogra as represented in value the equivalent of 25 per cent on the ryoti assessment. As the orders stood, it was open to the Government at the present settlement to make the gaontias responsible for the increased revenue demand now being assessed, without giving them any actual increase in their own remuneration, except so far as this was involved in the increased value now put on the bhogra already held by them revenue free. It appeared to the Chief Commissioner that this arrangement was not fair to the gaontias, and that it was desirable to give them a direct interest in extending and improving the cultivation of their villages. The Government of India has now agreed that the gaontia's remuneration shall always amount to 25 per cent of the ryoti assessment of the village, whatever that may be. If the value of his bhogra at the rates of the present or any future settlement does not amount to that figure he will be paid the difference in cash out of the ryoti collections.

Survey and Settlement.

If his bhogra is valued at more than 25 per cent of the ryoti assessment he will be assessed himself only on the excess bhogra, after setting off the equivalent of the 25 per cent. In this way it will be the interest of the gaontia to make tanks and reclaim waste, as he will directly profit by such increased value. He will get also the full profit during the currency of the settlement of all extensions of cultivation.

The Settlement and the numerous questions both of principle and detail coming up in connection with it have occupied very much of the Chief Commissioner's time and attention during the year. It is believed that nearly every important matter of principle has now been decided, and the work is proceeding smoothly in all the districts under settlement. Ere long it will be possible to issue a complete Code of Rules for the guidance of the officers of the Department. The giving out of rents and revenue assessments, which is the real test of the success of a settlement from the point of view of the ryot and malguzar, has made considerable progress in several districts. So far the result has been surprisingly satisfactory; the individual assessments both of rent and revenue being accepted almost universally as moderate and just, while the increase in the gross Government demand is largely in excess of what was anticipated.

Forests.

17. Formerly the "First Class Reserved Forests" were in the separate charge of officers of the Forest Department, the "Second Class Reserves" being managed by Deputy Commissioners. Deputy Commissioners have now assumed control of the Forests of all classes in their districts, and the District Forest Officer is the Deputy Commissioner's Assistant for forest purposes. He is immediately responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for the proper management of all the forests of the district. An essential feature of the new scheme is that a Forest officer of the Controlling Staff should be posted to each district, but owing to the insufficiency of the Superior Staff, it has been necessary in some cases to place two districts for Forest purposes under a single Forest officer. While the District arrangements have been thus remodelled, the authority of the Conservator has been strengthened and extended in respect of all details of Forest management, which had hitherto been left very largely to the unprofessional control of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. The Reserved Forests are grouped in two main classes, namely (1) Reserves under strict conservation or to which it has been decided to extend strict conservation as soon as possible; (2) other Reserves, including areas selected from time to time for the introduction or extension of cultivation. The aim of the Administration is to bring by degrees under stricter management the whole of the area which is to be maintained as the permanent forest estate of the Government, while culturable lands not suited for permanent reservation as forest will be made available for colonization and the increasing demand for land of a growing population. The Forest Survey Branch began operations in these Provinces for the first time during the past year, parties being employed in two districts. The services of additional officers of the Superior Staff for the preparation of working plans have been applied for, but the Government of India has not yet been able to supply them. Meanwhile work in this important branch of forest business cannot progress.

The Forest Revenue of the year was Rs. 10,93,369, and the expenditure Rs. 5,26,496, giving a surplus of Rs. 5,66,873. The surplus in the previous

year was Rs. 4,58,118. Considerable progress has been made during and since the close of the year in breaking up the District Forests into convenient ranges, in revising forest rates and the arrangements for collecting the forest revenue, in restricting the commutation system, in affording special protection to a larger number of the more valuable species of timber, and in strengthening establishments so far as funds admit. The demands on all sides for increased establishment are, however, much larger than can be satisfied immediately. Grazing rates have been generally raised. An enhancement of these rates was urgently demanded in certain districts in order to protect the forests from excessive grazing. The results of fire protection, general and special, have been satisfactory. Every endeavour will be made, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, to bring a larger area year by year under special protection. Forests.

18. The gross Excise revenue was Rs. 25,40,245 and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,76,707, giving a net revenue of Rs. 22,63,538, compared with a net revenue in the preceding year of Rs. 25,01,392. This serious decrease was chiefly due to the very unfavourable circumstances under which the sales of the Excise monopolies for the year under report were held. The failure of harvests led to a contraction in the auction bids. There has also been a diminished consumption of opium and ganja during the year under report, with a corresponding diminution of revenue from the sale of these drugs. No change of any importance was introduced in the system under which the excise on spirits and drugs is taken and their consumption controlled. But existing arrangements in all districts were carefully examined, and modifications of them have been ordered where necessary, the effects of which will not be apparent until the close of the current year. Special steps have also been taken to check the smuggling of opium into the Central Provinces from the Native States of Indore and Bhopal. Other matters which have been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration are the restrictions required in Zamindaris to check the excessive consumption of spirits, and the assimilation of the Excise arrangements in the Feudatory States to those obtaining in the Khalsa. Excise.

19. The Education Department continues to make steady progress. Since 1881-85 the number of schools has increased from 1,809 to 1,892, the number of pupils from 99,010 to 1,03,673, average attendance from 66,986 to 74,930 and fee income from Rs. 52,193 to Rs. 64,589. There has been a similar advance in the number of passes by the various standards of examination ranging from the "Lower Primary" to the "B. A." This clearly indicates that the progress has been general. The expenditure during the year on Primary schools was Rs. 3,76,300, on Secondary schools Rs. 1,31,222, and on University education Rs. 42,569. Public funds are expended chiefly on Primary education. This has always been the rule in the Central Provinces, and the practice is in accordance with sound principle. Education.

On the introduction of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act of 1883, the charge of all Primary schools in rural tracts was entrusted to the Local bodies constituted under the Act. Government schools situated in Municipal towns, where the Act does not apply, continued, however, to be managed as heretofore by the Education Department. It is the aim of the Administration to enlist local interest and local effort in promoting education, and rules have

Education.

now been issued the object of which is to facilitate the transfer of these schools to the management of Municipal Committees. The transfer of the direct charge of schools from the Department to local bodies or private agency is the first step in the process of gradually making these institutions—especially those of the higher classes—more and more independent of State aid. There are in these Provinces some excellent schools, which had their origin entirely in private effort, and are most successfully managed by private native agency. These schools are an example of what Native gentlemen of influence can do to excite popular interest and evoke private liberality in support of local educational institutions.

Experience shows that District Councils are only too eager to divert the funds at their disposal to educational purposes, which indicates that education is a matter of real interest to the people. It has been found necessary indeed to limit the educational expenditure of the Councils *from public funds*, as there was an evident tendency to devote to education an undue share of these funds to the neglect of local works. It has been intimated to these bodies that funds must be raised locally for improving existing schools or opening new ones, if these objects cannot be effected without exceeding the income derived from the Education cess, the fixed Provincial contribution and school fees. Any additional expenditure must be met from private sources. The sums at present paid by Native gentlemen for the education of their boys are comparatively insignificant. Though there has been a satisfactory increase of fee receipts of late years, the income from this source and from private liberality is capable of larger development, and it will certainly develope with the growing appreciation of the value of a good education. The future of Education depends largely, in short, on private interest in it and on private effort.

Special steps have been recently taken to stimulate the study of physical science and to advance the cause of technical education. Provision has been made in the school curricula for the systematic teaching of elementary physics, and drawing will be compulsory in Lower Primary schools and optional in the higher classes. Boys who have an aptitude for drawing can, if they wish, pursue this study in the higher classes, while those who have no such aptitude can abandon it when they have passed out of the Primary stage. The study of physical science, of drawing and surveying, will be encouraged by prizes, by preference in the award of scholarships, and by special certificates. The study of the Agricultural Primer is to be similarly encouraged. Science and Drawing masters have been specially sanctioned for certain schools. All Normal school-pupils will be taught drawing and will themselves teach it in the schools to which they are sent out. Instruction in drawing will in this way become general. In addition to these engrafted alterations in the ordinary educational course, special Engineering and Agricultural classes have been opened, and encouragement will be given to the study of Law. Lastly, technical studentships tenable at Railway workshops and the Collieries have been substituted for the stipendiary apprenticeships hitherto offered. All this is an important departure in the educational policy of the Administration.

The subject of discipline and moral training has also been under the special consideration of the Chief Commissioner, and steps have been taken to enforce these, so far as they can be enforced by rule. A circular has been issued

by the Inspector-General of Education, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, pointing out to local bodies the importance of training boys in good habits, and explaining how discipline may be enforced and good habits formed by attention to various details in school management and ordinary school life. It is generally admitted, however, that the success attainable in this direction depends chiefly on the character of the teachers employed, and it should be the object of all who are interested in the progress of sound education to secure the services of teachers the value of whose intellectual qualifications is enhanced by the possession of high moral principles. Education.

20. Most of the dispensaries in the Province are managed by local bodies. Attendance at them increases steadily and their popularity grows. The Staff of Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries is provided and paid for by the Administration, other expenditure being found by the local bodies to whom their general management has been entrusted. They are primarily charitable institutions for the relief of the sick poor, but they are also much resorted to by well-to-do persons, and steps have been taken to require from such persons some payment for medicines dispensed to them. It is only fair that those who can afford to do so should contribute to the support of the dispensaries where there are treated, purely gratuitous relief being confined to the poor. Subscriptions to dispensaries still fall far short of what might be expected. During the course of the year the Chief Commissioner took occasion to point out that natives of India attach much significance to the public recognition of private liberality, and suggested that tablets commemorating special acts of liberality might very suitably be put up on the walls of the public institutions benefitted thereby. The endowment of a bed in a dispensary could for instance be most appropriately commemorated in this way. If local bodies exert themselves in the matter, the Chief Commissioner has little doubt that native gentlemen of means, many of whom are well known to be charitably disposed, will be found ready to give their liberal support to the local dispensary. The separate endowment of dispensaries which are managed by local bodies has, moreover, been now authorized, so that donations to these institutions need not be merged in the General Municipal or District Fund. Formerly the rule was that such donations must first be credited to the General Fund, and it was believed that this rule had the effect of discouraging subscriptions, for intending subscribers feared that their contributions might not be devoted to the special purpose for which they were made. Medical.

The working of the Vaccination Department continues to be satisfactory. Operations have increased, and the popular prejudice against vaccination is gradually disappearing. The most important measure of the year was the reorganization of the Vaccination Staff in the Chhattisgarh Division. The Zamindaris, and as regards Superintending charges the Feudatories also of that Division, are embraced in the new scheme.

21. In the Public Works Department the chief measures under consideration during the year have been the preparation of programmes of district road work and the reorganisation of the department on lines adapted to the financial position and requirements of the Province. In every district the wants of trade and of the local administration have now been carefully considered, and a scheme of communications has been settled in correspondence with the Civil officers and the District Council which will when complete link every Public Works.

Public Works.

important mart and village to the Tahsil or district head-quarters and to the Railway. The existing roads which are to be regularly maintained have been scheduled and the annual amount required for each class of road determined. The District Councils will in future have to provide for proper maintenance before undertaking new works. It has been decided which roads are (as funds become available) to be raised in class, and the new lines of road necessary to complete the district scheme have been generally settled. Arrangements for surveying all lines of road that are to be improved or constructed are now being made. The poverty of the Province makes the general construction of metalled and bridged roads impossible. A few of the most important Provincial lines will be kept up as roads of this class, but the standard road for the immediate future will be an improved fair weather road, having all ghâts and steep places eased off, river and nallah crossings made practicable, and bad sections (only) metalled or laid with moorum (gravel). The whole inland traffic of the Province ceases during the rains, and roads of the class indicated are quite good enough for the traffic of the cold and dry seasons. In this way the small resources of the Province will be utilised to the best advantage. The road programme will also form the basis of a complete scheme of famine works in each district.

Special orders were issued during the year for bringing works executed by local bodies under professional inspection. Hitherto even when a Public Works subordinate was posted in the immediate vicinity of a local work he was content to ignore its existence. Now regular reports on all works above a certain minimum value are required. This policy will during the current year be carried further, as experience has shown that the funds at the disposal of District Councils are too small to enable them to entertain adequate executive agency. The Chief Commissioner has done away with all road tolls which existed only for the purpose of raising tax on traffic and were not imposed with direct reference to service rendered. The loss to Provincial revenues is small, while the relief to traffic is very considerable.

The management of the Warora and Umaria Collieries adds largely to the Chief Commissioner's work and responsibilities in the Public Works Department. The whole establishment and organization of each of these undertakings has undergone a thorough revision, resulting in large immediate savings and the prospect of a greatly increased out-turn. The management of both is now in the hands of a practical Mining Engineer of long experience, but the other arrangements have only been completed since the close of the year under report, and further notice of them will be deferred to next year.

The management of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway passed from the hands of the Chief Commissioner into that of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. Rapid progress is now being made with the through line from Nagpur to Calcutta.

Feudatory States.

22. There are fifteen Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, one of these (Makrai) being in the Nerbudda and the rest in the Chhattisgarh Division. Nine of these in the Chhattisgarh Division, *viz.* Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh, Kankar, Bustar, Kalahandi, Patna, Sonpur and Sarangarh, had been placed under the supervision of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh

Feudatories before the close of the year, and Rehracole has since been added to his charge. The remaining States are under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in which they lie. Feudatory States.

The sanction of the Government of India was obtained during the course of the year to the revision of the Feudatory tributes. These were fixed in 1867-68 for a period of 20 years, and are an Imperial asset. They have now been fixed at reasonably enhanced figures for a further period of 20 years. Six States are still under Government management in consequence of the minority or gross misrule of their Chiefs. These are Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Sakti and Kawardha. In five more—Bustar, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan, Sonpur and Rehracole—it has been found necessary, owing to serious mismanagement, to call on the Chiefs to appoint in each State a competent Diwan, who carries on the administration in the name of the Chief and is responsible for the management. The Diwans so employed in Bustar and Nandgaon are Extra-Assistant Commissioners whose services have been lent to those States. In Chhuikadhan a selected Tahsildar is so employed. Only four States are administered wholly by their own Chiefs. This is not at first sight a gratifying picture. But the action of Government in managing or securing an efficient administration in these States has undoubtedly been attended with the best results, not only for the people residing in them, but also for the Chiefs themselves. The general progress which the States under direct management are making, and the special steps taken in them to improve the revenue administration, to define the rights of the gaontias (hereditary village lessees) so that they may be secured against arbitrary ejectment and arbitrary exactions imposed under the name of *nazarana*, and to administer impartial justice, must result in permanent benefit to the people, while the Chiefs themselves can at least appreciate the advantages of a steady income. The thorough acquaintance with the circumstances of these Feudatories which the Administration is now acquiring will facilitate their superintendence in the future when, as the Chief Commissioner hopes, it may be found possible for Government to relax the extent and strictness of the control which it exercises at present. The people are learning the objects aimed at by the British Government, and confidently look to the local officers of Government for redress in any case of oppression or injustice. On the Chiefs themselves, some of whom are personally almost beyond reform, the firm policy of Government has had important results for good. They all realize more than they did—and some of them realize very clearly—that Government will not commit the interests of large bodies of people to incompetent or unprincipled rulers. The effect is seen in the arrangements that some of them are now making to have their sons educated and fitted for their future position, and in the much greater readiness now shown by most of them to seek the advice of the officers of Government. By degrees too it is hoped that the selfish policy hitherto so characteristic of these petty Feudatories, under which the revenues of the State are squandered on the personal support and gratification of the Chief and his family, with their retainers, will give place to a more enlightened administration, an adequate share of the revenues being devoted to the maintenance of well-organized public establishments and to the construction of roads and other public improvements.

JUBBULPORE :
The 6th December 1888.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference :—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.
2.—Historical Summary.
3.—Form of Administration.
4.—Character of Land Tenure.
5.—System of Survey and Settlement.
6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. A. Mackenzie, C. S., C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

8.—Relations with Tributary States.

Appointment of Political Agent.

3. As was the case last year, six* of the fifteen Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces continued under Government management throughout the year under report. It was noticed in last year's report that the necessity for a closer supervision over the Feudatories generally than Deputy Commissioners unassisted were able to give had led to the creation of the appointment of Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. Mr. Berry, C. S., C. I. E., took charge of this appointment on the 29th April 1887. His supervision was at first restricted to 6 States, viz.—Bastar, Kanker, Kalahandi, Patna, Sarangarh, and Sonpur, the charge of the remaining Feudatories of Chhattisgarh remaining as before with the District Officers under the control of the Commissioner of the Division. At the close of the year it was decided to add the States of Khairagarh, Nandgaon, and Chhuikhadan in the Raipur district to the Political Agent's charge, as it was thought advisable to afford some relief to the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, which is a very heavily worked district, and the additional work could be undertaken without difficulty by the Political Agent.

*Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Kawardha and Sakti.

Revision of tributes.

The tributes of the Chhattisgarh Feudatories were fixed in 1867 for a period of 20 years. They are an Imperial asset. It was expressly contemplated at that time that after the lapse of 20 years the circumstances of the country might have so changed as to warrant a reasonable enhancement of the tributes then imposed. It was stipulated in the Feudatory Sanads that the tributes would be liable to periodical revision, and it was on this understanding that the Chiefs were granted their present independent status. That there has been an enormous increase in the revenue of these States from the opening out and general progress of the country is beyond dispute. The Railway has already done much for some of them and will ere long do more. It will, as it

extends eastwards, open out others that are still backward. Proposals for the revision of the tributes based on the increased resources of the States were submitted to the Government of India and sanctioned during the year under report. For special reasons, Kanker was temporarily exempted from the payment of tribute at the settlement in 1867, and it has been decided that this exemption should continue until the next succession. It has also been decided that in view of the remoteness and other peculiar conditions of Bastar, the tribute now paid by that State should remain unchanged until the next succession. The revised tributes payable for the current year are noted in the summary of events for each Feudatory which is given below. The total so payable amounts in round numbers to Rs. 2,30,000.

8 *a*.—*Self-Governed Feudatories.*

4. *Makrai* (Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad).—This State appears to be fairly well managed and no complaints of any importance have been received. The country is for the most part hilly and wild, and the population is largely composed of Gonds and Kurkus.

Area in square miles	...	215
Population	...	22,009
Income	... Rs.	37,200
Tribute	...	*Nil.*

5. *Bastar* (Political Agent).—The late Diwan, Mr. Krishna Rao, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was relieved of the charge of his office by Mr. Ganpat Rao Gokhle, who is also an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, in March last. The former had proved himself a capable and energetic Diwan, but was impatient of control and wanting in judgment. He had lost the confidence of the Political Agent and the Commissioner, and it was accordingly determined to select another officer for the post. There is every hope of the relations between the Raja and the new Diwan proving harmonious. Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was Rs. 1,27,300, and the expenditure Rs. 1,36,900, of which Rs. 29,500 were spent in repayment of debt. The balance in the State Treasury at the close of the year was Rs. 1,04,000 in round numbers. A summary re-settlement of the Land Revenue has been made as a temporary measure, and the principles on which a revision of a more permanent character should be made are under consideration. Revenue-free grants of villages have been very numerous, and careful enquiry is necessary into the circumstances under which they were made. The Police and Forest establishments were strengthened. The forests are very valuable and their management demands special attention. The Political Agent visited the State in March last, and considerable progress has been made in introducing order into the administration of public affairs. The Raja is thoroughly well disposed and friendly. The construction of a new jail, the opening of new schools, and the improvement of the road from Raipur to Bastar are under consideration.

Area in square miles	...	1,362
Population	...	196,248
Income	... Rs.	1,27,300
Tribute	... „	3,056

6. *Kanker* (Political Agent).—The Political Agent visited the State in February 1888 and enquired into the various branches of the administration. He found that the Chief, Raja Narhur Deo, takes an active and intelligent interest in the work of his State, and

Area in square miles	...	639
Population	...	63,610
Income	... Rs.	54,400
Tribute	...	*Nil.*

personally conducts the trial of civil and criminal cases, the depositions being recorded in his presence, and the finding being passed in accordance with his own orders. The administration of the State, though not elaborate, appeared to the Political Agent to be considerate and just. The income of the year is returned at Rs. 51,400 and the expenditure at Rs. 52,550. Land revenue and Nazarana brought in Rs. 17,400. The current Land Revenue Settlement is for the seven years commencing in 1884. The demand is fixed at so much per plough. There is a maximum plough rate of Rs. 10. The forests are protected by the reservation of certain kinds of timber which cannot be cut without special permission and on payment of a fee varying with the class of log cut. Of the total expenditure Rs. 15,000 were spent on personal expenses and charity, and Rs. 29,000 are shown as paid in liquidation of debt, from which the Chief is now nearly free. The people of the State appear to be contented under the Raja's rule.

7. *Khairagarh* (Political Agent).—At the close of the year the control of this State was transferred from the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur to the Political Agent. During the year 1887-88 it was under the Deputy Commissioner. The revision of the Land Revenue Settlement has now been completed, bringing an annual increase of revenue of about Rs. 18,000. The Chief is about to grant a protected status to those of his gaontias who are entitled to it under conditions similar to those prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for adoption in similar cases elsewhere. There had been some dissatisfaction among the gaontias of one pargana owing to the revision of settlement, but this has now been removed by the prospect of the grant of a protected status to those who have earned it. Forest management is attended to, certain kinds of timber being protected from cutting without special permission and payment, and certain areas being altogether closed against cutting. Deducting nominal items from both sides of the account, the income is returned at Rs. 1,68,700 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,86,800, the latter exceeding the former by Rs. 18,000. The balance in the State Treasury at the close of the year was Rs. 36,800. The personal expenses and allowances of the Raj family amounted to Rs. 38,000, in addition to a considerable outlay on buildings of a private character returned as public works expenditure. The expenditure on public works proper, especially on roads, might well be increased, and the Chief's attention has been drawn to this matter. The re-organization of the Police force is under contemplation. The Educational and Medical requirements of the people meet with fair attention. The Chief is attending to the education of his sons, and, though naturally a man of somewhat narrow views, shows himself ready to listen to advice, takes an interest in the affairs of his State, and appears desirous of dealing fairly with his subjects. His administration during the year has been generally satisfactory.

Area in square miles	...	940
Population	...	166,138
Income	...	Rs. 1,68,700
Revised tribute	...	„ 70,000

8. *Nandgaon* (Political Agent).—At the close of the year the control of this State was transferred from the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur to the Political Agent. During the year the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur held charge. On the death of the late Chief, about 5 years ago, the administration of the State was entrusted to the young Chief's mother, aided by the Diwan, Govind Rao, the trusted adviser of the late Chief. This arrangement was to continue until

Area in square miles	...	905
Population	...	154,339
Income	...	Rs. 2,35,300
Revised tribute	...	„ 70,000

the young Chief Raja Balram Dass had shown himself fitted to carry on the administration himself. Complaints against the Diwan became frequent and doubts were entertained of his fairness in administering justice. These culminated in the disclosure of a case of murder in the suppression of which the Diwan was believed to have aided. The enquiry made in connection with this case revealed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs generally. The Diwan was dismissed, and it was decided to appoint in his place an officer of approved service under Government. Tahsildar Gundyah was so appointed temporarily, and Mr. Yado Madho Rao, formerly in charge of the Sarangarh State, was afterwards selected for the appointment permanently. He took charge of his duties as Diwan in January last. The business of the State is carried on in the young Chief's name, but the responsibility rests with the Diwan acting under the guidance and control of the Political Agent and the Commissioner of the Division. It is a principal part of his duty to associate the Raja with him and train him to the work of managing the State. Every branch of the administration is now being examined with a view to the introduction of the necessary reforms. Since the close of the year the Police force has been re-organized, and preparations are being made for a summary settlement of the land revenue.

9. *Chhuikhadan* (Political Agent).—At the close of the year the control of the State was transferred from the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur to the Political Agent. During the past year it was under the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur. The late Chief, Mahant Lachman Dass, died in December last and was succeeded by his son Mahant Sham Kishore Dass. The latter had, however, for some years before been virtually the ruler of the State. About the time of his father's death it was brought to light that Mahant Sham Kishore Dass had committed a gross act of injustice by threatening certain malguzars with eviction from their villages unless they paid up very heavy fines, inflicted because they had brought to the notice of the authorities certain exactions on the part of the Chief. The men paid the fines in order to escape eviction. Enquiry showed that this policy of intimidation was not uncommon in Chhuikhadan, and the Chief was called on to make amends to the men he had injured, to abolish the nazarana system guaranteeing his gaontias against unwarrantable eviction, and to appoint an approved Diwan to assist him in carrying out the necessary reforms in the administration of the State, the affairs of which were found to have been grossly mismanaged. He has recently accepted as Diwan a Tahsildar of approved service, and has also come to amicable terms with the malguzars he had wronged and promised amendment of his ways generally. The whole administration of the State will now be carefully examined by the Diwan under the guidance of the Political Agent. About Rs. 10,000 were expended during the year in repayment of debt from which the Chief reports he is now entirely free.

Area in square miles	...	174
Population	...	32,979
Income	...	Rs. 50,400
Revised tribute	...	„ 15,000

10. *Sonpur* (Political Agent).—Early in the year a letter was addressed to the Chief pointing out that his administration had been proved by a succession of reports to be unsatisfactory in every branch. The steps he should take to improve it were indicated, and he was advised to apply for the appointment as his Diwan of a Native officer who had been trained in the service of Government. After some delay the Chief

Area in square miles	...	903
Population	...	173,180
Income	...	Rs. 48,000
Revised tribute	...	„ 9,000

acted on the advice offered to him, and Banmali Misr, Tahsildar in the Patna State, was appointed Diwan. The Political Agent visited the State in December 1887 and drew up a detailed scheme of the reforms required in each department. Among other things the scale of Establishments was revised. The Chief accepted the Political Agent's suggestions and considerable improvement may now be confidently expected if the Chief, who has an over-weening sense of his own importance, will work loyally with the Diwan on the lines laid down for their guidance. Hitherto public improvements have been altogether neglected, the revenues of the State being mostly spent on the personal support and gratification of the Chief and his family.

11. *Bamra* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—Raja Sudhal Deo has earned the reputation of being the most enlightened of all the Feudatory Chiefs. He decides important cases with the help of assessors, takes a personal interest in all branches of the administration, and has managed to keep his people satisfied with his rule. He is now engaged in revising the Land Revenue Settlement. The last settlement was made about 15 years ago and was of a summary character. The present settlement is a more elaborate one. The cultivated land is being measured on what is known as the Cuttack system, and is divided for assessment purposes into four classes. The State is fairly provided with roads, schools and dispensaries, and vaccination is carried on by two Vaccinators under a Superintendent. The construction of a feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is contemplated.

Area in square miles	...	1,088
Population	...	81,286
Income	...	Rs. 34,000
Revised tribute	...	„ 1,500

12. *Rehracole* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—It was noted in last year's report that the Chief was old, blind and heavily indebted, and that owing to his personal decrepitude and the existence of friction and intrigue, the administration of the State was far from satisfactory. It was found necessary to bring home to the Chief the unfortunate results to his people of such a state of affairs. Believing him to be a fairly well-intentioned, though incapable, ruler the Chief Commissioner was unwilling to recommend his removal from power. He was accordingly informed that, in the interests of his people, it was necessary that he should rid himself of his evil advisers, and appoint a Diwan to be approved by the Chief Commissioner who would carry on the whole administration of the State in the Chief's name under the direction and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. In this arrangement lay the only hope of extricating the Chief from his financial difficulties, and placing the affairs of the State on a workable footing. After some delay the Chief accepted this arrangement and appointed by Sanad as his Diwan a Government Pensioner, Bandeo Bohidar, then in the service of the Raja of Bamra. This officer assumed charge of his duties in March last, and the various branches of the administration are now being examined.

Area in square miles	...	833
Population	...	17,750
Income	...	Rs. 11,400
Revised tribute	...	„ 800

8*b*.—*Feudatory States under Government management.*

13. *Patna* (Political Agent).—The State was immediately administered during the year under review by a resident Superintendent (Mr. Trimbak Rao Sathe) under the control of the Political Agent. Formerly there was no separate Superintendent for Patna. The

Area in square miles	...	2,399
Population	...	251,959
Income	Rs.	83,600
Revised tribute	„	8,500

minor chief, Raja Ram Chandar Deo, still attends the Rajkumar School at Jubbulpore, and has made fair progress in his studies and in manly accomplishments. His uncle, Lal Dalganjun Singh, assists in the administration of the State by taking a large share of the Judicial work. Excluding nominal items, the income in round numbers was Rs. 83,600, and the expenditure Rs. 79,000. The balance in the State Treasury at the close of the year was Rs. 82,300. The land revenue was collected with ease through the Tahsil establishment. Formerl y it was collected through the Police. Steps are being taken to secure the rendition of annual village papers, to settle and demarcate the boundaries of all villages and of the State forests, and to enquire into the rights of the village gaontias throughout the State with a view to granting a protected status to those entitled to it. Good progress has been made with these important measures. The sum spent on public works was insignificant, but arrangements have been made for imporving one important road and erecting public offices at head-quarters during the current year. The manner in which the administration of the State has been conducted by the Superintendent under the control of the Political Agent has been very satisfactory.

14. *Kalahandi* (Political Agent).—This State was formerly administered directly by the Political Agent. His duties are now confined to supervision, and a Superintendent (Rao Sahib Gopinath Guru) has been in direct charge during the past year. The minor Raja, Raghu Kishor Deo, is a pupil in the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore where he is making fair progress. The Ranis of the family reside at Bhowani Patna, the chief place in Kalahandi, and are always ready to listen to and act in the advice offered them by Government officers. Excluding nominal items the income of the year was Rs. 1,10,500 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,28,700 including a sum of Rs. 22,800 paid in liquidation of debt, Rs. 8,900 expended in connection with the ceremony of investing the young Chief with the sacred thread, and about Rs. 15,000 spent on public works of permanent utility. Large land revenue arrears have been an unpleasing feature in the annual reports of this State since it came under management. The books have now been cleared of these outstandings up to the end of 1885-86, and the unrealizable outstandings of 1886-87 will shortly be written off. The settlement of the land revenue made in 1884-85 was taken as the basis of the settlement concluded for the three years ending 1887-88. A revision of this settlement has been lately undertaken and is now almost complete; when sanctioned, it will extend over a further period of three years. The object of the revision is to remove inequalities which further experience in the administration of the land revenue has shown to exist. Reductions are to be made in the case of villages where recurring default shows that the demand is too heavy. On the other hand slight enhancements will be made where the present assessment is unduly light. The opportunity is being taken to prepare rent-rolls showing the rent payable by each cultivator. This will prevent disputes. Except in the hill tracts, a light cess is to be taken, in addition to the ordinary land revenue, to meet Education, Vaccination, and other like charges. The unliquidated debts amount to about Rs. 77,000, which is being paid off gradually.

Area in square miles	...	3,745
Population	...	224,348
Income	Rs.	1,10,500
Revised tribute	,,	12,000

15. *Sarangarh* (Political Agent).—Mr. Raghonath Rao assumed charge of the duties of Superintendent of this State in December 1887 from Mr. Yado Rao, who was transferred to Nandgaon in the capacity of Diwan. Both officers are reported to have done excellent work. The Raja, Bhawani Pertab Singh, who is still young, takes part in the administration of the State, exercising Judicial powers both in Criminal and Civil cases. He is not possessed of much natural ability, but appears anxious to learn and fit himself for larger powers. Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was Rs. 30,520 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,660, of which a sum of over Rs. 16,000 was spent on public works of permanent utility. The balance in the State treasury at the close of the year was about Rs. 18,000. The revision of the Land Revenue Settlement referred to in last year's report has added materially to the resources of the State, the finances of which are in a satisfactory condition. Forest administration has received special attention, and proposals for the reorganization of the Police force are under consideration. Education, Medical relief, and Vaccination have also received their due share of attention.

Area in square miles	...	540
Population	...	71,274
Income	...	Rs. 30,520
Revised tribute	...	„ 3,500

16. *Raigarh* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—The regular income of the year was Rs. 34,500. It would have been considerably larger but for the fact that heavy arrears of land revenue were allowed to accrue. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,580, including an abnormal item of Rs. 12,000 spent on marriage and other ceremonies in the Chief's family and Rs. 6,360 spent on temporary Settlement Establishments. Owing to these heavy payments, the balance in the State treasury at the close of the year was brought very low, and there would indeed have been a deficit but for a sum in deposit which was drawn against temporarily. A revised Land Revenue Settlement for 5 years was sanctioned very shortly after the close of the year, adding a considerable sum to the revenues of the State. The balance of debt is Rs. 64,000. Since the close of the year sanction has been given to the strengthening of the Police force and to an improved system of forest management. A scheme of Railway feeder roads was sanctioned and a commencement was made during the year in carrying it out.

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population	...	1,28,943
Income	...	Rs. 34,500
Revised tribute	...	„ 4,000

17. *Kawardha* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was Rs. 73,540 and the expenditure Rs. 82,890, including Rs. 5,900 spent in liquidation of debt, Rs. 10,760 expended on public works, and about Rs. 7,000 paid to the establishments engaged in settlement operations. The balance in the State treasury at the close of the year was nearly Rs. 69,000. Little was done during the year in the way of improving communications, the Superintendent, Mr. Balwant Rao Gadgiel, being much engrossed with the revision of the settlement. There are ample funds in hand for pushing on road improvements and they will be undertaken now. The new jail was nearly finished. The revision of the Land Revenue Settlement has been completed since the close of

Area in square miles	...	912
Population	...	86,632
Income	...	Rs. 73,540
Revised tribute	...	„ 32,000

the year, but the assessment statements have had to be returned for revision in certain particulars. The Police force was strengthened and considerable attention was paid to Police administration. There are certain questions connected with Forest management and the administration of direct taxation which will be taken up this year. On the whole the affairs of the State have been managed creditably. The ex-Chief, Thakur Rajpal Singh, lives in the State and has given no trouble.

18. *Sakti* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The ex-Chief, Ranjit Singh, lives at Raipur. He is a stupid and obstinate man and is beyond all hope of reform. His eldest son, Rup Narain Singh, lives at Bilaspur. He has been acting as an Honorary Magistrate, and has also been invested with power to try petty civil suits. The reports regarding him are not very favourable. The younger son, Chitrabhan Singh, is a pupil in the Zila School at Bilaspur, and is said to have made fair progress in his studies. Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was about Rs. 14,000, and the expenditure Rs. 21,500, of which Rs. 4,000 was spent in marriage expenses and may be regarded as abnormal expenditure. The balance in the State treasury at the close of the year was about Rs. 7,000. A summary re-settlement of the land revenue based on the ascertained seed capacity of the cultivated area in each village was completed. It was sanctioned in March last and took effect from July following. This revision has raised the annual land revenue demand by Rs. 2,836, causing much improvement in the financial position of the State. The new settlement is for five years, and orders have been issued for the organization of a Patwari staff, through whose agency village maps based on survey measurements and proper village records will be prepared, so that a regular settlement for a reasonably long term may be made when the summary settlement expires.

Area in square miles	...	115
Population	...	22,819
Income	...	Rs. 14,000
Revised tribute	...	„ 1,300

Non-Feudatory Zamindaris.

19. There are 127 Non-feudatory zamindaris covering an area of 21,368 square miles. A very large portion of this area is under jungle; but most estates include fairly extensive patches of well cultivated land which in some cases are of considerable area. Of the 127 estates 22 were under Government management during the year, mostly on account of indebtedness.

Hitherto no proper village accounts have been maintained in zamindari estates. The proprietors have it is true, in most cases, annually furnished returns showing the tenants in each village and the rents paid, but these returns were as a rule mere copies of the returns of the year preceding, and were altogether unreliable. It has been determined at the next settlement to insist on the maintenance by the proprietors of properly qualified accountants or patwaris, appointed for groups of villages as in the *khalsa* area, who, in addition to preparing annually the village rental accounts, will gradually survey the cultivated lands in the more open tracts, and in this way will render it possible in future to make more equal assessments of land revenue than are practicable at present. It is only by the maintenance of correct village rent rolls that the tenants can be secured in the possession of the privileges to which they are by law entitled, and competition for land is gaining so greatly in intensity that it is necessary to provide for protecting the rights of tenants in tracts where until lately matters might have been left to shift for themselves.

The Zamindari estates in the Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts are now under settlement and the re-assessment of the estates in the first named district (in a summary fashion) has been almost completed.

20. A matter which was mentioned in last year's report as having engaged the attention of the Administration was the question of interfering to prevent the wholesale destruction of zamindari forests, which has become a very serious evil. The proprietors are as a rule without any business aptitude, and cases are not infrequent where timber contractors, in return for a comparatively small sum of money, have gained concessions which are absolutely ruinous to the estates themselves, and detrimental to the agricultural prosperity of the surrounding tracts. It has been determined now to give effect to a policy which was definitely adopted at last settlement, but which was only brought into practical effect in two districts (Bhandara and Balaghat). The forest area of each estate will be separately assessed, and the revenue will be made liable to revision every three years, so as to protect the Government against loss of revenue from wasteful management and to give it opportunities of interference at tolerably frequent intervals.

21. As regards Excise, it has been decided that there should be a separate assessment in respect of the revenue enjoyed by zamindars from this source, and endeavours will be made to place some restriction on the number of stills set up, with a view of discouraging the excessive consumption of spirits.

22. The question of re-organizing the Police arrangements in the zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division has been disposed of. Where the zamindars can be trusted to maintain an efficient Police administration, they will continue to have the entire control of the Police arrangements in their estates, subject to the general supervision of the District officer. Elsewhere, the Zamindari Police will be amalgamated with the Police of the *khalsa*, and be directly controlled by the District authorities.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

1. The information which is given under this head is for the season 1887-88, and as complete reports for this season's work have not as yet been received the figures must be taken as only approximately correct.

2. The Cadastral survey of the Sambalpur district by patwari agency on the basis of traverse plots has been brought to a successful conclusion. The total area of this district for which maps and records have been prepared is 1,933 square miles. Owing to the exceedingly small size of the fields, the unhealthiness and remoteness of the district, and the fact of its being the only Uriya-speaking tract in the Province, its survey has been one of exceptional difficulty. The cost has been however very moderate indeed, amounting (exclusive of the preliminary traverse) to under Rs. 60 per square mile. The preliminary traverse raises the outlay to about Rs. 98 per square mile.

The whole of one tahsil and a portion of the other tahsil have been assessed as well as surveyed.

3. In the Raipur district the Cadastral survey by patwaris was pushed on under a Settlement Officer specially appointed for the purpose, and an area of about 700 square miles was completed. At the same time attestation and assessment were vigorously pushed on under the Settlement Officer in regular charge of the district, and it is expected that by the close of the season 870 square miles, out of the 1,500 square miles surveyed during 1886-87, will be assessed.

4. The Cadastral survey of Bilaspur by professional agency was continued, and maps and records were prepared for over 1,000 square miles. Assessment has made good progress, and by the close of the season the whole of the area surveyed during 1886-87 and in previous years (nearly 1,100 square miles) will have been resettled.

5. In the Damoh and Jabalpur districts a large area was cadastrally surveyed by patwari agency. In these districts the system in force (which will be followed in all districts outside the Chhattisgarh Division) keeps each patwari within the limits of his own circle, and the local knowledge of the patwaris is therefore utilized most fully. The system has justified the expectations entertained regarding it and has resulted, without any loss of accuracy or neatness in the maps, in the preparation of much more accurate records than are obtained by the employment of patwaris (or in the case of professional surveys, of amins) in villages with which they had no previous acquaintance. In Damoh 175 patwaris gave the excellent outturn of 612 square miles. In Jabalpur double this number of patwaris surveyed and prepared records for 844 square miles. But a large number of the Jabalpur patwaris worked without the assistance of a preliminary traverse, as no traverse plots were available for their circles till the close of the season, and this accounts for the difference in outturn.

The Cadastral surveys of these districts have been in charge of Assistant Settlement Officers. But Settlement Officers have now been appointed and the work of assessment is being taken up. The total area which has been surveyed during the two last seasons is 872 square miles in Damoh and 1,300 square miles in Jabalpur.

6. In four other districts (Saugor, Narsinghpur, Seoni and Chhindwara) cadastral work by patwari agency was in progress under Assistant Settlement Officers, and though, owing to the backwardness of the traverse survey and consequent lack of traverse plots, the outturns were much smaller than would otherwise have been obtained, they are sufficient to indicate that the patwari survey will be efficient and economical. The area completed amounted to 371 square miles in Saugor, to 450 square miles in Narsinghpur, to 145 square miles in Seoni and to 245 square miles in Chhindwara. The patwari staff of the two last named districts is a very weak one and progress will be necessarily slow.

7. The instruction of the patwaris of the Hoshangabad, Betul, Nagpur and Wardha districts was completed, and these districts are now ready for the commencement of cadastral work.

8. The summary settlement of a portion of the Raipur district having been completed, the officer in charge was entrusted with the task of summarily settling the Mandla district, the Settlement of which will expire before a regular survey could be completed. It is expected that two-thirds of one tahsil will be re-assessed by the end of the current season.

2.—Waste Lands.

9. The assessment of a very considerable area of cultivated land which is included in the Forest estate of the Government is being systematized, and good progress was made during the year. Patwaris have been appointed for the measurement of this land in the Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat and Betul districts. The maps and records which they will construct will enable the Government to make a proper ryotwari settlement of these tracts, which may be expected not only to yield a considerable increase of revenue to the State, but also to remove much that is undoubtedly harassing to the people in the present system, under which they are regarded as tenants holding from year to year.

Arrangements have been matured for making a regular ryotwari settlement of the waste lands in the Charwa tract in the Hoshangabad district, which were mentioned in last year's report as having been excluded from the permanent forest and made available for colonization.

3.—Wards Estates.

10. The latest available information regarding the management of Wards estates by Government is, that contained in the Annual Report for the year ending September 30th 1887, from which the following figures are taken. During that year the Court of Wards relinquished the management of four

estates with an aggregate area of 50 square miles and a rental of Rs. 13,283, but assumed that of seventeen estates the area of which amounted to 652 square miles and the rental to Rs. 83,885. The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 137 with an area of over 7,000 square miles and an income of over 15 lakhs rupees exclusive of the estates taken over during the year, for which statistics on these points are not available.

A large proportion of the estates are managed by the Court for indebtedness, the Wards Act being in fact used as an Encumbered Estates Act. The large accession of profits which has resulted to the landholding classes from the grant of proprietary rights at last Settlement, followed by the enormous development of the export trade in agricultural produce, has unfortunately tended to produce habits of extravagance, which have resulted in the ruin of a large proportion of the village proprietors and in the sale of their rights to money-lenders. By undertaking the management of embarrassed estates at the request of their proprietors the Court of Wards has undoubtedly saved a large number of families from absolute ruin. But the need of caution in interfering has been insisted upon. The indiscriminate grant of assistance not only adds enormously to the work of Government officers, but also tends to stimulate extravagance by lessening the chance of ruin, which is the chief deterrent.

The debts of estates under management at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 11,39,673. Debts amounting to Rs. 2,37,457 were paid off during the year.

An unsatisfactory feature in the management of the year was the inefficiency of the rent collection in certain districts. Large balances have been allowed to accrue, but the matter has received the Chief Commissioner's attention.

The cost of management only amounted to Rs. 91,942, which is 7·3 per cent on the gross income. This, however, includes no charge for the time and services of Deputy Commissioners and other Government officers, and the expediency of levying a rate on estates under management to provide an equivalent for charges of this description is under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1887, which affect the Central Provinces, are as follows :— Acts passed.

(*a*). Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces :—

Nil.

(*b*). Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of, or the whole of, British India :—

Act I of 1887.—An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and for other purposes.

Act II of 1887.—An Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Excise Act, 1881, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

Act III of 1887.—An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Act V of 1887.—An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Act VI of 1887.—An Act to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Act VII of 1887.—An Act to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto.

Act VIII of 1887.—An Act to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law.

Act IX of 1887.—The Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887.

Act XIII of 1887.—An Act to provide for the protection of person and property from risks incident to the supply and use of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

Act XX of 1887.—An Act for the protection of wild birds and game.

3.—*Police.*

3. For the second year in succession a noticeable increase of petty crime occurred. Excluding Public and Local nuisances the number of offences reported was 27,132 against 22,300 in 1886. Much (3,063 cases) of this increase was however due to the inclusion in the returns for the past year of zamindari cases which found no place in the Police returns for 1886. For the rest, it is chiefly attributable to the larger number of petty burglaries and thefts consequent upon the continued pressure of high prices on the lower classes of the population. For these classes the conditions of life were severe in 1886. Taking the Province generally they were still more severe in 1887, and especially so in the Eastern rice-growing districts, in some of which the price of rice has more than doubled since 1883. Including the zamindari cases, the number of burglaries reported was 6,679 as compared with 5,224 in 1886, and the number of thefts (ordinary) was 13,240 and 10,295 in the two years respectively. Amount of crime.

Nature of crime.

4. The following table shows the number of offences reported under each class during the past five years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c. ...	221	243	230	304	300
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	982	1,046	1,150	1,160	1,203
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	4,088	4,242	4,911	5,754	7,321
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	158	166	161	199	222
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	11,847	11,634	11,703	13,051	16,305
Class IV.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances).	1,809	1,796	1,578	1,832	1,781
Total ...	19,135	19,127	19,783	22,300	27,132
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances	1,140	1,360	1,822	1,401	1,133
Grand Total ...	20,275	20,487	21,555	23,701	28,265

The increase of crime was general throughout the Province. The only districts in which an appreciable decrease occurred were Mandla, Hoshangabad, Bhandara and Wardha, where the circumstances of the people are reported to have been easier during the year, and Nagpur where a system of registration of crime which excluded from the Police returns a large number of very petty cases, had been wrongly adopted; this procedure has now been corrected by the Inspector-General.

Heinous offences.

5. The following statement shows the number of the more serious offences committed during the past four years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ... „ dacoits ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Murder ... „ robbers ...	11	17	20	17	...	3
Murder ... „ poison ...	5	4	6	...	...	6
Other murders	77	96	100	90	...	10
Total ...	94	118	126	108	...	18 Net decrease.
Attempt at murder ...	16	22	18	18	...	...
Culpable homicide ...	15	20	20	28	8	...
Rape	82	81	75	61	...	14
Administering stupefying drugs ...	13	9	7	13	6	...
Total ...	220	250	246	228	...	18 Net decrease.

There was one case of murder by dacoits which occurred in the Wardha district. The number of cases of murder by robbers decreased by 3, and is now 17. Such cases were most numerous in Saugor, Nimar, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. There were no cases of murder by poison, and the number of other murders decreased from 100 to 90. The districts in which these were most numerous were Bilaspur, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Damoh. The majority of these cases were committed from motives connected with women; several of them were induced by the belief in witchcraft. The cases of attempt to murder numbered the same as in the previous year; there was an increase in the number of cases of culpable homicide and administering stupefying drugs, and a decrease in the number of cases of rape. The police were more successful in dealing with cases of murder than during the preceding year. They were less successful, however, in dealing with attempts to murder and cases of culpable homicide.

Dacoity.

6. The number of true dacoity cases was 21, against 15 in 1886, and in two of these only (besides a case of 1883) were convictions obtained. This was a highly unsatisfactory result. Nimar returned 7 cases, of which 6 were ascribed to Tantia and his gang, and Saugor returned 5 cases. The only matter for congratulation is that most of the Saugor cases were believed to be the work of Bhadaks from Gwalior or Bhopal, some of whom have since been arrested and convicted. The Saugor Police were also successful in detecting and prosecuting to conviction on a charge of making preparation to commit a dacoity a number of men of the Bengal Cavalry stationed at Saugor, who are suspected of having been concerned in several untraced dacoities and road robberies. Tantia is still at large. The Chief Commissioner was in frequent communication with the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on the subject of his raids, which can only be prevented through the hearty co-operation of the Indore Darbar. The operations undertaken with a view to his arrest by Sir Lepel Griffin entirely failed, although the zeal and activity shown by the officer in charge, Rissaldar-Major Isri Pershad, C. I. E., were beyond praise.

Vagrants and bad characters.

7. There was a decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Vagrancy law (233 against 257) and of the percentage of convictions obtained. Detailed instructions were issued by the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of District Magistrates and Police Officers in dealing with these cases. It was laid down as a rule of practice that the Police should not arrest an accused person on a charge under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code without the previous approval and orders of the Deputy Commissioner, unless there were good grounds for believing that this postponement of action under Section 55 (*c*) would lead to the commission of crime or the escape of the accused into another jurisdiction. It was further prescribed that such cases should, as far as possible, be tried by Magistrates on tour at the village where the alleged offender resides and in presence of the assembled villagers, who should be invited to testify freely as to the habits and character of the accused.

Police action.

8. The following statement shows the results of Police action in respect both of persons and cases during the past two years:—

	1886.	1887.
Cognizable crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement A. ...	25,125	*28,741
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	21,452	21,221
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	85·38	73·83
Do. of do. convicted to investigated ...	45·65	47·02
Do. of do. do. to tried ...	77·76	77·51
Number of persons arrested by police (column 21 of Statement A)	18,302	18,962
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do.)	2,039	2,226
Total number arrested ...	20,341	21,188
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by police	3·41	3·85
Do. of do. put on trial to arrested ...	97·16	96·46
Do. of do. convicted to arrested by police ...	72·35	71·88
Do. of do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement A.) ...	69·03	67·69
Do. of do. to tried ...	71·51	70·47
Do. of do. acquitted to tried ...	26·87	27·80
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed ...	426	495
Property stolen and recovered.	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	5,47,676	5,19,773
Recovered	1,85,140	1,68,642
Percentage recovered	34·	32·

* Includes 3,063 Zamindari cases.

The decrease in the percentage of persons convicted was unsatisfactory. The decrease in the percentage of cases investigated is in great part nominal, being mainly due to the inclusion of Zamindari cases in the returns. The Inspector-General took steps to check the apparently too great readiness of the police to investigate petty cases in which enquiry is not asked for or needed.

9. The strength of the Police force at the end of 1887 was—

1	Inspector-General.				
18	District Superintendents.				
2	Assistant District Superintendents,	1st	Grade.		
4	Do.	Do.	2nd	„	A Division.
5	Do.	Do.	2nd	„	B Division.
37	Inspectors.				
5	European Constables.				
69	Sub-Inspectors.				
137	Chief Constables.				
1,004	Head Constables.				
6,761	Constables.				
86	Boy Orderlies.				
191	Mounted Constables.				
Total 8,320					

As compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in strength of 131 men. This has been caused (1) by the substitution of Reserve Warder guards for Police guards at the Central Jails of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur; (2) by the exclusion of the Saugor Cantonment Police, as this force is now paid from Cantonment funds; (3) by the reduction of certain guards supplied to the Bilaspur-Kutni Railway; and (4) by the reduction of the Police employed on conservancy duties in the town of Burhanpur, these duties having now been undertaken by the Municipality. In Damoh also there was a reduction of 1 Chief Constable, but in lieu of this officer the strength of the force in that district was increased by 6 Constables. This is the only increase in strength that has been effected during the year.

General administration.

10. The working of the Police generally gave indications of improvement during the year. Several questions of importance affecting the administration of the Department occupied the Chief Commissioner's attention. Instructions were issued regarding the relations between District Magistrates and the Police force. Measures were adopted for ensuring the better recognition of old offenders. Among other matters dealt with were the maintenance of armed reserves at the head-quarters of certain districts, an examination of the local distribution of the force, a scheme for the enlistment of clerical establishments under the Police Act with the view of attracting men of better education into the force, and the organization of the Police establishments in Zamindaris. As, however, the final decision of these questions was not arrived at during the year under report, it is unnecessary to enter into details concerning them here.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Amount of crime.

11. The following figures show the total number of offences reported and the total number returned as true for each of the last five years:—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Sec. 203. C. C. P.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1883 ...	38,618	2,867	1,872	33,879	87·7
1884 ...	38,451	3,313	1,577	33,561	87·3
1885 ...	40,503	3,998	1,516	34,989	86·4
1886 ...	41,104	3,550	1,157	36,397	88·5
1887 ...	28,056	3,168	465	24,423	87·1

It will be observed that the figures for the past year differ materially from those of any preceding year. The discrepancy is due to an important change in the scope of Criminal Statement No. II effected by instructions issued under the orders of the Government of India. It has been laid down that the term "reported" in column 2 of the Statement means, "brought before a Magistrate" and not merely "reported to the police." Similarly cases declared false do not include cases declared by the District Magistrate on reference from the police to be false, but only cases which are declared by a Magistrate *after trial* to be false. The balance of true crime is then arrived at by subtracting from the number of cases brought before the Courts the number of cases rejected under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the number of those declared after trial to be false. The effect of these instructions is that the numbers of reported cases and of true cases and of cases declared to be false have very largely diminished. The number of cases rejected under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure remains of course unaffected. Thus no comparison is possible, as far as the Criminal Judicial Statements are concerned, between the total amount of crime in 1887 and the total amounts of preceding years.

Number of offences brought to trial.

12. The statistics on which the Judicial Report of the year 1887 is based relate then, it will be understood, only to offences which have come to the notice of the Courts. The total of offences brought to trial was 24,667 against 25,187 in 1886, and the most noticeable fact is that offences against the human body declined from 7,404 to 6,511, while offences against property increased from 9,770 to 11,145. Experience shows that when times are hard and the poorest classes are pinched for food, fewer complaints of petty assaults are taken to the Courts. Under such circumstances the people have neither the money nor the inclination to seek the aid of the Magistrate in settling trifling quarrels, and the results referred to are attributable to this cause. Under the head of serious crime the number of cases of murder brought to trial largely decreased (109 to 83). Dacoities rose from 10 to 14, and robberies from 48 to 50.

Strength of Magistracy.

13. Among Stipendiary Magistrates, there was a decrease of three, both in the first class and in the second, and an increase of nine in the third; among Honorary Magistrates there were eight more in the second class and two more in the third class. Three new Benches, at Warora, at Sambalpur and at Bargarh were established during the year, though at its close the last-named Bench had not begun to work. Honorary Magistrates render much valuable assistance to the Administration, and the Chief Commissioner has taken steps to largely increase their number and so relieve Tahsildars of petty criminal work.

Work of Magistracy.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 38,333 against 40,103 in the preceding year. Honorary Magistrates disposed of a larger percentage of persons than in 1886 (27·3 against 25·9), and the work of Cantonment Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners also showed an increase (28·9 against 27·0). Tahsildars disposed of a smaller percentage (38·6 against 41·3), while the proportion disposed of by District Magistrates was nearly the same in both years (5·2 and 5·3). Although Tahsildars disposed of a smaller percentage of persons, they tried more warrant cases than in the preceding year. Sambalpur (where there was a large increase of offences against property) and Seoni (where there was a noticeable

increase of offences against the human body, against property, and against special and local Acts), appear to be the only districts in which the work of Tahsildars increased largely, and in most districts it decreased.

Results of trials.

15. During the year 39,267 persons were brought up before the Magistrates for inquiry or on trial. Of these, 23,691 were convicted or committed, whilst 14,461 were discharged or acquitted. The percentage of convictions shows a substantial increase of more than 2 per cent (60·3 against 58·2). The increase appears however chiefly under the less important classes of offences; thus while the results in cases of hurt and theft were better, those under murder and culpable homicide were worse.

The four Courts of Sessions tried 160 persons against 178 in the preceding year; the percentage of convictions was slightly less (60 against 61).

Punishments.

16. The total number of persons punished (23,656) was very slightly in excess of the total for 1886 (23,304). The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only fell from 58 to 50; that of persons whipped only rose from 7 to 8, and that of persons imprisoned only from 28 to 33. Sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 days decreased by one per cent, which is satisfactory. Sentences of imprisonment for terms between 15 days and six months increased considerably, whilst the proportion of comparatively severe sentences (those between six months and two years) decreased by 2 per cent. The sentences of fine chiefly were for sums under Rs. 10. The proportion of such fines fell by 3 per cent, in consequence doubtless of the smaller number of prosecutions under special and local laws.

In reviewing the Criminal Justice Report for 1887 the Chief Commissioner examined at some detail the question of the extent to which recourse was had to the punishment of whipping during the year. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Mackenzie was that this punishment was not sufficiently resorted to and that powers to inflict sentences of whipping had been granted too sparingly. "The mass of the crime in the Central Provinces," it was remarked, "is of a petty kind committed by men of the lowest class who "care little for a temporary incarceration accompanied by good feeding. "Whipping is much more likely to act as a deterrent in such cases. As it is, "the jails are crowded by short term 'prisoners, very many of whom ought "to be at work in the fields." For sturdy knaves of low social position who are guilty of petty thefts whipping is certainly the most suitable form of punishment.

There was a satisfactory increase during the year in the number of previous convictions brought to the notice of the Magistrates, but their action in dealing with habitual offenders appears to have been generally weak.

Durations.

17. The average duration in Police cases was 4·2 against 4·1 in 1886 and in complaint cases 18·2 against 18·8. The number of witnesses examined increased from 1,02,780 to 1,05,134, and the percentage discharged the first day from 87·1 to 87·7. The question of the payment of diet-money to witnesses was under consideration during the year with a view to enforcing greater economy, and revised rules and rates have since been introduced. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 19,957.

Appeals.

18. The number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1887 is compared with the disposals of the preceding year in the following figures:—

	1886.	1887.
To District Magistrates ..	1,232	1,410
To Courts of Session ...	1,215	1,090
To the Judicial Commissioner ...	109	140
Total ...	2,556	2,640

The Judicial Commissioner and District Magistrates thus had heavier appellate work, whilst that of Sessions Judges was on the whole lighter, there being a marked decrease in the number of appeals to the Courts of the Sessions Judges of Nagpur and Jubbulpore; partly, perhaps, because more sentences were passed which required confirmation and were therefore not appealable to the Judge. It is suggested also that a number of prisoners were released at the Jubilee who would otherwise have appealed.

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of by the different grades of Courts were:—

	1886.	1887.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner..	78	78
In Sessions Courts	75	74
In the District Magistrates' Courts ...	65	66

On revision the Judicial Commissioner disposed of 706 cases involving 1,117 persons. During the year 29 sentences of deaths were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation. In 18 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 6 cases it was modified, and in 4 cases it was reversed, 1 case remained pending at the close of the year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Population.

19. The first feature to notice in the history of the year is a very large increase in the population of the jails. The total jail population was 20,181 as compared with 18,410 in 1886. The convicts increased fron 12,585 to 14,204, under-trial prisoners from 5,099 to 5,222 and Civil prisoners from 726 to 755. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes rose from 3,651 to 3,739, and of convicts from 3,455 to 3,531; this too notwithstanding the fact that 1,627 prisoners were released on account of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The Police Reports show that there was a great increase of petty crime in the Province generally, owing to the continued pressure of high prices upon the poorer classes, and from the Jail statistics it appears that the fresh admissions were chiefly short-term prisoners. Fresh admissions were most numerous in the Sambalpur and Raipur Jails. There was great scarcity in the Sambalpur district; petty thefts became exceedingly numerous and the Jail was crowded. Cholera unfortunately appeared among the prisoners, who were moved into camp, and when the epidemic had abated they were transferred in large numbers to the Raipur Jail. To prevent overcrowding here transfers had to be made from Raipur to the Nagpur Jail. The number of transfers in the Province generally rose from 1,253 in 1886 to 1,445 in 1887, notwithstanding the fact that owing to cholera in the Nerbudda Valley transfers to the Jubbulpore Central Jail were stopped for some months.

The number of juveniles admitted increased from 250 to 271. This is unsatisfactory, but the Chief Commissioner has now sanctioned the building of a Reformatory for boy prisoners at Jubbulpore, and they will when this is ready be saved from association with grown-up convicts.

20. The number of persons admitted to Jail against whom previous convictions were brought to light is given for three years below :— Previous convictions.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Once previously convicted ...	442	615	728
Twice do. ...	134	173	219
More than twice do. ...	120	134	183
Total ...	696	922	1,130

Reference has been made above under the head "Police" to a scheme sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for ensuring the better recognition of old offenders. This scheme provides for the re-transfer to District Jails two months before their release of habituals sent to Central Jails under a sentence of 3 years' imprisonment or more, for intimation being given to the Magistrate of the District and the District Superintendent of Police of the impending release of all habituals, and for the inspection of prisoners about to be released by the Police Officers of the localities where the homes of the prisoners are situate. It is also a part of this scheme that the Police Officer charged with the maintenance of the Previous Conviction Register in the District Police Office, aided by selected assistants, should be required to see all under-trial prisoners and be given daily opportunities of seeing new admissions to and all releases from the Jails. These officers ought soon to make themselves acquainted with the personal appearance of all the bad characters in their districts. They will remain for the most part at head-quarters, but their services will also be utilized in the interior as occasion demands, *e. g.*, for attendance at fairs or other gatherings.

21. With a larger prison population the * total number of punishments has not increased, while the ratio per cent of punishments to the total number of prisoners has fallen from 28·36 to 25·11. The general result is satisfactory. Details of the punishments inflicted are given below :— Punishments.

*1886 ... 3,569
1887 ... 3,567

	1886.	1887.
By Criminal Courts ...	41	27
By Jail officers—		
Solitary confinement ...	173	160
Reduced diet ...	921	506
Solitary confinement with reduced diet ..	536	452
Corporal punishment ...	373	359
Other punishments ...	1,525	2,063
Total ...	3,569	3,567

		1886.	1887.
Ratio of corporal to other punishments inflicted on males ...	Central jails	11·48	10·28
	District jails	14·60	15·23
	All jails	12·45	11·83

Breaches of Jail rules consisted of—	1886.	1887.
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles ...	418	281
Offences relating to work ...	1,999	2,223
Other offences against prison discipline ...	1,111	1,063

These figures indicate general improvement in discipline and sufficiently considerate treatment of the prisoners. The decrease in the number of cases in which the punishment of reduced diet and of solitary confinement with reduced diet was inflicted is specially satisfactory.

Expenditure.

22. The total gross cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners increased from Rs. 2,23,816 in 1886 to Rs. 2,34,758, and the cost per head of average strength from Rs. 61-4-9 to 62-12-4. The total net cost increased from Rs. 1,67,430 to Rs. 1,94,988, and the average net cost from Rs. 45-13-0 to Rs. 52-2-0. There was increase of cost under the heads "Rations," "Establishment" and "Clothing," and decrease under the heads "Police guard," "Hospital charges" and "Contingencies." The increased charges are in part due to a larger population, and in the case of "Rations", under which the larger part of the increase occurred, to a rise in the price of food-grains and the introduction of a more liberal diet scale. The Chief Commissioner is not, however, satisfied that the expenditure on "Rations" could not be considerably reduced by judicious arrangements for the purchase and storage of grain, and the supply of vegetables, and has issued detailed and stringent orders for ensuring due attention to the subject.

Manufactures.

23. The cash earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 39,770 compared with Rs. 56,386 in 1886. The decrease occurs in the Central Jails. The cash earnings of the District Jails were returned at Rs. 15,566 against Rs. 7,805 in the preceding year. The results for District Jails are generally satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner was glad to find that in nearly every District Jail which he visited real efforts were being made to develope remunerative manufactures. This was the result of orders issued in April 1887. The enormous decrease in the earnings of the Central Jails is largely due to the fact that a great part of the raw material used in manufactures in 1886 was not paid for until after the commencement of 1887, though the articles manufactured out of this raw material were sold and the proceeds credited in the accounts for 1886.

Vital Statistics.

24. The admissions to Hospital were considerably fewer than in the preceding year, 3,588 against 4,212, and the daily average number sick was 108·94 compared with 133·71 in that year, although the jail population was larger. This is satisfactory. Deaths, however, were more numerous, amounting to 248 against 231 in 1886, and the death ratio *per mille* of average strength rose from 66·8 to 70·2. The increase of deaths was, however, entirely due to a severe outbreak of cholera among the Sambalpur prisoners and to the appearance of what is described as an epidemic of fatal jaundice in

the Betul Jail. In the Jubbulpore Central Jail the mortality was the same as in the previous year. It was much less severe in the Nagpur and Raipur Central Jails. The admissions for anæmia and general debility rose from 181 to 210, but the deaths under this head decreased from 60 to 48. The admissions for dysentery and diarrhœa decreased from 1,319 to 988, and the deaths from these diseases from 82 to 76. There was a large decrease in the number of admissions for bowel complaints in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Jails, but in both of them there was an increase of admissions (though deaths were fewer) for anæmia and general debility. If the Sambalpur and Betul Jails (where the high mortality was due to the special causes already mentioned) are left out of account, the statistics on the whole indicate much improvement.

The health of the prisoners is a subject which has received very special attention during the year. A system of fortnightly weighments has now been introduced; it has been ordered that more nourishing food is to be substituted for a portion of the ordinary rations when it appears that the prisoners generally are losing weight or there are other indications of a low state of health among them; full diet is being issued experimentally to short term prisoners; a period of two hours' rest during the day has been prescribed for the infirm and convalescent gang, and one hour's rest during a certain portion of the year for all prisoners; special attention has been directed to the proper cooking of their food. Warders in charge have orders to ask prisoners whether they have any complaint to make regarding their food before the commencement of a meal, and this gives the latter an opportunity of bringing to notice any deficiency in the quantity of the rations served out. The Chief Commissioner has sanctioned alterations of the Jail Manual which will ensure the transfer to Central Jails of only those prisoners who are physically fit for hard labour, and at the same time prevent the detention in District Jails of healthy long term men who have, it appears, sometimes been kept back in the interests of local manufactures.

25. The Chief Commissioner has now visited every jail in the Province with the exception of the Subsidiary Jail at Sironcha, and has during the past year given much attention to the whole question of Jail management in these Provinces. The services of Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, were obtained to inspect and report upon the Central Jails under this Administration and to advise on the whole question of Jail management. The results of Dr. Lethbridge's deputation and the reforms inaugurated under his advice have been reported in detail to the Government of India and need not be recapitulated here.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

The Courts.

26. It was explained in the Administration Report for 1886 that on the introduction of the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, which came into force on the 1st January 1886, it had been found possible to relieve Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars of a portion of their Civil Judicial work by the appointment of Civil Judges and Munsiffs. Civil Judges were appointed in six districts and Munsiffs in fifteen tahsils in that year. It was also explained that while Deputy Commissioners had been partially relieved by the appointment of Civil Judges in certain districts, the effect of the provisions of the Act in regard to the venue of appeals had been to transfer some of the appellate work of Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners. Further steps have

been taken during the year 1887 to extend the relief previously granted to District Officers by the appointment of Civil Judges in the Saugor, Sambalpur and Bilaspur districts. Moreover, orders have been recently issued enabling Deputy Commissioners to exercise a freer discretion in the distribution of work between themselves and the Civil Judges. These arrangements will, it is hoped, facilitate the prompt disposal of business. The expediency of entirely relieving the Deputy Commissioners of three or four of the most heavily-worked districts of Civil work is a matter now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. The question of the staff necessary for the efficient disposal of the work of all kinds in each district is also occupying the Chief Commissioner's attention.

Except for the business of certain Zamindaris in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, no new Munsiffs were appointed in 1887. But since the close of the year a Munsiff has been appointed to the Jubbulpore Tahsil. The number of Courts opened at the close of 1887 was 168 as against 166 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin.

	1886.	1887.
Court of Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do. Commissioner ...	4	4
Do. Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Do. Civil Judge ...	6	9
Do. Assistant Commissioner ...	32	29
Do. Tahsildar ...	50	51
Do. Munsiff ...	15	17
Do. Naib Tahsildar ...	32	31
Do. Small Cause Courts and Registrars ...	8	8
Total ...	166	168

Litigation.

27. There was a large and general increase of litigation in 1886, which has been followed in the year under report by a slight decrease. The fluctuations in different districts are for the most part unimportant, and the decrease for the Province is below one per cent. The general character of the litigation remains unaltered; 74 per cent of the suits did not exceed Rs. 50 in value and 85 per cent were for money or moveable property. Both as regards extent and character, there is much similarity between the statistics of litigation for the two years 1886 and 1887. It is noteworthy, however, that while in respect of suits generally the steady increase of Court business which has been chronicled of late years has been checked in 1887, tenancy litigation has gone on increasing. The number of tenancy suits has risen, while the total number of suits has declined. The figures below exhibit the gradual growth of tenancy litigation :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Suits for arrrears of rent	5,749	6,429	7,167	8,416
Other suits between landlord and tenant ...	1,534	2,000	2,084	2,044
Total ...	7,283	8,429	9,251	10,460
Percentage of total litigation	7·2	8·0	8·2	9·4

For two or three years past the harvests have been deficient and cultivators had fallen back in their payments. This is a reasonable and sufficient explanation of the increase in the number of suits for arrears.

Distribution of work.

28. The distribution of suits disposed of among the different classes of Courts is given below:—

	1886.		1887.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Small Cause Courts	13,826	12·5	13,337	12·0
Naib Tahsildars	34,319	30·9	35,067	31·5
Munsiffs	27,054	24·4	28,051	25·2
Tahsildars	22,249	20·0	22,397	20·1
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	...	...	57	0·1
Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges ...	13,381	12·1	12,257	11·0
Deputy Commissioners	177	0·1	123	0·1
Total ...	1,11,007	100	1,11,289	100

Small Cause Courts, Naib Tahsildars and Munsiffs disposed of 68·7 per cent of the total. While Naib Tahsildars and Munsiffs disposed of more work than in the preceding year, Tahsildars obtained no relief. They disposed indeed of a slightly larger quantity of work than in the preceding year. Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges disposed of less original work than in that year.

The number of first appeals preferred is given below:—

Appeals to	1886.	1887.
Commissioners	333	306
Deputy Commissioners	3,874	3,538
Civil Judges	1,919	2,154
Total ...	6,126	5,998

Civil Judges relieved Deputy Commissioners of some of their appellate work, and on the whole these officers are reported to have disposed of this work fairly well. The business in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was not so heavy as in 1886.

Value of suits.

29. The relative values of suits instituted in 1886 and 1887 respectively are shown in the following table:—

Grades of value	Number of suits instituted in 1886.	Number of suits instituted in 1887.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	30,312	28,422	—1,890	—6·2
Ditto „ 50 ...	54,836	54,531	—305	—0·5
Ditto „ 100 ...	14,782	15,261	+479	+3·2
Ditto „ 500 ...	11,332	11,430	+98	+0·8
Ditto „ 1,000 ...	975	1,037	+62	+6·2
Ditto „ 5,000 ...	627	604	—23	—3·6
Ditto „ 10,000 ...	64	56	—8	—12·5
Exceeding „ 10,000 ...	37	33	—4	—10·8
Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated ...	...	481	+481	...
Total ...	1,12,965	1,11,855	—1,110	0·9

The percentages of the various grades of value show little alteration from year to year. The orders prescribing the separate classification of suits the value of which cannot be estimated were only issued in 1886. Hence 1887 is the first year in which this class of suits appears.

Disposals.

30. The general results of the trials of suits disposed of are shown below:—

Results.	Number of suits.	Proportion per cent in 1887.	Corresponding proportion in 1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Plaints rejected or returned ...	764	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6
Transferred to other Districts or Small Cause Courts' jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*).—*Disposed of without contest.*						
Dismissed for default ...	20,250	18·2	18·4	18·9	19·1	18·9
Withdrawn with leave ...	1,158	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·2
Compromised ...	11,226	10·1	10·7	10·7	11·5	12·2
Decreed on confession ...	24,539	22·0	21·8	21·0	21·5	22·6
Decreed *ex parte* ...	20,550	18·5	17·4	16·5	16·3	16·4
Dismissed *ex parte* ...	1,189	1·1	0·9	0·8	1·0	0·9
Total uncontested ...	78,942	70·9	70·2	68·9	70·4	72·2
(*b*).—*Contested and judgment given for*—						
Plaintiff in whole ...	13,900	12·5	12·7	12·7	12·0	11·5
Ditto in part ...	9,507	8·6	9·0	9·3	9·1	8·7
Defendant in whole ...	8,178	7·3	7·3	8·4	7·8	7·3
Total contested ...	31,585	28·4	29·0	30·4	28·9	27·2

This table shows that a slightly larger proportion of the cases disposed of was uncontested. Dismissals for default show a smaller proportion than last year or than for any of the last 4 years. The percentage of cases compromised shows a slight decrease. Cases decreed on confession, decreed *ex parte* and dismissed *ex parte* all show a slightly higher proportion. In contested cases the results were proportionately very much what they were in 1886.

Durations.

31. The duration and average number of hearings in contested and uncontested cases are contrasted below:—

		1886.	1887.
Duration of suits (in days)	Contested ...	46·5	51·7
	Uncontested ...	30·0	32·9
Average number of hearings ...	Contested ...	3·2	3·5
	Uncontested ...	1·9	2·0

These results are unsatisfactory. They are attributed to the weakness of the staff in certain districts.

Execution of decrees.

32. The action of Courts in execution of decrees may be summarized thus:—The number of applications which came before the Courts was 82,575, of which 9,969 were pending at the close of the year. Satisfaction in full was obtained in 17,823 cases, and in part in 15,314, while 36,424 applications were wholly infructuous. The amount realized by process was Rs. 12,34,313, and the amount realized without process was Rs. 25,105. In 599 cases the judgment-debtor was imprisoned, and in 2,801 cases he was arrested but not imprisoned. The percentage of complete and partial realizations was 47·6, against 49 in the two preceding years. The number of persons arrested and imprisoned in execution of decrees was about the same as last year.

7.—*Registration*.

Registration Staff.

33. The number of Registration Offices and the classes of Registering Officers remained unchanged during the year. The number of Offices was 76 and the classes of Officers employed were:—

(1). Registrars				18
(2). Sub-Registrars..	*a*	*ex-officio* ...	37	58
	b	Special salaried ...	12	
	c	„ unsalaried ...	9	
		Total ...		76

General results compared with those of 1886-87.

34. The general results of the year's operations as compared with the returns for the preceding year, may be summarized as follows:—

(1). The total number of documents registered rose from 25,695 to 27,545, being an increase of 1,850 registrations, equal to 7·2 per cent.

(2). The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 78,166 to Rs. 83,001, being an increase of Rs. 4,835, equal to 6·2 per cent.

(3). The expenditure rose from Rs. 40,791 to Rs. 42,706, being an increase of Rs. 1,915, equal to 4·7 per cent.

(4). The percentage of expenditure on income fell from 52·1 to 51·4.

(5). The net receipts of the department were Rs. 40,294, as compared with Rs. 37,375 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,919, equal to 7·8 per cent.

Analysis of registrations.

35. The increase of Registration business was not confined to any one class of documents. The number of registrations affecting moveable property remained practically stationary, whilst in all the other branches of Registration work—sales and mortgages of immoveable property, leases and other registrations—the number of transactions is considerably greater. The figures under the different heads for the last six years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Sales of immoveable property.	Mortgages of immoveable property.	Leases.	Registrations affecting moveable property.	All other Registrations.	Total.
1882-83 ...	4,504	9,111	3,939	3,673	1,077	22,304
1883-84 ...	4,472	8,806	4,100	3,825	1,177	22,380
1884-85 ...	4,686	8,395	4,009	3,586	1,313	22,289
1885-86 ...	4,881	9,847	4,337	4,173	1,367	24,605
1886-87 ...	5,470	10,814	3,540	4,354	1,517	25,695
1887-88 ...	6,158	11,167	4,170	4,326	1,724	27,545

Compulsory and optional registrations.

36. The number of compulsory registrations rose from 16,193 to 19,910, whilst the number of optional registrations fell from 9,498 to 7,631. The difference is due to a change in classification. According to the provisions of the Registration Act, instruments of sale of immoveable property do not require to be registered if the value of the property concerned is under Rs. 100, and deeds of gift of moveable property are also only optionally registrable. The effect, however, of Section 54, and of the second clause of Section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, is to make both of these classes of documents compulsorily registrable, and the Government of India has ordered (*vide* Home Department Resolution No. 40—2054-70, dated 12th September 1887) that they are to be treated accordingly in future in the Registration returns. The number of sales of immoveable property, in which the property affected was of a value under Rs. 100, was 2,216, and 26 deeds of gift were registered which need not have been registered as far as the Registration Act alone is concerned. Deducting this total of 2,242 from the total number of compulsory registrations, and adding it on to the total number of optional registrations we find that the number of compulsory registrations rose from 16,193 to 17,668, and the number of optional registrations also rose from 9,498 to 9,873, the rate of increase being in the case of the former class of document 9·1 and in that of the latter 3·9 per cent.

Operations other than registration.

37. The number of refusals to register fell very slightly, *i. e.* from 229 to 222. The number of appeals against refusals rose from 43 to 47: in 14 out of the 47 cases the refusal was upheld. The number of Wills deposited rose from 2 to 7. The number of Powers of Attorney authenticated increased by more than a hundred. Applications for copies and searches rose from 2,075 to 2,246. The number of copies of Civil Court certificates filed under Section 89 of the Registration Act fell from 2,113 to 1,972.

Financial results.

38. The receipts derived during the year from Registration fees rose from Rs. 43,435 to Rs. 46,194 and the Miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 34,731 to Rs. 36,806. The expenditure which was Rs. 40,791 in 1886-87, was Rs. 42,706 in 1887-88. This increase in expenditure was due mainly to the larger sums drawn in the shape of commission by Registering officers, and in part also to an inconsiderable increase to the strength of the permanent establishment of the Department. The increase in Miscellaneous receipts was chiefly due to the copying fees realized on the additional registrations of the year.

The aggregate value of the property dealt with by registered documents rose from Rs. 89,68,145 to Rs. 97,40,337, or by nearly eight lakhs. The immoveable property dealt with by mortgage deeds alone was valued at nearly fifty lakhs.

Registration fees fell at the rate of Rs. 1-10-10 per document, as against Rs. 1-11-0 in the preceding year.

The office of the Sub-Registrar, Nagpur, showed net receipts for the year of over Rs. 3,000. The offices of the Sub-Registrars of Jubbulpore, Wardha, Hoshangabad and Harda showed net receipts of over Rs. 2,000, whilst 16 other offices show net receipts of Rs. 1,000 and above.

General.

39. It may be noted in conclusion, that in accordance with a request made by the Chief Commissioner, proposals were submitted towards the close of the year for effecting economy in the expenditure on Registration establishment. These proposals (which were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner) involved the assimilation of the pay of Registrars' Moharirs, and a reduction in the number of Registration Moharirs by the substitution of salaried Sub-Registrars doing their own copying work—for unsalaried officers assisted by copyists. At the same time the rate of commission payable to salaried Sub-Registrars was reduced, as experience showed that the sums earned as commission under the existing scale were higher than was necessary. Proposals were sanctioned for the opening of new Sub-offices in various districts, and with a view to increasing facilities for registration without unduly enhancing the expenditure on establishment, the employment of Schoolmasters as Sub-Registrars was sanctioned as an experiment in several instances, and permission has been accorded for a further trial of the scheme in all cases where Registration areas are excessive. Finally, the Registration Fee Schedule has been revised with the sanction of the Government of India, and the new scale of fees has come into force from the 1st of June last.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

40. The number of Municipalities was in 1886-87 59 as against 58 in 1885-87.

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Nagpur Division	...	22	21
Jubbulpore „	...	12	12
Nerbudda „	...	21	22
Chhattisgarh „	...	3	4

These differences are due to the fact that the Kamptee Municipality was abolished, having become merged in the Cantonment, while new municipalities were constituted at Pachmarhi (Hoshangabad) and Dhamtari (Raipur). It may be added that, though the figures for Mohari are contained in the Statements, it has ceased to be a municipality with effect from 1st January 1887.

Members of Committees.

41. Except in the small towns of Pachmarhi and Mandhatta there are now no *ex-officio* members of Municipal Committees. There are now in all the Municipalities together 640 members. Of these 8 are *ex-officio*, 165 are nominated and 467 elected. Of the nominated members, 45 (or 27 per cent) are non-officials; of the elected members, on the other hand, 12 are officials.

Income.

42. The total income was Rs. 9,91,617 as against Rs. 10,02,536 (excluding the income for Kamptee Rs. 79,476) for 1885-86. Thirty-two municipalities draw the bulk of their income from octroi taxation, as against thirty-three in 1885-86. The difference arises from the abolition of the Kamptee Municipality, which also accounts for the greater part of the decrease in the octroi receipts. The amount realised at Kamptee in 1885-86 under the head of octroi was Rs. 67,550; the difference between the Provincial total for that year (Rs. 6,81,037) and for 1886-87 (Rs. 6,00,772) was Rs. 80,265. The real decrease (Rs. 12,715) is fully accounted for by the Jubbulpore figures, which are attributed partly to a revision of the Schedule and partly to a falling off in trade during the year. This latter cause is reported to have more or less affected the octroi collections in several municipalities, though in some cases other causes counterbalanced its effect.

Octroi.

43. The Chief Commissioner has taken up the whole question of the reform of octroi taxation in these Provinces, and has prescribed "General Rules" applicable to the levy of octroi in all towns which maintain that form of tax. These "General Rules" are based upon the orders of the Government of India and of this Administration issued from time to time since 1868. They have now been supplemented by Model Schedules of Subsidiary Rules and Rates to which the practice of the different municipalities is, with due reference to local circumstances, to be made to conform. The standards of average consumption were also recently considered; and the standard of consumption for oil has been raised to 6½ seers or Rs. 3 per head per annum, oil taking in the cookery of these provinces the place of ghee. The Chief Commissioner has also permitted the standard of consumption of cloth to be raised in the wealthier towns to such a figure not exceeding Rs. 10 as the circumstances may in each case justify. (There is reason to doubt whether in some towns even a higher figure than Rs. 10 might not reasonably be adopted). In other respect the standards at present in force seemed to be suitable. The limit of refund has everywhere been lowered to four annas so as to secure the extra-urban petty trade as far as possible from taxation.

44. The other sources of income do not call for special notice. The figures may be thus compared:—

Sources of Income.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Licenses on trades ...	13,829	13,751	—78
Tax on houses and lands ...	17,137	18,795	+1,658
Bazar dues ...	21,129	19,508	—1,621
Water rates ...	15,257	19,972	+4,615
Other taxes ...	6,445	6,737	+282
Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,74,873	2,51,442	—23,131

Expenditure.

45. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,71,172 as against Rs. 10,66,602 in 1885-86, showing a decrease of Rs. 95,430. In comparing the figures for the two years, the abolition of the Kamptee Municipality must not be forgotten. This accounts for Rs. 74,588 of the decrease above noted. The following are the most important heads of expenditure :—

Item.	1885-86 (excluding Kamptee.)	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishment ...	26,326	34,358	+8,032
Collection of Taxes ...	81,850	80,361	—1,489
Medical Institutions ...	61,297	73,056	+11,759
Water-works ..	54,929	50,782	—4,147
Conservancy ...	1,59,451	1,53,715	—5,736
Contributions to schools ...	71,689	84,308	+12,619
Roads ...	1,23,320	1,11,477	—11,843
Refunds of octroi ...	1,16,820	1,01,321	—15,499

46. The Chief Commissioner has since the close of the year submitted a draft Bill for the amendment of the existing Central Provinces Municipal Act (XI of 1873), which is still under consideration.

9.—*Military.*

47. The Military Force stationed in these Provinces during the year 1887-88 consisted of :—

3 Batteries of European Artillery.
2 Battalions and a detached Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
5 Regiments of Native Infantry.

The distribution of the Troops was as follows :—

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing of European Infantry.
4 Squadrons (and Head Quarters) of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jubbulpore.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing (Head Quarters) of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee Cantonment.

1 Battalion of European Infantry.
1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment of the European Infantry stationed at Kamptee.
1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgarh Fort.

1 Company of European Infantry. *

48. The Administrative Battalion of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles was for a part of the year under the command of Colonel H. I. Lugard, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur. On his taking furlough in May 1887 he was succeeded by Colonel C. H. Grace, Deputy Commissioner, who held command for the remainder of the year. Lieutenant A. H. Magee of the King's Own Borderers continued to discharge the duties of paid Adjutant of the Corps during the year. The effective strength of the Corps on the 1st April 1888 was 358 as compared with 330 in the previous year. The Corps was inspected in February last by Brigadier-General H. M. Bengough, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur Force, who complimented the Volunteers on the degree of efficiency attained by them.

*Replaced during the year by a Company of Native Infantry.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

Area of Province.

1. The total area of the Central Provinces is 1,15,936 square miles, of which 29,435 square miles are held by Feudatory Chiefs for whose territories no statistical information is available. Of the remaining area (86,501 square miles) 20,019 square miles constitute the Forest estates of the Government in which at last settlement proprietary rights were reserved by the State. The area held by private persons (who are British subjects) is 66,482 square miles, of which 45,207 square miles are held by small proprietors or "malguzars" (whose proprietary rights in the Sambalpur district are limited to their home farms), while the balance (21,275 square miles) is included in the large estates or talukas which are the property of the class of landholders known in these Provinces as "Zamindars."

Crop area.

The tracts for which any statistical information of even approximate accuracy are available are only those included in the malguzari area and in the zamindari estates of two districts—Bhandara and Balaghat. The patwari system (without which no agricultural statistics are obtainable) is, however, now being extended to the cultivated areas in Government Forests, and generally to the zamindari estates. But some years must elapse before the Agricultural statistics at the command of this Administration will be complete. And as at the present time the patwaris are in most districts fully occupied with the survey of their villages and have little or no time for their ordinary statistical work, it is feared that such figures as are offered are very far from accurate.

2. The returns for the year under report relating to the malguzari area and the *zamindari* area of Bhandara and Balaghat show that 1,41,44,133 acres out of a total of 3,04,93,384 acres (or 46 per cent) were cropped. If the area of current fallows (13,84,981 acres) be added to this, the total cultivated area is 1,55,29,114 acres, which is 51 per cent of the total.

Detail of Crops.

The proportion of the area under the plough differs very greatly in different parts of the Provinces. Thus in Saugor 43 per cent is cultivated, in Narsinghpur 57 per cent, and in Wardha 61 per cent, while in Mandla the cultivated area only amounts to 27 per cent, and in Chanda to 17 per cent.

3. The areas under the principal crops were as below: —

Food grains—

		Acres.
Wheat	...	47,35,395
Rice	...	37,06,448
Others	...	40,58,677
Total	...	1,25,00,520

Other crops—

		Acres.
Oilseeds	...	14,16,164
Cotton	...	5,91,920
Other fibres	...	26,765
Sugar-cane	...	48,524
Tobacco	...	18,461
Other kinds	...	3,81,366
Total	...	24,83,200
Grand Total	...	1,49,83,720

The principal wheat-growing districts are those to the north of the Provinces lying on the Vindhya and Satpura plateaus and along the valley of the Nerbudda. Cotton is of most importance in Nimar (on the Khandesh border) and in Wardha (on the Berar border), while rice cultivation reaches its maximum in the eastern and southern districts.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

Rain-fall.

4. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year under report, and compares it with that of the previous year, and with the average of the past 21 years :—

District.	April and May 1887.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1887 to March 1888.	Total rain fall, 1887-88.	Total rain-fall 1886-87.	Average rain-fall of past 21 years.
Saugor ...	·24	5·76	21·48	12 81	6·73	2·43	4·21	54·06	51·94	45·66
Damoh ...	·12	4·53	18 13	9·90	9·23	3·71	·90	46·52	54·14	49·29
Jabalpur ...	·28	7·38	41·00	22·46	10·38	5·08	2·97	89·55	51·55	57·70
Mandla ...	·84	8·60	21·49	23 94	6·56	3·48	2·97	67·57	37·27	52·10
Seoni ...	·45	13·61	33·71	20·14	10·28	3 92	2·56	84·67	39·50	50·91
Narsinghpur ...	...	5·05	27·72	12·55	8·97	3·84	2·61	60 74	42 37	53·61
Hoshangabad ...	·15	5·58	24·09	12·59	9·72	2·47	2·78	57·48	44·55	47·43
Nimar ...	·90	7·87	11·18	8·56	3·25	1·91	3·46	37·13	32·16	33·93
Betul ...	·05	10·31	19·20	10·56	9·91	9·69	4·28	64·08	39·11	43 84
Chhindwara ...	·06	5·58	12·80	12·99	12·87	9·09	2·98	55·87	31·14	45 09
Wardha ...	·43	7·89	25·13	12 40	6·59	3 51	3·03	58·97	28 29	40·89
Nagpur ...	·41	9·99	18·05	12·62	6 65	4·86	4·14	56·72	42·69	46·53
Chanda ...	·29	12·10	25·71	17·74	7·41	3·42	2·07	68·73	53·50	50·01
Bhandara ...	·43	16 07	26·84	22·98	10·62	3·39	5·00	85·33	47·48	53·99
Balaghat ...	·04	10 95	23·69	27·05	9·36	4·89	2·20	78·18	44·38	66·88
Raipur ...	·81	13·00	19·65	9·84	8·96	2·41	·80	55·47	39·02	52·34
Bilaspur ...	1·43	7·55	18·54	12·54	5 83	·62	3·05	49·56	29·21	45·94
Sambalpur ...	1·03	6·75	18·00	16·62	12·38	·78	3·78	59 34	56·92	57·78

5. The rain-fall of the year was abnormally heavy. In the Jabalpur, Seoni and Bhandara districts it exceeded the average by over 30 inches, and in nine other districts the excess was over or close upon 10 inches. In one district (Damoh) the fall was slightly below the average, and in the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division (Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur) the excess was much less than in the other parts of the Provinces.

The excess is mainly due to the large amount of rain which fell during the month of August. In this month a break usually occurs and its rain-fall is as a rule much less than that of July. But during the year under report rain fell almost continuously throughout August as well as July, and many districts registered more in the former than in the latter month.

A good fall of rain occurred in October, which was of immense value in facilitating the spring crop sowings. But here again the Chhattisgarh districts fared worst—the October fall in Bilaspur being less than an inch.

A good deal of rain fell during the cold weather, but fortunately occurred too late in the season to cause very much damage by inducing rust.

6. The rice crop, as might have been expected, was on the whole an excellent one, though less markedly so in Chhattisgarh than in the districts to the west of it (Bhandara, Chanda, Balaghat and Seoni). The Bhandara and Chanda districts had suffered in a special degree from the short rice crop of 1886, and a bumper harvest was in these districts of particular benefit. The other kharif crops gave a poor outturn. Juari was much damaged by the incessant rain, til also suffered greatly—and the cotton crop was almost ruined, the outturn being the poorest which has been harvested for several years.

7. The spring crop was on the whole a very good one. The wheat was sown under very favourable circumstances, except in parts of Raipur and Bilaspur where the October rain-fall was insufficient to moisten the ground sufficiently. A good deal of damage resulted in places from excessive rain and continual cloudy weather during January and February, but there was less rust than might have been expected, and the effect of the unfavourable weather was rather to lighten the grain than to destroy it. The wheat crop was, taken on the whole, the best that has been reaped during late years. But the linseed out-turn was not nearly so satisfactory. The heavy rain which occurred in October fell after a great portion of the linseed crop had been sown, and either washed seed out of the ground or rotted the young plants. Linseed also sustained more injury from the damp weather of January and February than resulted to the wheat.

8. The following statement contrasts the prices of wheat, gram, juari and common rice during June, December and March in the two past years :—

Price current, 1887-88.

[In seers and chittacks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.								December.								March.							
		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.	
		s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.
Saugor ...	1886-87...	21	0	28	3	...		10	7	18	0	24	11	...		9	15	20	11	28	10	...		10	4
	1887-88...	17	6	25	7	...		9	4	15	7	16	14	...		10	11	19	5	25	12	...		10	15
Damoh ...	1886-87...	21	5	32	0	...		13	5	18	13	24	0	...		11	7	20	0	30	0	...		10	11
	1887-88 ..	21	5	30	0	...		11	7	17	3	18	13	...		14	6	24	0	30	0	...		11	7
Jabalpur ..	1886-87..	17	8	24	0	...		12	0	15	0	23	0	24	0	15	0	15	8	22	0	19	8	14	0
	1887-88...	15	12	21	0	18	0	13	0	14	12	20	0	20	0	12	8	15	4	20	0	22	0	12	1
Mandla ...	1886-87...	22	13	35	0	...		16	0	17	13	27	13	...		16	0	20	0	30	0	...		13	0
	1887-88...	22	0	32	0	...		13	0	18	0	25	0	...		14	0	24	0	39	0	...		14	0
Seoni ...	1886-87...	22	6	24	14	...		13	9	17	15	22	6	...		13	9	18	11	23	9	...		12	13
	1887-88...	19	8	20	6	...		10	15	16	9	17	15	...		16	9	21	5	22	6	...		15	7
Narsinghpur ..	1886-87..	17	0	24	2	...		11	9	17	3	23	5	26	3	10	8	16	6	24	2	...		10	8
	1887-88..	15	2	21	11	...		9	13	15	7	17	10	...		12	4	16	14	25	0	...		14	9
Hoshangabad ...	1886-87...	14	0	24	0	...		9	8	16	0	14	0	21	0	9	0	16	0	22	0	...		9	0
	1887-88...	15	0	19	0	...		9	0	14	0	17	0	17	6	9	0	15	0	24	0	...		9	0
Nimar ...	1886-87...	17	10	18	9	27	9	10	15	14	4	17	4	27	9	11	7	16	0	20	2	27	9	12	10
	1887-88...	15	1	18	9	20	11	11	14	12	0	14	3	17	11	11	7	15	1	18	9	15	8	11	7
Betul ...	1886-87...	18	9	22	0	18	13	11	4	16	12	16	2	20	4	9	10	16	12	24	0	20	3	10	11
	1887-88...	17	8	22	0	20	3	11	1	15	9	15	0	17	7	10	0	17	8	20	0	17	7	9	2
Chhindwara ...	1886-87..	16	14	21	11	20	9	11	7	15	3	21	11	24	0	10	0	16	14	21	11	20	9	8	0
	1887-88...	19	0	22	13	20	9	10	0	13	13	16	14	18	0	13	5	19	0	22	0	20	9	13	5
Wardha ...	1886-87...	20	0	16	0	26	11	11	7	19	3	14	12	24	0	12	0	17	7	16	0	24	0	10	11
	1887-88...	17	2	16	0	21	13	11	7	16	0	13	5	20	0	11	7	20	0	13	5	20	0	11	7
Nagpur ...	1886-87...	17	8	18	12	21	4	13	2	19	11	19	11	24	6	13	2	17	8	19	11	22	13	12	3
	1887-88..	15	10	17	3	19	11	12	3	16	4	16	4	19	11	12	3	17	8	17	8	18	12	12	3
Chanda ...	1886-87...	17	8	17	10	19	6	14	3	18	0	14	13	23	0	12	13	18	8	18	8	23	10	11	13
	1887-88...	16	3	14	6	20	0	12	3	14	5	13	10	18	0	13	8	16	2	19	3	20	3	14	10
Bhandara ...	1886-87..	17	8	18	12	...		13	12	17	8	18	12	...		15	0	16	4	20	0	...		14	4
	1887-88...	15	0	15	0	...		11	4	16	0	16	0	...		16	4	18	12	20	0	...		16	4
Balaghat ...	1886-87...	21	0	24	0	...		20	6	17	1	16	13	...		19	2	18	6	22	13	...		15	5
	1887-88...	18	6	19	3	...		14	0	17	1	15	10	...		20	6	23	10	24	0	...		17	14
Raipur ...	1886-87..	29	8	21	15	...		23	0	21	8	24	12	...		18	8	24	0	24	0	...		18	8
	1887-88...	21	0	22	0	...		16	10	21	13	18	0	...		17	2	21	13	20	0	...		18	4
Bilaspur ...	1886-87...	39	15	33	8	...		31	8	24	6	25	2	...		18	0	28	13	33	8	...		21	6
	1887-88...	26	10	33	8	...		21	6	24	6	25	2	...		22	8	24	5	21	14	...		20	1
Sambalpur ...	1886-87...	26	4	17	4	...		22	12	16	10	17	4	...		26	4	20	2	17	4	...		20	2
	1887-88...	20	2	18	12	...		16	10	21	0	18	12	...		22	12	21	0	18	0	...		20	2

9. The wheat harvest of 1887 was not a very good one, and the prices of wheat at the beginning of the year ranged higher than at the corresponding period of the year preceding. The effect of the excellent prospects of the 1888 crop was to lower prices very considerably, and in March 1888 wheat was selling in many places rather more cheaply than in March 1886. The price of juari rose owing to the poor crop of 1887, and at the close of the year it was selling at rates which were considerably higher than those prevailing at the close of the year preceding. Rice like wheat fell considerably, and was obtainable at prices which were considerably lower than those of the previous year, though still distinctly high compared with the rates which a good season produced in former years, before the export traffic in grain attained its present dimensions.

3.—*Horticulture.*

District gardens.

10. Gardens were maintained at the cost of Provincial Funds at the head-quarter stations of 13 districts. They were very economically managed, and the net cost which was four years ago Rs. 13,444 has now been reduced to Rs. 3,229. The Mandla garden was alone able to point to a profit, but in several cases the receipts very nearly balanced the expenditure.

The principle has been laid down that these gardens must justify the expenditure of public money by serving as centres for the distribution of fruit trees to the people of the district. Satisfactory progress was made in this direction, and in some districts a large number of plants were issued. The best results are shown by the Saugor, Seoni, Chhindwara, Raipur and Sambalpur gardens. The number distributed by the two first named gardens was less than that in the previous year, but the figures for the other three show a large increase, and it is satisfactory to note that the increase is largest in the case of plants distributed on payment. From the Chhindwara garden 1,250 plants were sold against only 442 in the preceding year, and the Deputy Commissioner writes that "it is pleasing to note that the garden is becoming more and more "a distributing centre". The Raipur garden sold 2,166 plants against 643 in the previous year, and it is explained that the making of a small charge has had a good effect, as it prevents people from taking away more plants than they could manage to look after, while it has not lessened the number of plants distributed. Over 3,200 plants were sold from the Sambalpur garden, and the Deputy Commissioner writes that "a portion of the garden has been set apart for a "nursery, and a large number of young plants are being grown to keep up this "annual distribution. The land-holders of the district now evince a greater "interest in kitchen gardens, and several very good gardens, well stocked with "fruit trees and vegetables, have come into existence. A few years ago a strik-"ing feature of this district was the entire absence of orchards except mango "groves."

Little could be expected in the way of experiments with the funds at command. Coffee bore well in the Saugor garden and yielded berries of very good flavour. It has been proved that coffee of fair quality can be grown there and in the Satpura districts, but it is doubtful whether the yield would be large enough

to repay cultivation. Potatoes were tried at Sambalpur but failed, owing to the bad quality of the seed. In the Chhindwara garden report it is mentioned that the yield of vines was largely increased by the expedient of placing flat stones below their roots so as to prevent deep root growth.

Maharaj Bagh.

11. The Horticultural gardens (Maharaj Bagh) at Nagpur and the public gardens at Pachmarhi continued under the direct management of the Agricultural Department. The net cost to Government of the former institution (including the maintenance of the works which supply the gardens and the Residency garden with water from the Telinkheri tank) was Rs. 6,635. It was efficiently kept up and is a popular place of resort for large numbers of people, Native and European, being visited by over a thousand persons on an ordinary daily average, and on holidays by very much larger numbers.

The improvement of the gardens by the planting of new fruit trees and the removal of old trees which had become past bearing was continued, and in a few years there should be a considerable accession to the receipts. Some valuable additions have been made to the Menagerie. The collection is now as extensive as can be afforded, and care will be taken not to let it outgrow the funds which are available for its support.

The net cost of the Pachmarhi garden was Rs. 631. Its condition has much improved. Steps are being taken to raise a large number of mulberry plants for the trial of sericulture on a considerable scale. Judging from the results of the experiment made five years ago at Chhindwara the climate of Pachmarhi should be very well suited for silk growing. Eucalyptus has been planted out in large numbers, but the trees do not make strong growth and a large number of them have been destroyed by white ants.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

12. A change was made in the management of the Experimental Farm at Nagpur, its superintendence having been amalgamated with that of the Horticultural gardens. The season proved an unfortunate one for all crops except wheat. The rain-fall was abnormally heavy during the monsoon months and was injurious to cotton which yielded a poor crop, and in a less degree to millet (juari). Damp weather occurred to an unusual extent during the cold season and induced an attack of rust, which ruined the linseed crop and reduced the outturn of wheat crop much below what its appearance at one time promised.

Crops.

The average outturn of wheat and linseed in lbs. per acre in each of the last five years, excluding and including land treated with special manures, was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Wheat—excluding special manure plots ..	616	390	380	512	432
Do.—including do....	658	456	412	570	475
Linseed ...	428	215	166	188	161

A matter which has received much attention during the last three years is the use of a crop of hemp—ploughed in green—as a manure for wheat

or linseed. The experience of the year under review goes to confirm the conclusions drawn in last year's report. The amount of increase in outturn depends of course very greatly on the original productiveness of the land. In one of the four experiments the use of hemp added no less than 1,200 lbs. of wheat to the outturn per acre. But the field was an exceedingly good one. In the other experiments the amount of increase ranged from 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Had the wheat crop been a better one the amount of increase would have been greater.

Experiments.

13. On the other hand the results of the experiments in embanking wheat land were, to some extent, contradictory of those of the previous year, and show that the embankment of land for *rabi* crops in Nagpur lacks the advantages which it possesses in districts of heavier rain-fall. The experiments made do not, however, throw much light on the point. The banks were not kept in proper repair, and were in many places not sufficiently strong for the purpose. Moreover the surface of the land which they enclosed had not been levelled so as to distribute the water evenly. These defects have now been remedied, and the current year's experiments may be expected to give results of real value.

Ensilage proved as before a success, and no room for doubt remains as to the perfect possibility of storing fodder in earthen pits. The cost of storing it amounted to between 2 and 3 annas a maund.

No report has been received as to the result of the Upland Georgian cotton seed which had been supplied to the Wardha district during the two previous years, but an indent was received in April for all the seed which could be spared, and 500 lbs. were forwarded.

The only new implements experimented with were an oil cake crusher which did very satisfactorily, and a hand centrifugal machine for the extraction of molasses from semi-crystallized syrup which was obtained from Messrs. Mylne and Thomson of Bihia, and also proved very efficient. The extraction of molasses is ordinarily a long and tedious process, but with this machine it can be effected with great rapidity. The machine is, however, an expensive one, and where time is of no particular value, and sugar manufacture is on a small scale, the machine is not likely to supplant the native method, which though exceedingly slow is tolerably effective.

It is to be regretted that very little progress has been made in the sale of improved ploughs and other implements. The lowest price at which really efficient implements can be sold is more than the majority of people care to pay, and it would of course do more harm than good to offer for sale cheap implements of bad quality.

The expenditure on the farm amounted to Rs. 7,282-3-1, of which Rs. 1,594-7-4 was balanced by receipts. The net cost of the institution was thus only Rs. 5,687-11-9, which is nearly Rs. 1,540 less than the estimate, and less by over Rs. 1,000 than the net cost in the preceding year.

From the commencement of the current year the purpose with which the farm is maintained has been considerably enlarged. It will now form a practical training ground for the agricultural class—the establishment of which

forms part of the Chief Commissioner's scheme of technical education—as well as an experimental station, and its utility will be very greatly increased. The arrangements which have been made for the management of the class and the giving of instruction on a sound practical basis fall to be described in next year's report, and it is sufficient to say here that the class has been opened, and the work of instruction commenced.

4.—*Forests.*

Areas.

14. The area in acres of the Government forests at the beginning and close of the year is thus returned :—

	On 1st April 1887.	On 31st March 1888.	Difference.
Reserved Forests	127,71,123	128,33,471	+62,348
Unclassed State Forests	2,58,382	2,08,893	—49,489
Total ...	130,29,505	130;42,364	+12,859

The increase in the area of Reserved forests is chiefly due to the transfer of 60,823 acres in the Ahiri forest, Chanda district, from the head "Unclassed" to the head "Reserved". The balance of 1,525 acres is due to the correction of former computations. The decrease in the area of unclassed forests is thus accounted for :—

	Acres.
Deduct.—60,823 in Ahiri transferred to the head "Reserved:"	
also 3,520 in which proprietary rights were acquired under clearance leases.	
Total to be deducted ...	64,343
Add.—14,854 being the area under clearance leases resumed.	
Net decrease ...	49,489

More than one-half of the area shown as "Unclassed" at the close of the year is situated in the Seoni district. These unclassed forests are being examined with a view to their being gazetted as Reserves. In the Mandla Tahsil of the Mandla district the transfer to Class A of 19 blocks aggregating 1,36,812 acres has been sanctioned, and in the Ramgarh Tahsil of the same district 3,12,837 acres have been recommended for transfer. In Hoshangabad 11 blocks aggregating about 100 square miles have been similarly selected for transfer. In Jubbulpore 21,000 acres forming the Sonpur block, and 2,539 acres on the Mandla border are likewise ready for transfer.

Establishment.

15. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, Deputy Commissioners have assumed control of the forests of all classes in their districts. Under this arrangement the Forest Officer is the Deputy Commissioner's

Assistant for forest purposes, and is immediately responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for the proper management of all the forests of the district. The Controlling Staff is not yet sufficiently strong to admit of a Forest Officer being posted to each district, and it has been necessary therefore in some cases to place two districts for forest purposes under a single Forest Officer.

An increase of the executive and protective establishment to be worked up to in 5 years was sanctioned by the Government of India. The appointments of Rangers and Foresters to the permanent establishment are being appropriated, in accordance with the needs of the various districts, as men fitted to hold these posts are found. The temporary establishment of guards has been reduced and the permanent establishment increased. Considerable progress has been made during and since the close of the year in breaking up the district forests into convenient ranges, in revising forest rates and the arrangements in force in the various districts for collecting the forest revenue, in restricting the commutation system, in affording special protection to a larger number of the more valuable species of timber and in strengthening establishments, so far as funds admit. The demands on all quarters for increased establishment are much larger than can be satisfied immediately, and all that can be done is to meet, by well-considered distribution, the demands of the greatest comparative importance in the several districts.

Demarcation.

16. The progress made in checking and demarcating the boundaries of the old 2nd Class Reserves was generally satisfactory. Orders were passed by the Chief Commissioner on certain proposals of the Conservator regarding the maintenance of a proper register of boundary marks for all forests, and the submission of an annual return showing the state of all the boundaries. The Forest Survey Branch began operations in these provinces for the first time during the year under report, parties being employed in the Raipur and Jubbulpore districts. A Topographical Survey Party also was engaged in the Hoshangabad district. The services of two officers of the superior staff are required for the preparation of working plans and have been applied for. Application has been made for the employment of a Forest survey party during the approaching open season in the Bhandara district.

Breaches of Forest Law.

17. The number of cases of breach of the Forest law reported was 7,237 against 7,312 in the preceding year; 10 cases of injury by fire were reported against 22 in 1886-87. Of the 7,237 cases 6,804 were compounded. The number of "new cases of the year" prosecuted was 277 against 422 in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 85·6 of the cases prosecuted, the percentage in the previous year being 79·3.

Fire protection.

18. The results of special protection against fire are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	1887.	1888.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area of which protection was attempted...	9,95,651	12,21,656
Area of failure ...	73,659	1,07,388
Area actually protected ...	9,21,992	11,14,268
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	19,034	26,914

But for the failure in the Nimar district, where 99,086 acres out of 2,00,070 under protection were burnt over, and the extraordinarily high expenditure per square mile in Chanda, the results were on the whole very satisfactory. The Nimar fires have been the subject of a special report and special orders.

Grazing.

19. The following table shows the stock which grazed in the Government forests during the past three years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Buffaloes	406,320	359,011	373,653
Cows and bullocks	2,390,788	2,402,932	2,337,123
Sheep and goats	479,697	494,422	429,534

The receipts from "Grazing and Fodder grass" increased by nearly Rs. 95,000. The grazing rates in some districts were higher than in the preceding year, and these rates have now been revised and generally raised in all districts. At the same time steps have been taken to inform the ryots that they are entitled to free grazing in the village (Malguzari) forests, in places where the malguzars showed a tendency to exclude them.

Produce removed.

20. The quantity in tons of produce of all kinds cut or collected departmentally is returned at 4,709 against 4,177 in the preceding year. The chief departmental operations consisted in the supply of sleepers to the Nagpur-Bengal and Wardha Valley Coal Railways from the Mandla, Balaghat, Chanda and Raipur forests, the supply of pit-props from the Chanda forests to the Warora Colliery, and the collection of harra in the Mandla and Balaghat districts.

Financial results.

21. The financial results of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	9,57,410	10,93,369
Charges	4,99,292	5,26,496
Surplus ..	4,58,118	5,66,873

Gross receipts increased by Rs. 1,35,959 and net receipts by Rs. 1,08,755. Of the increase in gross receipts Rs. 57,794 resulted from departmental operations, and Rs. 78,165 from the removal of produce by purchasers and from grazing. On the receipt side, the principal items were an increase of Rs 94,996 on account of grazing and fodder grass, and a decrease of Rs. 16,277 under the sub-head "Other minor produce." The income from grazing and grass rose in fourteen districts and fell in four.

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

22. The total earnings of the Warora Colliery during the year 1887 amounted to Rs. 4,75,080 and the expenses to Rs. 3,99,469, the net profits of the year being Rs. 75,611, which is equal to 6·83 per cent on the capital expended on the Colliery to the end of 1887, Rs. 11,06,553.

Railings.

23. The quantity of coal raised during the year ending 31st March 1888 was 1,13,073 tons, which is more than in the previous year by about 768 tons. The increase is principally due to the larger demand for coal from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Empress Mills, Nagpur.

Fires.

24. The fire in the mines is still a source of much anxiety, but every effort is being made to control it. A Committee of experts was held in April 1887 under the presidency of Colonel D. Ward, R. E., to consider what steps should be taken in dealing with the fire-area. The recommendations of the Committee have been carried out and so far proved satisfactory.

Maintenance.

25. The Colliery was worked throughout the year uninterruptedly. The cost of maintenance of shafts and workings during the calendar year 1887 was Rs. 25,163, of which a part was spent on repairs to No. 2 Pit winding shaft.

Output.

26. The output of coal during the official year 1887-88 was 1,13,073 tons, or 768 tons more than the previous year. The cost of raising this quantity was about Rs. 4,05,146, giving a rate of Rs. 3-9-4 per ton as against Rs. 3-2-5 per ton of the previous year.

Umaria Colliery.

27. The total earnings of the Umaria Colliery during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,473, and the working expenses to Rs. 26,340, resulting in a profit of Rs. 88,133.

During the year considerable and important changes have been made in the management of affairs at Umaria. Mr. Maughan, late Manager of the Mohpani Colliery, was engaged to supervise operations both here and at Warora on a contract of 5 years. The transfer of the management of the B. E. S Railway has enabled the Manager to devote his whole attention to the mines.

The only difficulty experienced at present is that of getting reliable contractors who may be depended upon for the output required. This matter is receiving close attention, and Mr. Maughan is doing all he can to develope the resources of this concern and establish a business connection.

Rampur coal field.

28. At the instance of Dr. W. King, Director of Geological Surveys of India, the sinking of a trial shaft at Rampur in the Sambalpur district was commenced late in the year (21st February 1888). At the end of March it was sunk to a depth of 49 feet. A seam of coal 7½ feet thick was passed through between 49 and 56½ feet, but the quality was very poor, being mixed up with stony shale.

In the hope that better fuel would be obtained from the lower seam the shaft was carried down to it after the close of the year, but the results have proved so unsatisfactory that the operations have now been entirely abandoned. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,251.

6.—*Manufactures.*

Cotton Mills.

29. The position and working of the three Cotton Mills in the Provinces are shown in the following statement :—

Place of working.	Date of establishment	Proprietor. Limited Company or private.	Nominal capital.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
			Rs.				Cwt.						
Nagpur .. (The Empress Mills)	1st Jan 1877.	Joint Stock Company Limited.	18,75,000	160	500	37,128	55,422	Cotton twist and piece-goods.	1,351	410	71	...	2,473
Hinganghat .. (Wardha District)	1st Feb 1881.	Ditto	3,50,000	60	...	17,546	17,750	Yarn.	468	61	398	140	807
Jabalpur ... (The Gokaldass Balabdass Mills.)	1885.	Ditto	8,00,000	85	100	10,800	9,337	Yarn, cloth or piece-goods Ganouty (coarse cloth).	295	104	30	12	441

All three mills show an increase in output and in the amount of labour employed. In the case of the Jabalpur Mills the increase is very considerable indeed.

The three Cotton Presses which are working in the Wardha district disposed of only 2,996 bales against 27,000 bales in the year preceding. This is a sure indication of the extraordinary poverty of the cotton crop. The export of cotton, which is ordinarily an all-important feature in the trade of the Wardha district, fell during the year under report to very insignificant dimensions. Only 15,039 bales were exported against 44,480 bales in the preceding year.

7.—*Trade.*

Total traffic of the year.

30. The total traffic of the year is compared below with that of the two years preceding :—

Year.	Weight in maunds. 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Value in rupees. 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Imports ...	45,28,093	47,72,707	65,09,137	3,64,66,040	3,53,00,882	4,25,32,443
Exports ...	1,53,79,825	1,45,24,722	1,37,83,153	1,08,32,611	4,15,27,101	3,84,09,317
Total ...	1,99,07,918	1,92,97,429	2,02,92,290	7,72,98,651	7,68,27,983	8,09,41,760

The total traffic (taking imports and exports together) shows an increase in both weight and value over that of either of the years preceding ; but this

increase is entirely deceptive, resulting from the large increase in the import of Railway material for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. This accounts for an addition to the import returns of over 17 lakhs maunds by weight and 68 lakhs rupees by value. If these figures be deducted, the returns give the traffic of the year as very considerably less in both weight and value than that of the year preceding. The deficiency is entirely due to a decline in the export traffic, imports showing a slight increase in weight and value. The decrease in export amounts to 5 per cent by weight and to 7 per cent by value. Exports have steadily declined in weight since 1884-85 though, owing to a rise in prices, their value has kept up.

31. The trade of the last three years in each of the principal commodities which these Provinces import is indicated by the following figures:— Import traffic.

Articles.	Amount in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-8 .	1885-86.	1886 87.	1887-88.
Coal ...	4,02,987	4,85,321	7,11,047	1,19,637	1,44,079	2,11,092
Cotton twist and yarn—						
European ...	32,135	27,169	30,050	22,49,450	19,01,830	21,03,500
Indian ...	30,602	25,770	26,321	9,18,060	7,73,100	7,89,630
Cotton piece-goods—						
European ...	1,14,185	1,04,947	1,04,945	1,05,62,112	97,07,597	96,54,940
Indian ...	15,824	9,648	9,197	9,89,900	6,03,000	5,70,214
Metals—						
Iron ...	1,18,827	1,33,671	1,66,391	6,28,612	5,76,456	7,38,360
Others ...	44,620	38,151	35,387	6,97,780	8,29,107	12,07,012
Salt ...	11,92,417	13,59,515	12,32,437	43,97,037	45,03,393	43,13,529
Sugar—						
Drained ...	1,07,096	1,36,365	1,32,712	12,18,217	15,42,629	14,84,715
Undrained ...	3,93,579	3,00,180	2,98,143	23,36,875	16,13,467	14,53,447
Tobacco ...	78,053	1,02,828	57,905	8,39,069	12,14,656	5,35,621
Provisions ...	1,86,191	1,74,170	1,93,517	15,23,019	13,42,834	15,10,629
Railway plant ...	8,96,577	6,07,258	23,20,240	35,86,308	24,29,032	92,80,960
Spices ...	52,804	39,887	36,310	8,44,864	6,38,192	5,80,960

Coal.—The large increase in the import of coal is entirely due to the extension of operations at the Umaria Colliery. Coal sent thence to Murwara and Jabalpur is shown in the returns as imported from Central India. The

imports from Umaria amounted to 4,18,831 maunds against 1,66,000 maunds in the year preceding.

Cotton goods.—The only noticeable feature in the import traffic under this head is the closeness of its correspondence with that of the year preceding. There is a difference of 2 maunds only between the quantities of European piece-goods imported during the two years. The import of Indian piece-goods shows a small decline, which is, however, significant when taken with the steady falling off of the three years preceding. It results from increased production in local Mills.

Salt.—The import of salt shows a large decline when compared with that of the year preceding. But the imports of 1886-87 were unusually large and much in excess of those of either of the previous three years. The traffic has simply returned to its normal condition.

Sugar.—The imports of sugar approximate very closely to those of the preceding year and call for no remark.

Kerosine oil.—Kerosine oil cannot as yet be reckoned amongst the most important of the Provincial imports, but the traffic in it is of interest, as it throws an instructive side light on the gradual rise of the standard of comfort of the people. The imports have been steadily increasing and reached their highest figure during the year under report—amounting to 93,787 maunds worth Rs. 6,91,679.

Export traffic.

32. Details are given in the following table of the principal items in the export traffic of the year and of the two years preceding it :—

Articles.	Amount in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Coal ...	13,10,245	15,27,731	14,44,938	3,88,978	4,53,545	4,28,966
Cotton ...	1,23,682	2,18,495	91,311	19,94,372	31,00,328	12,78,354
Wheat ...	99,53,546	75,96,613	78,97,546	1,26,03,302	1,66,17,591	1,77,69,478
Rice ...	13,59,014	7,53,410	6,96,499	38,22,227	24,01,494	22,63,622
Others ...	11,44,743	8,33,089	5,29,617	17,68,832	13,70,552	9,27,790
Hides ...	56,582	37,276	49,389	7,67,393	4,21,685	6,42,057
Linseed ...	21,47,299	10,67,632	6,60,581	78,81,340	40,03,620	22,29,461
Tilseed ...	4,60,009	6,77,975	3,54,511	17,82,535	27,11,900	12,18,632
Myrabolams ...	3,91,922	3,25,113	3,44,363	8,81,824	4,26,710	5,59,590
Stick lac ...	68,890	72,135	72,303	6,45,844	5,22,978	6,01,019
Ghi ...	26,107	29,130	33,214	7,42,418	8,30,233	8,59,412

Cotton.—The extraordinary poverty of the cotton crop has been already mentioned. The exports amounted to considerably less than half those of the year preceding, entailing a loss to the provinces of over 21 lakhs of rupees. The Wardha and Nagpur districts, which are usually the chief exporters, and in the preceding year disposed of 1,29,146 maunds, only exported 13,295 maunds, a little more than a tenth, and had it not been for the traffic from Nimar the export of cotton would practically have ceased. The crop fared much better in Nimar than elsewhere, and this district managed to export 52,693 maunds against 45,390 maunds in the year preceding.

Two-thirds of the cotton exported was despatched to places in the Bombay Presidency, which received almost as much as they did in the year preceding. The deficiency is shown in the exports to Europe and the North-Western Provinces, which fell from 95,129 and 28,046 maunds to 8,718 and 13,601 maunds respectively.

Wheat.—The wheat crop of 1887 was by no means a good one, but it was better than those of either of the two years preceding, and the exports of wheat show a substantial increase. The exports from each block during each of the last four years are shown below:—

Year.	Exports of wheat from					
	Jabalpur block.	Narbada block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	12,55,502	62,14,883	1,60,952	14,13,820	7,46,673	97,91,130
1885-86 ...	10,36,459	42,58,838	1,67,044	7,09,004	7,82,201	69,53,546
1886-87 ...	7,99,748	47,07,439	2,00,411	8,57,304	10,31,711	75,96,613
1887-88 ...	8,16,747	46,75,481	1,82,509	12,56,278	9,66,581	78,97,546

It will be observed that the exports of the year under report, though in excess of those of the two preceding years, fell very far short of those of 1884-85. The wheat crop of 1884 was unusually good, and brought the exports up to the highest figure they have as yet touched.

Rice.—The rice crop of 1887 was a very good one, but exports remained greatly depressed by the very short harvest of the year preceding, and the rice sent out of the Provinces was actually less than in 1886-87, amounting to only 6,96,499 maunds against 7,53,410 maunds. In 1885-86 the exports amounted to 13,59,014 maunds, and in 1884-85 to 12,83,019 maunds. The exports of the last two years have been then something over half the nominal.

On the other hand, a satisfactory feature in the traffic of the year is the decline in the import of grain which had been greatly stimulated by the short rice crop of 1886. Less than 5 lakhs maunds of grain were imported during the year against nearly 7 lakhs maunds in the year preceding. But the imports remained at nearly twice the normal quantity.

Linseed.—The decline in the export of linseed was as serious as that in the export of cotton, costing the Provinces nearly 18 lakhs rupees. The exports of the past four years from each block are shown below:—

Year.	Export of linseed from					
	Jabalpur block.	Narbada block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	2,07,945	2,37,339	17,661	10,52,194	9,06,039	25,11,182
1885-86 ...	4,20,059	1,97,848	17,609	6,58,797	8,52,986	21,47,299
1886-87 ...	1,27,225	85,344	8,370	3,70,674	4,76,019	10,67,631
1887-88 ..	63,589	33,002	7,144	2,72,184	2,84,662	6,60,581

In the year under report, as in the year preceding it, the northern districts have lost most heavily, as the damage effected by rust was in them most severe and widely spread.

Tilseed.—The til crop follows the cotton crop, both requiring a light monsoon rain-fall. The exports of til fell off largely, amounting to only 3,54,611 maunds against 6,77,975 maunds in the year preceding. This represented a loss of between 5 and 6 lakhs of rupees.

General. 33. The year was an unfortunate one for the export trade. Owing to failure of the cotton and til crops the exports of these staples were less by 26 lakhs rupees than in the year preceding. Nearly 18 lakhs rupees more were lost by the poverty of the linseed crop. The export of rice failed to recover itself from the effects of the disastrous season of 1886, and the only effect of the good rice crop of 1887 was to lessen the imports of grain for home consumption. The exports of wheat alone amongst the leading staples shows an increase amounting to 11 lakhs rupees. But this left the export traffic shorter than that of the year preceding by 31 lakhs rupees, a sum which is equal to half the land revenue of the Province.

On the other hand, the import trade showed no diminution. The balance in favour of the Provinces (that is to say the surplus value of the exports), which in 1884-85 was over a crore of rupees, has declined since then, till in the year under report the imports actually exceeded the exports in value. If, however, a deduction be made on account of the Railway plant imported for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, there is a balance in favour of the Province of 28 lakhs of rupees.

8.—*Public Works.*

34. The total expenditure incurred during the year under the head Public Works (excluding Railways) amounted to Rs. 13,84,358 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Imperial Military Ordinary	...	76,629
Do. Civil Works	...	22,377
Provincial ...	...	12,60,155
Contribution Works	...	25,044
Incorporated Local Funds	...	153
Total	...	13,84,358

Imperial.

35. Under the head of Imperial there were no works of any importance carried out.

Provincial Civil Buildings.

36. The expenditure under Provincial Civil Buildings was Rs. 1,74,310 compared with Rs. 1,25,800 in 1886-87. The principal works undertaken were as follows :—

The Tahsili building at Nagpur, which remained incomplete for a few petty works last year, was completed during the year and occupied. Expenditure Rs. 11,207 against an estimate of Rs. 12,199.

Additions and alterations to Tahsili at Sohagpur. These were also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,665.

Constructing a combined Divisional and District Court house at Jubbulpore. This work which was commenced in 1885-86 made good progress during the year. There was some delay owing to the want of the iron girders from England, otherwise the building would have been much further advanced. The original estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 2,28,515 provided for a building of stone masonry throughout: brick work has been substituted for stone masonry except for some of the ornamental cornices, pillars, finials, &c., and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,34,033 was sanctioned during the year.

Constructing verandahs on the straight sides of all the barracks, Central Jail, Jubbulpore. The provision of shelter of some kind for the prisoners at meal time and kit inspection has been a long felt want. An estimate was accordingly prepared and submitted in May 1886, but owing to the want of funds at the time the work was postponed. The Chief Commissioner on his visit to the Jail in February 1888 became convinced of the necessity and urgency of the work and issued instructions for its being put in hand at once. An estimate amounting to Rs. 20,535 has been sanctioned for the work, but it was found impossible to spend more than Rs. 2,057 against an allotment of Rs. 5,000 made during the year.

Communications.

37. The outlay on communications amounted to Rs. 2,22,648. The principal roads on which work was done are:—

		Rs.
(i)	Jubbulpore and Mandla road, length 60½ miles ...	23,374
(ii)	Jubbulpore-Saugor road *via* Damoh, length 114 miles	5,165
(iii)	Tumsar-Katangi road, length 32 miles ...	13,749
(iv)	North-west road from Nagpur *via* Saoner and Betul to Itarsi, length 168 miles ...	66,578
(v)	Raipur Sambalpur road, length 165 miles ...	41,371
(vi)	Raipur-Dhamtari road, length 38½ miles ...	32,325
(vii)	Seoni-Chhindwara road, length 43½ miles ...	11,961

Contribution works.

Besides the above a complete scheme for District roads was elaborated. The object of these district road schemes is to have a definite programme to work upon each year, and to utilize the grants available to the best advantage.

The expenditure on repairs to roads throughout the Provinces amounted to Rs. 4,51,539 against Rs. 4,82,578 in the preceding year.

38. Under the head Contribution Works the principal expenditure incurred was in connection with the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur. The following works were executed:—

		Cost. Rs.
Main building	...	14,138
Enclosure wall and latrine	...	3,859
Subsidiary buildings	...	3,419
Total	...	21,416

9.—*State Railways.*

Lines.

39. The lines under the control of the Administration during 1887-88 were:—

The Wardha Coal State Railway, broad gauge, length 45 miles.

The Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway, broad gauge, Section Katni to Umaria, length 37 miles.

The entire length of both these Railways was open for traffic during the current year, and was worked without any accidents of a serious nature with the exception of the accidental destruction by fire of a passenger brake van and a fourth class carriage on the Wardha Coal State Railway.

The only work of any consequence done on the Wardha Coal State Railway was the renewal of 10,130 sleepers.

Earnings.

40. The earnings of the lines are shown below and call for no special remark, except that the heavy expenditure is due to—

(1) Renewal of a very large number of sleepers and repairs required to embankments on account of damage done by floods.

(2) Increase in train mileage.

(3) Whole of Manager's pay being charged to this Railway.

Line.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	7,68,052	6,36,071	1,31,981	1·86
Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway ...	78,004	90,809	—12,805	—0·26

Passenger traffic.

41. The number of 3rd and 4th class passengers carried by each of the lines during the years 1886 and 1887 is given below :—

Line.	1886.	Total.	1887.	Total.
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	3rd Class ... 1,242 4th Class ...1,24,227	125,469	3rd Class ... 1,332 4th Class ...1,34,090	1,35,422
Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway ...	Intermediate class 176 3rd class 4,190	4,366	Intermediate class 243 3rd class 27,525	27,768

Railway Surveys.

42. During the year, under the orders of the Government of India, a reconnaisance was made by Mr. H. W. Clift, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, of the various lines of possible railway connection between Warangal in Hyderabad and the Bengal-Nagpur line. This was undertaken with a view to ascertain whether it would be preferable to connect Warangal with Warora or with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Raipur or Nandgaon.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Accounts.

1. The following is an abstract of the Accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance on 1st April 1887 ...	54,55,223	.....
Revenue and Service heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure	62,08,011	8,34,822
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure	70,05,570	56,27,677
Local Revenue and Expenditure	8,76,883	9,57,298
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds, Revenue and Expenditure ...	1,38,202	1,50,686
Government stock Notes ..	13	200
Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	.....
Civil Deposits	38,78,282	36,06,946
Municipal Funds	8,81,634	9,48,242
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,16,196	38,37,907
Accounts with Native States	13,007	7,714
Departmental Accounts	2,198	2,192
Loans to Municipalities—Native States	29,617	1,000
Cash Remittances, and Adjustments	75,12,719	75,12,348
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign	13,99,239	14,88,913
Foreign Remittance	5,45,000	18,32,669
Bills and Miscellaneous to and from other Governments ...	13,39,160	49,52,662
Post Office Department	36,99,445	5,24,167
Telegraph Department	28,934	1,25,073
Accounts Current between Civil and Marine ...	...	440
Military Department .. .	1,42,044	37,05,402
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ...	59,37,626	66,42,748
Remittances Account between England and India ...	3	.....
Cash Balance on 31st March 1888 ...	...	31,89,800
Total ...	4,89,48,906	4,89,48,906

Total revenue and expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,41,42,161 and the total expenditure to Rs. 86,80,106. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 54,62,055. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	62,08,011	8,34,822
Provincial	70,57,267	68,87,832
Local	8,76,883	9,57,452
Total ...	1,41,42,161	86,80,106

Provincial contract.

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services underwent revision at the close of the year 1886-87 and a new Provincial Contract was made for a period of five years from 1st April 1887. In the new contract some important changes were introduced in the distribution of the revenue and expenditure between Imperial and Provincial, and consequently the figures representing the Provincial share of the revenue

and expenditure for the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88 cannot be compared. But a comparison of the Actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year 1887-88 with the estimate that was taken as the basis of the new contract may be made. This comparison is contained in the following Statement:—

Revenue.	Provincial share. Assigned revenue or Contract figures.	Provincial share. Actuals.	Expenditure.	Provincial share. Assigned expenditure or Contract figures.	Provincial share. Actuals.
CIVIL HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	CIVIL HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	61,18,000	62,42,723	Refunds, Land Revenue ...	12,000	3,375
Stamps ...	10,50,000	11,50,397	Do. Divided Heads ...	12,000	12,059
Excise ..	6,25,000	5,82,950	Assignments ...	4,000	5,177
Provincial Rates ...	1,64,000	1,66,745	Land Revenue Charges of district administration ...	7,28,000	7,31,394
Assessed Taxes ...	1,92,000	1,91,196	Do. Management of Government estates ...		523
Forests .	5,47,000	5,46,685	Stamps ...	27,000	30,170
Registration ...	36,000	41,50	Excise ...	18,000	17,313
Interest ...	3,000	3,508	Assessed Taxes ...	1,000	257
Post Office ...	...	5,590	Forests ...	2,77,000	2,62,977
Law and Justice—Courts ...	1,24,000	1,20,936	Registration ...	20,000	21,224
Do. Jails ...	2,87,000	2,99,250	Post Office ...	53,000	54,605
Police ...	52,000	23,244	General Administration ...	3,59,000	3,70,373
Education ...	1,38,000	1,44,741	Law and Justice—Courts ...	7,55,000	7,37,476
Medical ...	4,000	3,176	Do. Jails .	4,80,000	5,13,978
Scientific, &c., Departments ...	12,000	14,208	Police ...	13,33,000	12,81,949
Superannuation Receipts ...	8,000	13,964	Education ...	4,66,000	4,61,446
Stationery ...	18,000	8,226	Medical ...	2,76,000	2,67,935
Miscellaneous ...	27,000	39,237	Political ...	13,000	10,719
Civil Works	...	28,476	Scientific, &c., Departments ...	42,000	41,058
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.			Superannuation ...	1,55,000	1,72,106
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	57,000	51,697	Stationery ...	1,51,000	1,24,260
			Miscellaneous ...	42,000	48,548
			Civil Works ...	...	6,493
Total Revenue ...	94,62,000	96,78,462	PUBLIC WORKS HEADS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Deduct—			Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	12,00,000	12,60,155
Contributions to Imperial Revenues ...	25,88,000	26,21,195	Settlement and Survey Expenditure. Estimated cost for 1887-88 5,38,000		
			Deduct—		
Net Provincial Revenues ...	68,74,000	70,57,267	Excess of the estimated cost as above over the net assignment for the year 1887-88 made after deduction of estimated increase of revenue. 1,32,000	4,06,000	4,51,763
CONTRIBUTIONS.					
From Local Revenues ...	...	6,408	Total expenditure ...	68,44,000	68,87,832
			CONTRIBUTIONS.		
Grand Total ...	68,74,000	70,63,675	To Local Revenues ...	30,000	57,758
			Grand Total ...	68,74,000	69,45,590

Changes in Contract.

4. Under the Provincial Contract which terminated with the year 1886-87, 50·7953 per cent of the Land Revenue was treated as Imperial and 49·2047 per cent as Provincial and the Land Settlement expenditure was debited in the same proportions to the Imperial and Provincial Revenues, but among other changes made in the revised distribution of Revenue and Expenditure under the new contract, the Land Revenue has become wholly provincial, being assigned at its estimated amount for the year 1886-87, namely Rs. 61,18,000, and the settlement expenditure is also made wholly provincial, the assignment made in respect of it being for the whole term of the contract. Under the arrangement made, the revenue assigned for provincial uses exceeds the estimated expenditure surrendered to provincial management, and the position of equilibrium is attained by the deduction of a lump sum annually from the assigned revenues—which sum for purposes of adjustment in the Accounts, is treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

Adjustment of contract figures.

5. It will be seen from the statement given above that the assigned revenues including the whole Land Revenue, amount to Rs. 94,62,000; while the total of the assigned expenditure including the amount fixed for Survey and Settlement charges, is Rs. 68,74,000 for the year 1887-88. The difference of Rs. 25,88,000 represents the fixed amount to be credited to Imperial Revenue for that year, but as the inter-provincial adjustment of claims on account of charges incurred by other provinces on behalf of this Administration and *vice versa* are made by additions to and deductions from this fixed sum, the actual amount credited to Imperial Revenue as the lump deduction from the assigned revenues differs from the contract figure by the net amount of the inter-provincial adjustments and by the amount of any special transfers of which the adjustment is made in this way through the Land Revenue head.

Comparison of actuals with assigned figures.

6. Comparing the actuals with the assigned figures, it will be observed from the statement that after making the lump deduction and taking into account the inter-provincial adjustments as well as the contributions to and from Local Revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 70,63,675 and Rs. 69,45,590 respectively as against the contract figure of Rs. 68,74,000 on both sides. In the case of expenditure the excess over the contract estimate is due (1) to the net cost of the Settlement being taken in fixing the assigned expenditure, whereas the actual figures show the total cost without any deduction for increase of land revenue as the latter appears on the receipt side, and (2) to the contributions to Local Funds being Rs. 27,758 in excess of the amount assigned by the Government of India for this purpose. The final outcome of the year's transactions is that the Administration has added Rs. 1,18,085 to the provincial balance, raising it from Rs. 19,60,582 on 1st April 1887 to Rs. 20,78,667 on 31st March 1888; and as the balance on the 1st April 1887 was Rs. 3,15,582 higher than the estimate (Rs. 16,45,000) taken for the purposes of the contract, the Administration closes the year 1887-88 with a balance of Rs. 4,33,667 in excess of the contract figure. This excess is largely due to the fact that the Chief Commissioner postponed outlay upon roads and communications until a complete scheme of works for each district had been elaborated and approved. A detailed review of the revenue and expenditure is given in the following paragraphs.

A.—REVENUE.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,41,42,161. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government Accounts is shown in the following table :—

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	26,21,195	36,21,528	...	62,42,723
II.—Opium ...	2,03,230	...	...	2,03,230
III.—Salt ...	2,75,560	...	...	2,75,560
IV.—Stamps ...	3,83,465	11,50,395	...	15,33,860
V.—Excise ...	17,48,850	5,82,950	...	23,31,800
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	1,66,747	5,84,477	7,51,224
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,91,195	1,91,196	...	3,82,391
IX.—Forest ...	5,46,685	5,46,685	...	10,93,370
X.—Registration ...	41,504	41,504	...	83,008
XI.—Tributes ...	1,31,067	...	...	1,31,067
XII.—Interest ..	10,723	3,508	105	14,336
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	5,599	...	5,599
XIV.—A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	1,20,936	...	1,20,936
XVI.—B. Law and Justice, Jails ..	...	2,99,250	...	2,99,250
XVII.—Police ..	...	23,244	1,42,554	1,65,798
XIX.—Education ...	...	1,44,741	7,441	1,52,182
XX.—Medical ...	...	3,176	5,528	8,704
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Depts.	...	14,208	4,326	18,534
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	42,261	13,964	...	56,225
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	9,887	8,226	...	18,113
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	2,389	39,237	53,482	95,108
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	28,476	78,970	1,07,446
Total Civil ...	62,08,011	70,05,570	8,76,883	1,40,90,464
Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads ...	...	51,697	...	51,697
Grand Total ...	62,08,011	70,57,267	8,76,883	1,41,42,161

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected in the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 62,42,723, as compared with Rs. 62,56,735 in the year 1886-87. The distribution of this revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share for 1887-88 is Rs. 26,21,195. The balance of Rs. 36,21,528 has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium supplied to the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportions of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise Revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as Opium revenue in 1887-88 was Rs. 2,03,230 as compared with Rs. 2,14,700 in 1886-87 and Rs. 2,19,329 in 1885-86. There was a falling off in the sales of opium during 1887-88. With improved agricultural prospects consumption may be expected to increase, but prospects are not altogether satisfactory at the present moment (October 1888).

III.—Salt.

Salt.

10. The revenue under this head is also wholly Imperial. In 1885-86 arrangements were made under which Baragora salt revenue was received at the treasuries of the Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore districts, but in July 1887 the Government salt agencies established for the sale of Baragora salt in the Central Provinces were abolished and since then there have been no receipts. The amount received between April and July 1887 was Rs. 2,75,560. In 1886-87 the amount credited was Rs. 6,22,305.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

11. The total revenue credited under this head in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 15,33,860 as compared with Rs. 14,69,070 in 1886-87—being an increase of Rs. 64,790. In 1886-87 the revenue was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, but under the new contract it is divided since 1st April 1887 in the proportions of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follow :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Sale of General stamps ...	4,26,044	4,46,664
Do. Court Fee stamps ...	10,36,150	10,79,040
Do. Plain paper ...	2,364	3,329
Duty on impressing documents ...	615	595
Fines and Penalties ...	3,847	4,147
Miscellaneous ...	50	85
Total ...	14,69,070	15,33,860

The increase of Rs. 20,620 against the head "Sale of General stamps" includes Rs. 5,147 on account of Receipt stamps and Rs. 14,369 for Document stamps. In the case of Receipt stamps, the largest increase occurred in Jubbulpore, and is attributed mainly to purchases for sale in Rewah by a vendor in that State who formerly obtained his supplies from Allahabad. Railway construction has also no doubt contributed to the increase in districts through which the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland lines pass. The increase in the sale of Document stamps is attributed to the pressure of bad seasons on the people, causing increased resort to loans and mortgages.

The revenue from sale of Court Fee stamps rose from Rs. 10,36,150 in 1886-87 to Rs. 10,79,040 in 1887-88. The increase occurred chiefly in the districts of Nagpur, Saugor, Chanda and Bhandara, and more than half of it took place in the months of February and March 1888.

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise revenue in 1887-88 was Rs. 23,31,800 as against Rs. 25,75,214 in 1886-87. Under the new contract, one-fourth of the revenue is Provincial and three-fourths Imperial, whereas under the contract ending with the year 1886-87, it was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

The details of the collections for the two years are given below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties on sale of liquor and drugs ...	21,46,265	19,21,275
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium	4,22,544	3,98,546
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	6,405	11,979
Total ..	25,75,214	23,31,800

It was explained in the Administration Report for 1886-87 that the failure of harvests had very seriously affected the sales of the contracts for the year 1887-88, and that in consequence, a large falling off in the revenue was anticipated, so much so, that it was not considered safe, in framing the Budget for that year, to estimate the total Excise revenue at a higher amount than 23 lakhs of rupees, or 2¾ lakhs less than the revenue collected in 1886-87. The accounts show that this low estimate was fully justified as the revenue actually realized falls short of that collected in 1886-87 by Rs. 2,43,414 or nearly 2½ lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1888-89, however, provides for a partial recovery of the revenue.

VI.—Provincial rates.

Provincial rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head in the two years :—

Provincial.—	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Additional rates on land ...	1,30,111	1,29,613
Education cess	3,220	3,347
District Post cess	33,309	33,787
Total ...	1,66,640	1,66,747
Local.—		
Road cess (District Fund) ...	1,29,952	1,43,029
Education cess (do.) ...	1,18,094	1,29,258
Patwari Fund receipts ...	3,18,322	3,12,190
Total Local ...	5,66,368	5,84,477
Total Provincial rates ...	7,33,008	7,51,224

In 1886-87 the Local revenue from the Road and Education cesses was less than the normal amount, owing to instalments due in that year having been collected in advance in 1885-86 in certain districts under a misapprehension of orders, as already explained in the Administration Report for 1885-86.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

Assessed taxes.

14. The total receipts under this head are as follows:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Income tax ...	3,07,713	3,09,192
License tax (Pandhri) ...	75,799	73,199
Total ...	3,83,512	3,82,391

The revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

IX.—Forests.

Forests.

15. The Forest revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,35,960 as compared with 1886-87, the total being Rs. 10,93,370 for 1887-88, as against Rs. 9,57,410 for 1886-87. The figures are classified as follows in the accounts:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	85,024	1,42,818
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ...	8,40,178	9,18,977
Confiscated drift and waif wood...	3,563	3,884
Revenue from forests not managed by Government ...	11,444	7,338
Miscellaneous ...	17,201	20,353
Total ...	9,57,410	10,93,370

The increase in the expenditure under the head "Forests" in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87, is Rs. 27,653 only, and the net Forest Revenue for 1887-88 amounts to Rs. 5,67,416, as against Rs. 4,59,109 in 1886-87. In the latter year, however, a large outlay was incurred on timber operations with a view to the production of revenue in 1887-88. Half the revenue is Imperial and half Provincial.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	43,475	46,205
Fees for copies of registered documents...	22,818	24,220
Miscellaneous	11,931	12,583
Total ...	78,224	83,008

The increase amounts to Rs. 4,784. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,449, as against Rs. 40,396 in 1886-87. The net receipts are therefore

Rs. 40,559 for 1887-88 and Rs. 37,828 for 1886-87. In 1885-86 the net receipts amounted to Rs. 31,955 only. The increase is due to the continued expansion of registration business. The revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

XI.—Tributes.

Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly reserved as Imperial revenue; the amount credited in 1887-88 was Rs. 1,31,067 as compared with Rs. 1,46,011 in 1886-87. The receipts of the latter year include certain arrears for 1885-86. The fixed annual demand up to the year 1887-88 was Rs. 1,36,000.

XII.—Interest.

Interest.

18. The details of the amounts credited under this head are as follow:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities and other public bodies ...	3,441	3,441
Interest on advances and loans to Native States or private persons, viz.:—		
On advances and loans to Native States, &c. ...	4,540	4,005
On agricultural loans ...	1,333	3,277
Total Imperial ...	9,314	10,723
Provincial—		
Interest on Government securities. (Endowment of the Government College at Jubbulpore) ...	3,420	3,508
Local—		
Interest on Government securities	175	105
Total Interest ...	12,909	14,336

XIII.—Post Office.

Post Office.

19. The sum of Rs. 5,599 credited under this head in the accounts for 1887-88 represents the amount of contributions recovered from certain Feudatory States in the Chhattisgarh Division for the maintenance of District Postal lines. Hitherto, these receipts were credited along with the District Post Cess under the head "VI—Provincial Rates," but under instructions obtained from the Comptroller General they are now credited to "Post Office" as Provincial revenue. In 1886-87 the contributions were credited in the Sambalpur district only, and amounted to about Rs. 2,300. In Raipur and Bilaspur the Postal establishments in the Feudatory States, though under Government control, were paid direct from the revenues of the States, but the scale of these establishments was fixed by the Chief Commissioner during 1887-88 and the pay has been drawn from the treasury as District Post establishment since 1st April 1888.

The contributions recovered in 1887-88 from the Feudatory States include about Rs. 2,000 on account of charges to be drawn in 1888-89 in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts.

Law and Justice, Courts.

20. The revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 1,20,936 in 1887-88, as against Rs. 1,27,707 in 1886-87. It is wholly Provincial and comprises the following receipts:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	22,386	13,246
Court Fees realised in cash ...	3,655	3,976
General fees, fines and forfeitures...	96,963	99,013
Pleadership examination fees ...	288	320
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,389	1,384
Miscellaneous ...	3,026	2,997
Total ...	1,27,707	1,20,936

The receipts from sale of unclaimed and escheated property show a decrease of Rs. 9,140. The receipts in 1886-87 were, however, larger than the average of the three previous years by Rs. 4,762. The amount credited against the head "General fees, fines and forfeitures" consists chiefly of Magisterial fines.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Law and Justice, Jails, and School of Industry.

21. The total receipts under this head fell from Rs. 3,66,488 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,99,250 in 1887-88. The revenue is wholly Provincial. The details are as follow:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Jail manufactures ...	2,28,485	1,90,302
School of Industry do. ...	1,36,731	1,06,716
Miscellaneous ...	1,272	2,232

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years:—

Jail Manufactures—

	1883-84. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Receipts ..	2,20,154	1,93,905	2,10,469	2,28,485	1,90,302
Expenditure ...	1,68,328	1,50,092	1,63,985	2,08,875	1,64,058
Net ...	+51,826	+43,813	+46,484	+19,610	+26,244

School of Industry.—Manufactures.—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	1,24,111	1,13,455	1,10,186	1,36,731	1,06,716
Expenditure ...	92,181	98,674	1,13,533	1,33,955	81,687
Net ...	+31,930	+14,781	—3,347	+2,776	+25,029

These figures show that the net receipts from manufactures—taking Jails and School of Industry together—amounted to Rs. 51,273 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 22,386 in 1886-87. In the latter year, however, the net receipts were exceptionally low, owing to the steps taken during the year to extend the manufactory operations of Jails, which led to a large immediate outlay in purchase of raw material: the increase in receipts resulting from this outlay has, in great part, come into the revenue of 1887-88.

XVII.—Police.

Police.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the revenue credited under this head in the two years:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	19,136	7,300
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c.	6,600	10,422
Superannuation receipts ...	2,263	2,740
Miscellaneous	8,693	2,782
Local (District Funds):—		
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,10,065	1,20,807
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle...	27,010	21,177
Miscellaneous ...	587	570
Total ...	1,74,354	1,65,798

The receipts in 1886-87 against the head "Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds" include some arrear recoveries of municipal contributions for police supervision of conservancy arrangements in municipal towns. The annual amount recoverable from municipalities on this account was about Rs. 9,500 in 1886-87, but since then the Chief Commissioner has authorised the withdrawal of police supervision of conservancy in certain Municipal towns and the amount now recoverable is about Rs. 6,800 per annum.

XIX.—Education.

Education.

23. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,52,182 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 1,46,931 in 1886-87; the increase is chiefly on account of contributions from Municipalities and private persons. It includes a sum of Rs. 2,763 contributed by the Municipality of Seoni (Malwa) in the Hoshangabad district towards the construction of a building for the Zila school in that town, but under recent orders the amount of this contribution has been transferred in the current year to credit of the Public Works Department, as that department is to undertake the construction of the building.

The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Fees, Government colleges ...	1,090	1,501
„ Government schools ...	28,378	27,625
Contributions	71,521	76,275
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	35,304	34,476
Miscellaneous	2,418	4,864
Local—		
School fees	683	1,990
Contributions	6,500	5,204
Miscellaneous	1,037	247
Total ...	1,46,931	1,52,182

XX.—Medical.

Medical.

24. The receipts in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 8,704 as compared with Rs. 8,084 in 1886-87. The details are—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,279	2,204
Contributions	992	712
Miscellaneous	372	260
Local (District Funds)—		
Contributions	3,428	5,224
Miscellaneous	1,013	304
Total ...	8,084	8,704

XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments.

Scientific and Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Botanical and other Public garden receipts	8,703	8,801
Receipts on account of Experimental Farms, &c. ...	1,587	1,648
Miscellaneous	175	3,759
Local (District Funds)—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts	1,536	2,112
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	1,482	2,169
Miscellaneous	81	45
Total ...	13,564	18,534

The sum of Rs. 3,759 shown against the head "Miscellaneous" under *Provincial* includes Rs. 3,632 placed at the disposal of the Administration by the Government of India in adjustment of charges drawn in 1885-86 from Provincial Revenues on account of exhibits sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation &c.

Superannuation.

26. The receipts on account of pensions and superannuation allowances have amounted to Rs. 56,225 in 1887-88, as against Rs. 27,103 in 1886-87. The increase is chiefly in the Imperial receipts and is due for the most part to the contributions for pensions of officers of the Public Works Department, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway Companies. The details of the receipts are as follow:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial—		
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations	2,632	3,849
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund ...	16,467	16,553
Contributions for pensions and gratuities (of Public Works Department officers lent to Railway Companies)	...	21,859
Provincial—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	8,004	13,964
Total ...	27,103	56,225

The increase of Rs. 5,960 in the Provincial receipts is partly due to the recovery of certain arrears, and partly to an increase in the number of officers on "Foreign Service" in Native States, &c.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

Stationery and printing.

27. The receipts credited under this head are as follows:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial—		
Stationery receipts ...	12,092	5,365
Sales of Gazettes and other publications	...	342
Other Press receipts ...	7,656	4,180
Provincial—		
Stationery receipts ...	39	423
Sales of Gazettes, &c. ...	984	2,275
Other Press receipts ...	15,357	5,528
Total ...	36,128	18,113

The decrease in the total is Rs. 18,015, of which Rs. 9,868 falls under *Imperial* and Rs. 8,154 under *Provincial*.

The decrease in the Provincial receipts is nominal, being due to the value of printing work done at Jail Presses for certain departments of the Administration hitherto brought in by debit to the sub-head "Departmental Print-

ing charges at Jail presses" under "Stationery and Printing" on the expenditure side, being now excluded from both sides of the accounts in accordance with Note (43) on page 65 of the Civil Account Code, 4th Edition.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

28. The total revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 95,108 as compared with Rs. 89,172 in 1886-87. The increase is chiefly on account of premium on bills (Imperial) and unclaimed deposits (Provincial).

The following is a statement of the details:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial—		
Premium on bills	838	2,327
Unclaimed bills, &c.	335	62
Provincial—		
Unclaimed deposits	10,251	17,169
Sale of land and houses	4,741	4,296
Contributions	4,777	...
Rents, (Dak Bungalow, fees, &c.) ...	10,535	10,462
Miscellaneous	3,601	7,310
Local (District Funds)—		
Contributions ...	6,058	4,808
Rents	38,014	39,205
Rates and taxes	9,164	8,711
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.) ...	858	758
Total ...	89,172	95,108

In 1886-87 the recoveries from Municipal Funds towards the cost of establishments employed and other charges incurred in the offices of the Commissioners of Divisions and of the Comptroller, for the control and audit of Municipal Fund expenditure and accounts, were credited to Provincial Revenues under the Sub-head "Contributions," but in the accounts for 1887-88 these recoveries have been classified under the sub-head "Miscellaneous" in accordance with Note (73), on page 640 of the Civil Account Code.

The amount recovered on this account was Rs. 4,336 in 1887-88 and Rs. 5,000 in 1886-87.

The decrease in the District Fund receipts against the Sub-head "Contributions" has been continuous for some years, and is due to the gradual separation of the District Fund and Municipal offices, and to the contributions paid by Municipal Funds towards the cost of joint office establishments being consequently discontinued as explained last year.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

Civil Works.

29. The revenue credited under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department is chiefly on account of tolls on roads and ferries. The figures are as follows for the two years:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	30,024	28,476
Local—(District Funds)		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	72,186	78,970
Total ...	1,02,210	1,07,446

Public Works Department Revenue.

30. The amount of revenue collected in the Public Works Department as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 51,697 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 48,452 in 1886-87. No receipts were credited to Provincial Revenues in 1887-88 on account of State Railways. Public Works.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

31. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government Accounts. Expenditure.

Major head of Expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Fund expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	6,079	15,434	246	21,759
2. Assignments and Compensations ..	63,932	5,177	...	69,109
3. Land Revenue ...	...	11,83,679	3,65,491	15,49,170
6. Stamps ...	10,057	30,170	...	40,227
17. Excise ...	53,440	17,813	...	71,253
10. Assessed taxes ...	257	257	...	514
11. Forest ...	2,62,977	2,62,977	...	5,25,954
12. Registration ...	21,225	21,224	...	42,449
13. Interest on Ordinary debt ...	4,536	...	...	4,536
14. Interest on other obligations ...	4,865	...	...	4,865
15. Post Office ...	...	54,605	...	54,605
18. General Administration ...	61,690	3,70,373	33,742	4,65,805
19 *a* Law and Justice, Courts of Law ...	...	7,37,476	...	7,37,476
19 *b* Law and Justice, Jails ...	...	5,13,978	...	5,13,978
20. Police ...	2,862	12,81,949	49,248	13,34,059
22. Education ...	...	4,61,446	1,88,047	6,49,493
23. Ecclesiastical ...	47,391	...	...	47,391
24. Medical ..	...	2,67,935	45,164	3,13,099
25. Political ...	...	10,719	...	10,719
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	...	41,058	8,146	49,204
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,91,584	...	...	2,91,584
29. Superannuation ...	...	1,72,106	1,171	1,73,277
30. Stationery ...	...	1,24,260	243	1,24,503
32. Miscellaneous ...	3,927	48,548	11,542	64,017
33. Famine Relief ...	...	...	3,351	3,351
45. Civil Works ...	...	6,493	2,50,907	2,57,400
Total Civil ...	8,34,822	56,27,677	9,57,298	74,19,797
Public Works Department— Buildings and Roads ..	...	12,60,155	154	12,60,309
Grand total ...	8,34,822	68,87,832	9,57,452	86,80,106

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:— Imperial heads.

13. Interest on Debt (Stock Notes.)
14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year:—

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Refunds.

33. The total amount charged under this head in 1887-88 was Rs. 21,759 as compared with Rs. 19,581 in 1886-87, the increase occurring chiefly in the refunds of Land Revenue and Stamps.

Only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of revenue are shown under this head. Refunds of receipts by Civil Departments (*e. g.* Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c.,) are charged in full under the corresponding expenditure heads.

Of the total sum of Rs, 21,759 charged under this head in 1887-88 Rs. 12,468 is shown in the accounts as refunds of Stamp revenue, Rs. 4,454 as refunds of Income tax and Pandhri and Rs. 3,375 as refunds of Land Revenue. The corresponding figures in 1886-87 were Stamps Rs. 11,163, Income tax, &c., Rs. 4,031, and Land Revenue Rs. 2,457. The amounts refunded are debited to Imperial and Provincial according to the proportions in which the revenues are credited to those heads under the existing Provincial contract.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

Assignments and Compensations.

34. The payments in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 69,109 as against Rs. 56,848 in 1886-87. With the exception of a sum of Rs. 5,177 on account of Malikana, treated as a Provincial charge, the whole expenditure in 1887-88 was Imperial. The amount paid in 1886-87 on account of Malikana was Rs. 3,685. The increase in the Imperial expenditure is due to the payment in the year 1887-88 of a compensation allowance of Rs. 5,000 per annum granted by the Government of India to Raghunath Rao from 1st May 1886 in succession to Raja Balwant Rao of Jubbulpore, by whose death on 30th April 1886 an allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year lapsed to Government, as stated in paragraph 29 of the Administration Report for 1886-87.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

Land Revenue.

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 15,49,170 as compared with Rs. 13,70,641 in 1886-87. The increase is chiefly due to Land Settlement expenditure, as will be seen from the figures given below. The whole expenditure was Provincial in 1887-88:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Charges of District Administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, and their Establishments.	6,54,457	6,83,517
Contingencies of above ...	45,142	48,399
Survey and Settlement—		
District Settlement charges ...	1,77,227	2,56,520
Professional Survey parties ...	1,31,860	1,57,159
Land Records and Agriculture—		
Salary and Establishment of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture ...	27,204	38,084
Patwari Fund expenditure ...	3,34,751	3,65,491
Total ...	13,70,641	15,49,170

The following details are given of the expenditure under the head "Charges of District Administration":—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Salaries of Deputy Commissioners ...	1,52,828	1,69,276
Do. of Assistant Commissioners ...	25,577	25,681
Do. of Extra-Assistant Commissioners ...	79,185	84,552
Establishments including Tahsildars and Tahsil Establishments	3,96,867	4,03,486
Charges for management of Government Estates	...	522
Total ...	6,54,457	6,83,517

There were savings in 1886-87 in the charge for salaries of Deputy Commissioners owing to absence of Officers on furlough, and in 1887-88 the actuals were increased by the payment of privilege leave allowances.

6.—*Stamps.*

Stamps.

36. The expenditure of the Stamp Department in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 40,227 as compared with Rs. 38,787 in 1886-87. The increase is due to fluctuations in the charge for value of Stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores at Bombay and Calcutta. The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Establishment ...	2,652	...
Discount on Sales ...	13,977	14,734
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,580	1,902
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.	20,578	23,591
Total ...	38,787	40,227

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportions of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter. The charge for Establishment being on account of the pay of officials employed in the treasuries in connection with the sale of stamps has been transferred to the head of "Land Revenue" in the accounts for 1887-88 and treated as part of the cost of the Treasury Establishments under instructions of the Comptroller General.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following Statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial Revenue:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Central Office Establishment ...	13,510	13,860
District Establishment ...	32,064	32,154
Construction and repairs of buildings	7,890	5,841

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Conveyance of Opium ...	961	783
Rewards ...	10,172	14,945
Miscellaneous ...	4,896	3,670
Total ...	69,493	71,253

The increase is entirely due to the payments on account of rewards in Excise cases.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed Taxes.

38. The amount charged under this head in 1887-88 was Rs. 514 on account of a small extra establishment entertained in connection with the collection of the Income tax and License tax. The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. In 1886-87 the charges on this account amounted to Rs. 1,068.

11.—*Forests.*

Forests.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,25,954 as compared with Rs. 4,98,301 in 1886-87. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial and is classified as follows :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Conservancy and Works ...	2,85,697	2,77,521
Establishments ...	2,12,604	2,48,433
Total ...	4,98,301	5,25,954

12.—*Registration.*

Registration.

40. The expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 42,449 against Rs. 40,396 in 1886-87. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The classification is as follows :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Superintendence ...	11,554	12,108
District charges ...	28,842	30,341
Total ...	40,396	42,449

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

41. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishments and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 54,605 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 53,327 in 1886-87.

18.—*General Administration.*

General Administration.

42. This head includes Imperial, Provincial, and Local expenditure, the total charges and their distribution being as follows for the two years :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial ...	63,099	61,690
Provincial ...	3,61,545	3,70,373
Local (District Funds) ...	31,735	33,742
Total ...	4,56,379	4,65,805

The Imperial expenditure for 1887-88 is on account of the cost of the Comptroller's office.

The Provincial expenditure is classified as follows :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Salary of the Chief Commissioner.	53,388	54,995
Tour expenses of ditto ...	9,633	13,182
Civil Secretariat ...	84,914	80,832
Commissioners of Divisions ...	2,00,921	2,08,979
Provincial Establishment in the Comptroller's office ...	12,689	12,385
Total ...	3,61,545	3,70,373

The increase in the charge against "Commissioners of Divisions" is due to the payment of privilege leave allowances, two of the Commissioners having obtained leave of this description for three months during the year 1887-88.

The expenditure of Rs. 33,742 charged to District Funds represents the cost of the Office Establishments of the District Councils and Local Boards.

19 A.—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts.

43. The whole expenditure under this head is Provincial and the total amounted to Rs. 7,37,476 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 7,12,909 in 1886-87 including the charges for refunds. The details are as follows :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Law Officers ...	...	335
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	57,181	59,313
Civil Courts ...	19,071	23,597
Courts of Small Causes ...	37,856	37,039
Criminal Courts ..	5,83,681	5,99,946
Pleadership Examination charges.	...	27
Refunds ...	15,120	17,219
Total ...	7,12,909	7,37,476

The charge against "Civil Courts" includes the pay of the Additional Tahsildars or Munsiffs and of Sale Amins. The increase against "Criminal Courts" is due partly to the payment of privilege leave allowances to Deputy Com-

missioners mentioned in paragraph 35, a moiety of the charge being taken to this head.

19 B.—*Law and Justice—Jails.*

Law and Justice—Jails, and School of Industry.

44. The following statement shows the expenditure on Jails and Jail Manufactures for the two years :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Jails—		
Central Jails ...	1,34,747	1,54,176
District Jails ...	73,656	81,261
Lock-ups ...	7,751	9,512
School of Industry ...	28,033	23,284
Manufactory charges—		
In Jails ...	2,08,875	1,64,058
In the School of Industry ...	1,33,955	81,687
Total ...	5,87,017	5,13,978

The expenditure is wholly Provincial.

The figures show a large decrease in the Manufactory charges, but, as remarked in paragraph 21, the steps taken during 1886-87 to extend the operations of the Jail factories led to a large outlay in that year in purchases of raw material, and the increase in receipts resulting from this outlay has been, in great part, realised during 1887-88. Setting aside the expenditure on account of manufactures, the cost of Central and District Jails in 1887-88 was greater than in 1886-87 by about Rs. 27,000. The increase occurs chiefly in the charges under the heads of "Rations" and "Clothing and bedding", and the causes which have led to it are stated to be (1) an increase of Jail population, (2) a rise in the price of food grains, (3) the introduction of a more liberal diet scale, and (4) the presence in the jails of an increasing number of Burmese convicts, "the cost of whose rations far exceeds that of the ordinary Hindu prisoners." The increase in the charges for clothing is, however, also due to the inclusion under that head of the cost of the uniform, which under the new scheme is now supplied to the whole of the Warder Establishment in the Central Jails.

20.—*Police.*

Police.

45. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for Cattle pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,34,059 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 13,71,102 in 1886-87. The total is distributed as follows for two years :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial—		
Railway Police ...	4,465	2,762
Superintendence (portion of charge for Personal Assistant to Inspector-General) ...	...	100
Total Imperial ...	4,465	2,862

		1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—			
Superintendence	...	33,062	37,093
District Executive Force	...	12,56,972	12,18,207
Special Police	...	11,363	13,596
Railway Police	...	19,176	13,053
Charges of Cattle Pounds	..	315	...
Total Provincial	...	13,20,888	12,81,949
Local—			
Charges of Cattle Pounds	...	45,301	48,609
Refunds	...	448	639
Total Local	...	45,749	49,248
Total Police	...	13,71,102	13,34,059

Further details of the expenditure under the head "District Executive Force" are given in the subjoined statement:—

		1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
District Executive Force—			
District Superintendents and Assistants	...	1,71,865	1,73,333
Inspectors and Chief Constables	...	1,67,305	1,67,500
Head Constables and Constables	...	6,07,195	5,93,879
European Constables	...	3,548	3,232
Mounted Constables	...	49,487	49,889
Drill Instructors	...	3,061	3,163
Extra Police Guards	...	4,062	7,074
Temporary Police	...	7,784	...
Excise Police	...	7,005	6,930
Arms and Accoutrements	...	37,108	13,330
Clothing	..	42,802	47,940
Petty construction	...	23,674	20,920
Petty repairs	...	16,152	18,814
Travelling allowance of officers	...	19,561	19,654
Do. of Establishment	...	20,477	17,779
Other charges	...	75,886	74,770
Total	...	12,56,972	12,18,207

It will be seen that the decrease occurs chiefly in the expenditure under "Head Constables and Constables," "Temporary Police" and "Arms and Accoutrements." It should be noted, however, that charges taken to the head "Temporary Police" in 1886-87 have been classified in 1887-88 against the separate minor head "Special Police," resulting in an increase against that head: the payments are on account of the force employed in the Nerbudda Division for operations against dacoits.

22.—*Education.*

Education.

46. The distribution between Provincial Services and the District Funds of the expenditure on Education is given in the following statement:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Direction and Inspection ...	1,16,508	1,13,916
Government Colleges ...	14,401	16,240
Government Schools ...	1,69,862	1,63,408
Normal and Technical Schools ...	28,468	31,238
Grants-in-aid ...	42,316	45,339
Payments by results ...	33,669	35,172
Scholarships ...	19,286	20,356
Government Book Depot charges ...	35,228	30,090
Other heads (including building grants and miscellaneous) ...	11,817	5,687
Total Provincial ...	4,71,555	4,61,446
Local—(District Funds)		
Government Schools ...	1,93,472	1,78,937
Grants-in-aid ...	3,100	2,700
Scholarships ...	4,638	6,171
Miscellaneous ...	826	239
Total Local ...	2,02,036	1,88,047
Total Education ...	6,73,591	6,49,493

The decrease in the *Local* expenditure is due to orders of the Chief Commissioner issued in November 1887 restricting the expenditure from District Funds on Education to the amount of the Education Cess added to the contribution from Provincial Revenues and the private subscriptions and fees collected.

24.—*Medical.*

Medical.

47. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,13,099 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 3,15,228 in 1886-87. The following is a statement of the details:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Medical Establishment	1,84,752	1,82,250
Hospitals and Dispensaries	59,542	59,200
Sanitary Commissioner	9,771	9,174
Lunatic Asylums	18,079	17,311
Other heads	225	...
Total Provincial ...	2,72,369	2,67,935

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Local—		
Vaccination	28,982	30,387
Hospitals and Dispensaries	12,972	13,215
Grants for Medical purposes ...	905	1,562
Total Local ...	42,859	45,164
Total Medical ...	3,15,228	3,13,099

25.—*Political.*

Political.

48. The expenditure under this head was wholly Imperial up to end of 1886-87 but has been made a Provincial charge since 1st April 1887, a sum of Rs. 13,000 per annum being assigned for the expenditure under orders of the Government of India contained in Financial Department No. 5222, dated 1st October 1887. This assignment having been made subsequent to the settlement of the Provincial contract, the amount is credited to Provincial Revenues by deduction from the contribution made to Imperial Revenues under the Land Revenue head. (See paragraph 4).

The actual expenditure in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 10,719 or Rs. 2,281 less than the sum assigned by the Government of India. The total is made up of Rs. 9,216 on account of the share borne by Government of the salary of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, and Rs. 1,503 for Miscellaneous charges—chiefly "Poshak" allowances in Chhattisgarh.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and Minor Departments.

49. The following charges are shown under this head :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Agricultural experiments	6,294	1,099
Experimental Farm	8,084	7,132
Botanical and other public gardens ..	19,415	19,814
Provincial Museums	1,819	1,818
Charges for collection of Provincial statistics.	11,047	9,718
Public Exhibitions	262	...
Other heads	1,527	1,477
Total Provincial ...	48,148	41,058
Local—(District Funds).		
Botanical and other public gardens ..	3,002	2,900
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	6,482	4,055
Other heads	1,099	1,191
Total Local ...	10,583	8,146
Total Minor Departments ...	59,031	49,204

In 1886-87 a sum of Rs. 4,078 was charged under the head of "Agricultural experiments" on account of amounts drawn by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture for payment to a contractor at Nagpur for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements. The amount is recoverable

after five years by annual instalments of Rs. 590. There was also a charge of Rs. 2,216 under the same head for "Miscellaneous experiments," making a total of Rs. 6,294. In 1887-88 the expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,099 only.

29.—*Superannuation.*

Superannuation.

50. The expenditure under this head shows a steady increase. The totals for the past three years being for 1885-86, Rs. 1,46,285, for 1886-87, Rs. 1,55,671, and for 1887-88, Rs. 1,73,277. With the exception of Rs. 1,171 charged to District Funds, the whole expenditure in 1887-88 has been met from the Provincial Revenues. The increase as compared with 1886-87, occurs in the charge for pensions—the payments on account of compassionate allowances and gratuities showing a decrease. The following are the details of the figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Pensions	1,38,272	1,57,580
Compassionate Allowances	12,220	11,339
Gratuities	3,982	3,187
Local—		
Pensions	1,197	1,171
Total ...	1,55,671	1,73,277

The increase in the charge for pensions is due (1) to the new pensions granted by the Chief Commissioner during 1887-88 being in excess of the pensions lapsed in that year and (2) to the payment of pensions transferred from other provinces after March 1887. In the latter case, however, the charge does not fall upon the Provincial Revenues of this Administration being recovered from the provinces concerned under the system of inter-provincial adjustments prescribed on page 524 of the Civil Account Code, Vol. II.

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

51. The total expenditure on account of Stationery and Printing amounted to Rs. 1,24,503 in 1887-88 as compared with Rs. 1,21,287 in 1886-87. The increase is on account of stationery supplied from Central Stores at Bombay and Calcutta, but there is also an increase in the charge for local purchases of stationery. The following are the details of the expenditure :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Provincial—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	17,858	22,321
Do. supplied from Central Stores ...	38,502	49,305
Printing at Government Presses ...	49,915	42,349
Do. at Private Presses ...	14,765	10,285
Local—(District Funds).		
Printing charges	247	243
Total ...	1,21,287	1,24,503

The expenditure of Rs. 22,321 in 1887-88 against the head "Stationery purchased in the country" is composed of the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Paper purchased for Jail Presses	6,118
Paper and other articles of stationery purchased for other departments	11,611
Charges for carriage of stationery	1,840
Do. for binding Registers, &c.	2,752
Total ...	22,321

As arrangements have been made to obtain paper for the Jail Presses from the Central Stores, and as cash purchases in the local market of articles of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department have been prohibited, the expenditure under this head should show a decrease in the current year.

The decrease in the charges for printing at Government Presses is nominal, as the total for 1886-87 includes Rs. 12,812 against the head "Departmental Printing charges at Jail Presses," whereas there is no charge against this head in the accounts for 1887-88 as explained in paragraph 27. Excluding this special item, the charges for printing at Government Presses were higher in 1887-88 than in 1886-87 by Rs. 5,246; but, on the other hand, the charges for printing at private presses show a decrease of Rs. 4,371, so that the net increase in Printing charges is Rs. 875.

32.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

52. The expenditure shown under this head amounted to Rs. 64,017 in 1887-88 as against Rs. 60,047 in 1886-87. The increase is on account of charges paid from District Funds. The distribution of the total is as follows:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Imperial	4,240	3,927
Provincial	49,056	48,548
Local (District Funds)	6,751	11,542

The Imperial expenditure is on account of charges for remittance of treasure.

The Provincial charges comprise the following:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Donations for charitable purposes ...	2,900	3,091
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	19,301	20,143
Petty Establishments—		
Staging Bungalows	11,876	13,061
Miscellaneous Establishments ...	7,611	5,976
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges and other heads	7,368	6,277
Total ...	49,056	48,548

The increase in the Local or District Fund expenditure is due to a sum of Rs. 5,000, advanced in 1881 from the District Funds of Raipur and Bilaspur to a Maistry of Raipur for the supply of Katha measures, having been written off as irrecoverable under sanction of the Chief Commissioner conveyed in the Junior Secretary's letter No. 258-S., dated 23rd March 1887.

33.—*Famine Relief charges.*

Famine Relief charges.

53. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,351 as compared with Rs. 5,226 in 1886-87. The charges in both years were incurred in the Chhattisgarh Division, and were met from District Funds.

45.—*Civil Works.*

Civil Works.

54. The expenditure classified under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department, is as follows :—

		1886-87. Rs.	1887-1888. Rs.
Provincial—			
Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	5,907	6,493
Local—(District Funds)			
Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	2,09,011	2,50,907
Total	...	2,15,008	2,57,400

Public Works Department expenditure.

Public Works.

55. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows :—

			1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Ordinary Branches—				
Buildings and Roads—				
Provincial	...	...	13,84,543	12,60,155
Local (District Funds)	...	...	4,382	154

C.—Local Funds.

Local Funds.

56. These Funds are of three kinds, namely, Incorporated Local Funds, Municipal Funds, and Excluded Local Funds. The Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the income and expenditure are incorporated in the Government accounts under the appropriate revenue and service heads as "Local" public revenue and expenditure. There are only two Incorporated Local Funds in these Provinces, namely, the District Funds and the Patwari Funds.

The transactions of Municipal and Excluded Local Funds are not incorporated in the public accounts, but, as a rule, all these funds bank with the treasury and the accounts of all are kept in the Comptroller's office.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds.

57. The following is an abstract of the balanced accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1887-88 :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
			Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—	Rs.	1—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	111
Road cess 1,43,029	...	18—General Administration ...	33,742
Education Cess 1,29,258			
	2,72,287	20—Police ...	49,248
XII.—Interest ..	105	22—Education ...	1,88,047
XVII.—Police ...	1,42,554	24—Medical ...	45,164
XIX.—Education ...	7,441	26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	8,146
XX.—Medical ...	5,528	29—Superannuation allowances and Pensions ...	1,008
XXI.—Scientific and other minor Departments.	4,325	30—Stationery and Printing ..	243
XXV.—Miscellaneous	53,482	32—Miscellaneous ...	11,542
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	78,971	33—Famine Relief ...	3,351
Total Revenue Heads ...	5,64,693	45—Civil Works—	
Advances Recoverable ...	92,120	By Public Works Officers, 153	
Contribution from Provincial Revenues for Education ...	47,460	By Civil Officers, 2,50,907	
			2,51,060
Contribution from Provincial Revenues for Arboriculture ...	4,298		5,91,662
Balance on 31st March 1887 ...	4,22,155	Advances recoverable ...	76,852
		Contribution to Provincial Revenues ...	6,408
		Balance on 31st March 1888 ...	4,55,804
Grand Total ...	11,30,726	Grand Total ..	11,30,726

Patwari Fund.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—	
Patwari Fund Receipts ..	3,12,190	Patwari Cess ...	135
Contribution from Provincial Revenues ...	6,000	3.—Land Revenue— Patwari Fund Charges ...	3,65,490
		29.—Superannuation allowances and Pensions— Pensions ...	163
Total ...	3,18,190	Total ...	3,65,788
Balance on 1st April 1887 ...	2,13,440	Balance on 31st March 1888 ...	1,65,842
Grand Total ...	5,31,630	Grand Total ...	5,31,630

The balances are kept by districts for both these funds, and the opening and closing balances for the year 1887-88, as shown above, are the aggregate of the several district balances.

58. The total Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Provinces for the year 1887-88, are shown in the following Statement :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Rs.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes.			*A.—General Establishment.*		
			Office Establishment, Inspection and Honorary Magistrates' Establishment ...	38,322	
Octroi ...	5,86,011		Collection of Municipal Taxes ...	83,409	
Licenses on Trades ...	16,946		Refunds of Octroi ...	1,17,544	
Tax on houses and lands	23,208				2,39,275
Tax on vehicles ...	2,012		*B.—Public Safety.*		
Tolls, &c. ...	1,722				
Water rate ...	19,835				
		6,49,734	Fire and Lighting Establishment ...	10,770	
B.—Miscellaneous Receipts.					10,770
			C.—Public Health.		
Realisations under special Acts ...	405		Erection and repairs of Markets and Latrines ...	27,497	
Income derived from Pounds ...	34,855		Medical ...	78,607	
Proceeds of Lands, &c. ...	120		Water Works ...	45,922	
Income from Markets ...	66,230		Road-watering and road-cleaning.	50,097	
Payments for services rendered to private individuals ...	78,154		Conservancy and Drainage ...	1,65,603	
Conservancy and road cleaning fees.	3,007		Markets and Slaughter house establishment ...	1,688	
Municipal Fines ...	4,231		Public garden establishment ...	5,182	
Miscellaneous ...	31,600		Contributions ...	1,030	
Contributions ...	8,648				3,75,626
Dispensary Receipts ...	25,675		*D.—Public Instruction.* ...	90,756	90,756
		2,52,925			
Total Revenue ...		9,02,659	*E.—Public Convenience.*		
C.—Debt.					
Loans ...	1,000		Public Works Establishment ...	7,831	
Deposits ...	513		Tools and Plant ...	1,409	
Advances, &c. ...	63,048		Roads ...	98,673	
		64,561	Civil Buildings ...	13,084	
			Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	6,269	
			Survey of Land ...	68	
			Other charges ...	4,864	
			Contributions ...	7,675	
					1,39,873
			F.—Miscellaneous.		
			Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	1,266	
			Donations to gardens and museums...	1,450	
			Expenditure for celebration of Jubilee.	100	
			Experimental cultivation ...	195	
			Pensions ...	249	
			Aid to poor house ...	50	
			Charges on account of Pounds ...	9,188	
					12,498
			Total Expenditure ...		8,68,798
			G.—Debt.		
			Loans ...	71,002	
			Deposits ...	1,163	
			Advances, &c. ...	82,836	
Opening Balance on 1st April 1887.—					1,55,001
In Treasury ...	3,43,186		Closing Balance on 31st March 1888.—		
Outside ...	13,285		In Treasury ...	2,76,579	
			Outside ...	20,671	
Deposits in Savings Bank and Investment on G. P. Notes ...	54,016	4,10,487	Deposits in Savings Bank and Investment in G. P. Notes ...	56,658	3,53,908
Grand Total ...		13,77,707	Grand Total ...		13,77,707

Excluded Local Funds.

59. The total income and expenditure and balances of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1887-88, are shown in the subjoined Statement :— Excluded Local Funds.

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1887.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	41,753	1,29,056	1,70,809	1,42,934	27,875
Town and Bazar Funds	2,081	1,493	3,574	42	3,533
Police Remount Fund	3,484	4,893	8,377	5,562	2,814
Police Butchut Fund	45	377	422	397	25
Educational Fund	...	568	568	...	568
Museum Fund	1,821	1,815	3,636	1,752	1,884
Total ...	49,184	1,38,202	1,87,386	1,50,687	36,699

The Educational Fund was opened during the year 1887-88 with reference to Rule 2, Chapter 15 of the Civil Account Code; the receipts consist of the interest on certain endowments for Educational purposes, and the charges are on account of scholarships paid from these receipts. In 1886-87 and previous years the money was held in a personal deposit account in the Nagpur Treasury, but that account has now been closed.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. For the results of the Census of 1881, see the Report for 1882-83.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

Number and rate of births.

2. The number of births registered in the year 1887 was 3,54,501, giving a ratio of 40·20 per *mille* on the population as returned at the census of 1881. The ratio per *mille* in 1885 was 45·36. It fell in 1886 to 37·79 and has now risen again, though still below the average of the 5 years 1882-86 (41·44). The actual birth-rate is lower than is indicated by these figures, as there has been a considerable excess of births over deaths since the census of 1881 was taken, and the same remark applies, of course, to the death-rate as given below. Compared with 1886 there was an increase of births in 14 out of the 20 registration districts. In 1885 there was a severe epidemic of fever in the Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul districts, and in these three districts there was a large decrease in the birth-rate in 1886. A large increase (over 14 per *mille* in Chhindwara and over 6 per *mille* in Seoni and Betul) of the birth ratio in 1887 indicates that these districts are now recovering from the effects of the epidemic of 1885. In Seoni there was also a very noticeable decrease in the death-rate (13 per 1,000) compared with 1886.

Number and rate of deaths.

3. The number of deaths registered was 2,88,325, giving a ratio of 32·70 per *mille* of the population according to the census of 1881. The ratio in 1884 was 27·30. It rose to 34·21 in 1885, and fell to 33·24 in 1886. The mean ratio for the five years 1882-86 was 31·86. Compared with 1886, there was a decrease of deaths in 12 out of the 20 districts. The death-rate was highest in Damoh (46 per *mille*) in which district there was also a heavy decrease (5·48 per *mille*) in the birth-rate as compared with 1886. The increase in the death-rate was also high in Sambalpur and Wardha. In both these districts and Damoh cholera and fever accounted for the greater portion of the increased mortality. August, September and October were, as usual, the months in which the greatest mortality occurred in the Province.

Special rates.

4. The birth-rate for towns was 7·35 per *mille* lower than that for the Province, while the death-rate for both was nearly the same (32·96 and 32·70 respectively). The percentage of deaths among children from birth to 5 years on total deaths was 75 against 76 in 1885 and 1886.

Meteorology.

5. Compared with the mean of the five preceding years, the most marked feature in the meteorology of the year was an abnormally heavy rainfall in July and August, followed by deficient rain in September, with an excessive fall in October. The year was one in which the poorest classes suffered from the continued pressure of high prices, and in some districts insufficiency of food certainly tended to produce a low condition of health among these classes.

Causes of mortality.

6. Compared with 1886, the returns show a decrease in the ratio per *mille* of deaths from cholera (1·43 against 1·89) and fevers (19·20 against 20·01) and an increase of deaths from bowel complaints (2·95 against 2·91), small-pox (0·38 against 0·31) and "other causes" (8·18 against 7·60). The great majority of deaths are ascribed, as usual, to fevers.

Cholera.

7. Deaths from cholera numbered 12,576 against 16,679 in the previous year. The disease prevailed more or less in 17 out of the 20 districts, and was severest in Sambalpur (9·27 per *mille*), Narsinghpur (7·27), Wardha (4·56) and Damoh (4·08). It established itself in the Province in the month of May and increased in virulence during the monsoon months, the largest number of deaths being recorded in July. After the month of September it abated rapidly and had almost entirely disappeared by the end of November. These are the main features of the course the disease ran in the Province generally. In Sambalpur it had never really disappeared since October 1886, but during February, March and April 1887 was comparatively quiescent, breaking out again violently in May. The districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, in which there was heavy mortality from cholera both in 1885 and 1886, may be said to have enjoyed complete immunity from it during the year under report. There were no deaths in Raipur and only 6 in Bilaspur. The ratio per *mille* of deaths from this cause in the Province (1·43) has been exceeded 7 times during the past 16 years and was not abnormal, the mean rate for the 5 preceding years being 1·52. During this period of 16 years there was only one year (1874) in which no deaths from cholera were reported.

Deaths from cholera occurred in 11 out of the 18 head-quarter towns, and the death-rate for towns was 2·00 per *mille* compared with 1·37 in rural tracts. The death-rate in the town of Sambalpur was 18 and in the town of Narsinghpur, 19 per *mille*. The Sambalpur Jail was attacked severely, 39 prisoners succumbing to the disease between May and September. In the Jubbulpore Jail there were 6 attacks with 4 deaths. In the Seoni Jail there was one case. Other jails escaped. This is the second year in succession in which cholera has appeared in the Sambalpur Jail with serious results.

Small-pox.

8. Deaths from small-pox numbered 3,363 against 2,774 in the previous year. The death-rate of the year (0·38) was however below the mean of the 5 preceding years. The highest death-rate occurred in Bhandara (0·95) in which district the death-rate was also highest in 1886. There appears to be little doubt that the number of deaths from true small-pox is smaller than that shown by the returns, as enquiries by Civil Surgeons showed that the Police frequently register deaths from measles as due to small-pox.

Fever.

9. Deaths from fevers numbered 1,69,326 against 1,76,429 in the previous year, but the death-rate (19·20 per 1,000) was higher than the mean for the five preceding years (18·60). Compared with 1886, fevers appear to have been generally less prevalent in the Nerbudda, Satpura and Wainganga Divisions, and more prevalent in the northern (Vindhyan) and eastern (Mahanaddi) Divisions. Allusion has already been made to the fever epidemic from which the districts of Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni suffered so severely in 1885. The death-rate in Betul has now fallen nearly to the average of past years while in the other two districts it is now below that average. The subject

of the correctness of the registration of deaths assigned to fever has been enquired into more or less in most districts, and it would appear that there is good reason for supposing that a considerable number of the deaths returned by the Police as due to fever are in reality immediately due to some form of bowel complaint or chest disease, which is accompanied by inflammatory symptoms, though the system may in many of these cases have been weakened by previous attacks of fever.

Bowel complaints.

10. Deaths from bowel complaints numbered 26,057 against 25,708 in the previous year. The death-rate (2·95) was above the mean for the 5 preceding years (2·78). Deaths under this head were more numerous than last year in 12 out of the 20 districts, and in 10 of these 12 there was also an increase in the cholera death-rate. The highest death-rates occur as usual in Sambalpur (12·34 against 11·45 in the previous year) and Hoshangabad (6·15 against 9·19 in the previous year); the lowest occur in Bhandara (0·13), Bilaspur (0·23), Seoni (0·64) and Balaghat (0·76). In all the 4 districts last named the mortality is most probably understated. The special enquiry into the prevalence of bowel complaints in Sambalpur in connection with the water supply of that district, which was referred to in last year's Administration Report, was not completed during the year under report.

Sanitary reform.

11. No large sanitary work was carried out during the year under report, but in every district more or less was done to improve the sanitary condition of the larger towns. Rules under the Land Revenue Act, imposing on village headmen the obligation of keeping their villages in good sanitary condition, were made two years ago, and orders were issued during the past year with the object of having them more effectually enforced, but it must be admitted that as yet only the surface of the question has been touched, and that comparatively little improvement of a permanent character has been effected in the sanitary conditions of village life. Still there is no doubt that more attention is now paid to village cleanliness and to conservation of the village water from impurities than ever before. The Chief Commissioner has laid before the Government of India, in connection with the revision of the Municipal Act, proposals for improving the local organization and as a consequence the sanitation in large villages.

3.—*Medical Relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

12. The number of dispensaries of all kinds is 102. The number last year was 101. New dispensaries have been opened at Saugor (City branch) and at the head-quarters of the Bastar Feudatory State, while the Kamptee Dispensary has been excluded from the returns, having been made over to the Military authorities.

Classification.

13. The number of dispensaries maintained either wholly or in part from public funds was 84 in both years. Under the orders contained in Home Department No. $\frac{3}{168\text{-}74}$, dated 7th May 1883, these dispensaries are classed as "State," "Local Funds," and "State-aided," financial dependence being the basis of the classification. Of the 38 dispensaries classed as Local Fund dis-

pensaries last year, 4 are now classed as State and 9 as State-aided owing to a change in the proportions in which their income during the past year was derived from various sources.

14. Taking the figures of only those dispensaries which were open in both years, the total attendance of both in and out-patients is almost the same as in 1886, as is also the daily average attendance. The number of patients treated in any one district does not differ to any large extent from that in 1886. A more rigid application of the rules for the admission of in-patients reduced the number of such very considerably in one of the dispensaries, while the most marked increase in the number of in-patients treated in any dispensary was caused by a large influx of policemen. A healthy autumn reduced the number of out-patients in some districts, while the presence of cholera appears to have had the same effect in Sambalpur. A rise in the death rate among in-patients (of 2 per cent) seems due chiefly to the large number of moribund cases admitted. The use made of the available accommodation for in-patients is about the same as in 1886.

Diseases treated.

15. The diseases which gave the largest increase are fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, worms, and skin diseases, while ulcers were treated in smaller numbers.

Operations performed.

16. There was a slight increase in the amount of Surgical work done in the Province during the year, which increase would no doubt have been larger but for the absence on leave for part of the year of two of the most skilful Surgeons. Important Surgical operations were undertaken by a larger number of Civil Surgeons and their subordinates than in former years.

Receipts and expenditure.

17. The Local Administration provided a sum of Rs. 44,855 towards the expenditure of the year compared with Rs. 43,773 in 1886. At the same time Municipal Funds contributed nearly Rs. 11,000 more than in 1886; much of this increase was expended on buildings—notably in the Nagpur and Raipur districts. New hospitals are now being built at Raipur and Mandla. In the Nagpur district there was a considerable increase in the expenditure on European medicines. The expenditure on establishments was little below the figure for the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,813, compared with Rs. 1,15,776 in 1886. Although the expenditure from local sources has increased, there has been no corresponding relief to Provincial revenues, the additional expenditure having been devoted to meeting fresh demands.

Subscriptions.

18. Subscriptions both from European and Native gentlemen show some increase, but the increase is not so large as the Chief Commissioner had hoped for. It is only in the Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Bhandara districts that native gentlemen materially increased their subscriptions this year; but in neither of the two first named do the subscriptions equal those of the Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara and Chanda districts. The total amount subscribed by native gentlemen in the wealthy and populous district of Nagpur was the insignificant sum of Rs. 222. Orders were passed in June 1887 providing for the suitable public recognition of all acts of special liberality, and now that the separate endowment of dispensaries which are managed by local bodies has been authorised, so that donations to these insti-

tutions need not be merged in the general Municipal or District Fund, it is hoped that native gentlemen of means, many of whom are well known to be charitably disposed, will give their liberal support to these institutions for the relief of the sick poor.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

Admissions to Asylums.

19. There are two Asylums in the Central Provinces, at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. On the 1st January 1887 the total number of inmates in the Nagpur Asylum was 151 (123 males and 28 females). The number of patients admitted during the year was 33 (26 males and 7 females) and the number re-admitted 8 (5 males and 3 females). Of these last, 4 were cases of relapses, 2 were criminal lunatics detained after expiry of their sentences, and 2 were re-admitted after being sent to stand their trial.

In the Jubbulpore Asylum the total number of inmates on 1st January 1887 was 134 (105 males and 29 females). The number of admissions was 15 (10 males and 5 females). There were no re-admissions. In both asylums the number of admissions varied but slightly from the number in the previous year.

Discharges.

20. The number of patients discharged during the year from the Nagpur Asylum was exceptionally large. The total was 37 (31 males and 6 females). Of these, 21 were cured, the highest number on record; 7 were made over to their friends as improved; and 9 were discharged "otherwise." Of the latter 2 were criminal lunatics, who on recovery were transferred to the Central Jail; 2, as above noted, were re-admitted as non-criminals after expiry of sentence; 4 were sent for trial, of whom 2 appear to have been re-admitted and 2 sent to the Central Jail; and one escaped but was subsequently re-admitted.

From the Jubbulpore Asylum there were 8 lunatics discharged (7 males and 1 female) all of whom were cured. There were no escapes.

Health of the lunatics.

21. In the Nagpur Asylum there were 25 deaths (20 males and 5 females), and in the Jubbulpore Asylum 9 deaths (7 males and 2 females). Thus the total number of inmates at the close of the year was in Nagpur 130 (103 males and 27 females); and in Jubbulpore 132 (101 males and 31 females). The marked difference in the comparative healthiness of the two asylums still continues, though in respect of admissions to hospital, Nagpur showed an improvement and Jubbulpore a falling off as compared with the previous year, the percentage of sick to average daily strength being:—

Nagpur	...	9·2	8·
Jubbulpore	...	1·8	2·7

The percentage of deaths to daily average strength was 18·00 in the Nagpur and 6·63 in the Jubbulpore Asylum, compared with 14·35 and 7·49 in the preceding year. In Nagpur fever was the chief cause of mortality and in Jubbulpore general debility.

Receipts and expenditure.

22. The average cost of each lunatic at the two Asylums was:—

	1886.	1887.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	72 2 7	76 11 4
Jubbulpore ...	64 14 9	64 9 1

The increased cost per head at Nagpur was due to the decrease in the number of patients; the total expenditure fell from Rs. 16,013-15-6 in 1886 to Rs. 13,196-8-3 in 1887. The profits of the patients' labour as compared with the year before were:—

	1886.	1887.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	677 13 9	510 15 10
Jubbulpore ...	847 9 11	774 1 2

5.—*Lock Hospitals.*

Admissions.

23. The following were the ratios per thousand of admissions into hospital for venereal disease among European troops at the four Military stations in these Provinces where Lock Hospitals are established:—

	1886.	1887.
Jubbulpore	481	378
Kamptee	347	510
Pachmarhi	368	150
Saugor	168	320

The increase in Saugor and decrease in Jubbulpore were probably due to the same cause, the transfer of Q. 3—R. A. from the former place to the latter at the end of 1886. It is shown by the statistics of former years that this Battery is exceptionally free from venereal disease. The garrison at Pachmarhi is so small that the large decrease in the ratio of admissions may be only an unimportant fluctuation. The Kamptee ratio is very high; there seems a steady increase in the prevalence of disease among the troops in this Cantonment.

Expenditure.

24. The expenditure was about the same as last year, viz. Rs. 5,878. The Military Department grant was Rs. 1,745 against Rs. 1,980 last year.

6.—*Vaccination.*

Amount of work.

25. The total number of persons vaccinated again increased during the year under report, the operations performed by the Departmental staff having risen to 4,11,908 as against 3,85,536 during the previous year, omitting from the latter the figures for the States of Bamra and Sonpur which were not received for the year under report. Of this increase 13,890 occurred in the Provincial area and 12,482 (equivalent to 31 per cent) in the Feudatory States. The former increase is accounted for by the figures for Raipur (7,860) and Sambalpur (7,212). During the year under report the vaccination staff was re-organized and strengthened in the Chhattisgarh Division to enable it to undertake the work of the zamindaris of that Division as well as of the Khalsa. The Superintending charges were also revised so as to include the Khalsa Zamin-

daris and Feudatories in a single scheme. Five more vaccinators were added to the Raipur, and two to the Sambalpur staff, and their appointment is more than sufficient to account for the increased number of operations in these two districts. Similarly part of the large proportional increase in the Feudatory States occurred in Raigarh (6,461) and Sarangarh (1,434) which each entertained two additional vaccinators during the year. Kalahandi also had a large increase (4,852), while there was a considerable falling off (3,880) in Nandgaon.

Results.

26. The percentage of success claimed by vaccinators was slightly higher, being 96·08 against 95·48 in the previous year for primary operations and 73·99 against 73·27 for re-vaccinations. The ratios of successful cases as seen by the Civil Surgeons and Native Superintendents also varied but slightly from those of 1886-87.

Expenditure.

27. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 40,245-3-11 to Rs. 42,783-7-1 in the Provincial area. The increased cost was met from District Funds and is due to the increased establishment entertained in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division to which reference has already been made. The Feudatory State expenditure fell from Rs. 3,733-15-6 to Rs. 3,314-15-3. The re-organization of the staff in the Chhattisgarh Division while increasing the number of vaccinators by 4 in the Feudatory States, as already mentioned, effected on the whole a saving to the Chiefs in the cost of establishment.

Control.

28. In paragraph 28 of last year's report it was mentioned that the Chief Commissioner had under consideration the question of prescribing a standard of work to be required from Native Superintendents. A general standard applicable to all districts was found impracticable, but the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the adoption of a standard framed by the Deputy Surgeon-General for each district, prescribing the number of villages to be visited and the number of vaccinations to be seen daily by each Native Superintendent. Civil Surgeons were also instructed to regulate the tours of their Native Superintendents. The Chief Commissioner also had under consideration during the year the question of the general adoption of a vaccination census; it was, however, found desirable to leave the adoption of the scheme to the discretion of Civil Surgeons.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

General results.

1. The general results for the past four years are compared below :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Number of schools... ..	1,809	1,854	1,891	1,892
Number of pupils	99,010	1,04,090	1,06,952	1,08,673
Average attendance ...	66,986	72,296	74,180	74,930
Fee receipts in all schools ...	52,193	56,276	58,007	64,589
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direct cost per pupil to Govt. ...	2 4 5	1 13 7	1 14 3	2 0 6

There has been steady progress during these years and the growth of fee receipts is particularly satisfactory. The table does not include private schools.

The increase in the number of pupils during the year under review was common to almost all classes of institutions. Similarly, the increase of fee receipts, though largest in Primary schools under the charge of District Councils (Rs. 11,048 against Rs. 8,892 in 1886-87) was shared by all other classes of institutions.

Examinations.

2. The results of examinations for four years are given in the following table :—

Successful candidates in	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
B. A. Examination	6	4	13	13
F. A. „	10	22	26	23
Matriculation „	50	70	132	89
Middle School „	420	345	404	453
Upper Primary „	5,996	6,089	6,622	6,907
Lower Primary „	9,527	9,458	9,836	10,425
School of Art „	...	3	9	21
L. M. and S. (Surgery)	...	...	...	2
L. C. E. (Engineering)	...	...	...	1
F. L. C. E. Do.	...	...	...	3
L. L. B. (Law)	...	...	...	4

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure of the past 3 years is contrasted below:—

	1885-86.			1886-87.			1887-88.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	11,575	16,736	28,311	14768	23,464	38,232	17,975	24,594	42,569
Secondary schools ...	60,633	54,135	1,14,768	60,766	62,912	1,23,678	57,682	73,540	1,31,222
Primary schools ...	88,685	2,59,587	3,48,272	93,374	2,72,003	3,65,377	1,11,174	2,65,126	3,76,300
Special schools ...	28,481	731	29,212	29,078	582	29,660	30,476	510	30,986
Total direct expenditure ...	1,89,374	3,31,189	5,20,563	1,98,486	3,58,961	5,57,447	2,17,307	3,63,770	5,81,077
Direction and Inspection ...	1,26,589	866	1,27,455	1,15,667	1,169	1,16,836	1,13,114	1,831	1,14,945
Scholarships	20,415	3,443	23,858	19,000	5,944	24,944	20,063	7,074	27,137
Buildings and Miscellaneous ...	14,245	70,853	85,098	21,775	98,226	1,20,001	13,055	79,136	92,191
Total indirect expenditure ...	1,61,249	75,162	2,36,411	1,56,442	1,05,339	2,61,781	1,46,232	88,041	2,34,273
Total direct and indirect expenditure ...	3,50,623	4,06,351	7,56,974	3,54,928	4,64,300	8,19,228	3,63,539	4,51,811	8,15,350

The increased expenditure in 1887-88 on University education has been borne chiefly by Provincial Revenues. The expenditure from this source was Rs. 3,207 in excess of the expenditure from the same source in 1886-87. The cost of the Jubbulpore College to Provincial revenues was Rs. 12,335 compared with Rs. 9,948 in the preceding year, but against this must be set a decrease of about Rs 2,000 in the High School department of that College. The most striking feature in the table is the large increase of expenditure (Rs 17,300) from Provincial revenues on Primary education. This is due to the payment during the year of a portion of the contributions in aid of education which had been promised to District Councils when primary schools were first entrusted to their charge, but which, under the arrangements made at that time, had been withheld so long as the balances at the disposal of these local bodies enabled them to dispense with Provincial aid.

Sources of expenditure.

4. Details of the sources from which the expenditure of the past three years was met and the percentage paid from each source are given below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of total in		
				1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
(1) Provincial revenues ...	3,50,623	3,54,928	3,63,539	46·32	43·33	44·59
(2) Local rates and cesses ...	1,74,670	1,83,869	1,61,435	23·07	22·44	19·80
(3) Municipal Funds ...	56,465	63,665	69,312	7·46	7·77	8·50
(4) Fees ...	56,276	58,007	64,589	7·43	7·08	7·92
(5) All other sources ...	1,18,940	1,58,759	1,56,475	15·72	19·38	19·19
Total ...	7,56,974	8,19,228	8,15,350	100·	100·	100·

5. The following is a detail of the sources from which the expenditure on primary education was met :— Expenditure on Primary Education.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	88,685	93,874	1,11,174
Local Cesses	1,47,300	1,53,526	1,35,325
Municipal Funds	29,714	33,482	33,513
Fees	33,617	32,376	36,725
All other sources, including subscriptions.	48,956	52,619	59,563
Total ..	3,48,272	3,65,877	3,76,300

6. It was found necessary during the course of the year to impose a strict limit on the expenditure incurred by District Councils on education. There was a tendency in some districts to devote to education an undue share of the district funds, to the neglect of local works. It has now been laid down that the expenditure on education must not exceed the receipts from (1) the Education Cess, (2) the Provincial contribution, (3) School fees, and (4) Subscriptions. Funds, it has been intimated, must be raised locally for improving existing schools or opening new ones, when the additional expenditure needed for these purposes would raise the total expenditure on education above the prescribed limit. On the other hand, savings in one year in the Educational Budget of a District Council may be taken to credit for expenditure in the following year. Every District Council therefore knows precisely what funds are available for expenditure on Education, and must regulate its school establishments, &c., accordingly. Expenditure of District Councils.

7. The three Colleges, with a total of 134 students, have not been so successful as last year with their F. A. students, F. A. passes having fallen from 26 to 22. The number of students who took the B. A. degree was 11, or one more than in 1886-87. Detailed results.

The statistics of Secondary schools (High and Middle schools) are generally favourable—pupils, fees, average attendance, and middle school passes having all increased. The number of High schools is 10 with 568 pupils, and of Middle schools 60 with 3,803 pupils. Of the High schools 4 are departmental, 5 aided and one unaided. Of the Middle schools 34 are departmental. The decrease in the number of matriculation passes is attributed to a change of standard. But for this the results would have been altogether gratifying.

The number of scholars in Primary boys' schools rose from 97,015 to 98,461, average attendance from 67,035 to 67,482 and fees from Rs. 29,113 to Rs. 32,899. In departmental schools (192 in number) there was a small decrease of scholars (13,859 against 14,032) and of average attendance (10,610 against 10,661).

In District Council schools (739 in number) scholars increased from 50,879 to 51,419 and average attendance from 34,422 to 34,848. In both classes of schools there were increased fee receipts, as already noticed. In Feudatory States 90 schools with a roll of 5,456 boys were open against 68 with a roll of 4,101 boys in the previous year. The number of aided Primary schools under private management has decreased from 583 to 571 and there has been some falling off in average attendance. The statistics of unaided Primary schools are unfavourable.

Female education.

8. The condition of female education may be described as stationary. The number of scholars decreased from 5,260 to 5,163, but there were more passes by the (*a*) upper and (*b*) lower primary standards. There was increased expenditure from Provincial revenues (Rs. 19,460 against Rs. 17,870) owing to larger result payments, which indicate greater efficiency. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 53,396. The good work done by the Jubbulpore and Zenana Missions is deserving of mention.

(*a*.) 169 against 123.
(*b*.) 358 against 356.

Special schools.

9. Statistics of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians for three years are given below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Number of Schools	10	10	11
Number of Boys	403	413	490
Number of Girls	458	487	447
Total of pupils ...	861	900	937
Average daily attendance	678	684	718
Matriculated	...	2	8
Middle School Passes	7	10	8
Upper Primary do.	37	41	56
Lower Primary do.	42	63	60
Monthly Grant	Rs. 1,192	Rs. 1,420	Rs. 1,551

The general results are satisfactory. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 48,243, of which Rs. 19,178 were paid by Provincial Revenues.

Technical education.

10. Two subjects of special importance were during the year under the consideration of the Administration,—*viz.* (1) Technical Education and (2) Discipline and Moral Training in Colleges and Schools. As regards the first, the steps which the Chief Commissioner has decided to take to stimulate the study of Physical Science and to advance the cause of Technical Education may be summarized as follows:—Provision has been made in the School Curricula for the systematic teaching of elementary physics, and drawing will be compulsory in Lower Primary Schools and optional in the higher classes. Boys who have an aptitude for drawing can, if they wish, pursue this study in the higher classes, while those who have no such aptitude can abandon it when they have passed out of

the primary stage. The study of physical science, of drawing and surveying will be encouraged by prizes, by preference in the award of scholarships, and by special certificates. The study of the Agricultural Primer is to be similarly encouraged. Science and Drawing masters have been specially sanctioned for certain schools. All Normal School pupils will be taught drawing and will themselves teach it in the schools to which they are sent out. Instruction in drawing will in this way become general. In addition to these engrafted alterations in the ordinary educational course, special Engineering and Agricultural classes have been opened, and encouragement will be given to the study of Law. Lastly, technical studentships tenable at Railway Work-shops and the Collieries have been substituted for the stipendiary apprenticeships hitherto offered.

Discipline and Moral training.

11. As regards discipline and moral training, what has been actually done may be briefly described. Firstly, with reference to the proposal of the Education Commission regarding the introduction of inter-school rules, a rule has been sanctioned that no boy in an Anglo-Vernacular college or school may, except on the 1st April or 1st October, be admitted to another institution of the same grade in the same town, except on producing a certificate from the master of his late school that he has paid his fees, and is permitted to leave. Secondly, it has been ordered that the practice of gymnastics is to be made more general among boys above a certain age instead of being confined to a few boys only in each school. Thirdly, good-conduct registers have been introduced. Fourthly, with reference to the view that old boys sometimes influence for evil their younger class-fellows, a rule has been sanctioned that when any boy of 15 and upwards seek admission to the lowest class of a Middle school, his case is to be brought to the notice of the school Committee, and he is not to be admitted unless the Committee is of opinion that he is really actuated by a desire to learn English. Boys who are too old to commence the study of English with advantage and might prove a drag to the class, if not worse, will thus be prevented from joining a class of younger boys. Fifthly, a Circular has been issued by the Inspector-General of Education, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, pointing out to local bodies the importance of training boys in good habits, and explaining how discipline may be enforced and good habits formed by attention to various details in school management and ordinary school life. Lastly, certain College regulations proposed by the Government of India have been introduced into the Jubbulpore College, and commended for adoption to the authorities of the Hislop and Morris Colleges.

Administration of the Department.

2. At the close of the year under report Mr. Colin Browning, M. A., C. I. E., who had for 23 years been at the head of the Education Department in the Central Provinces took leave preparatory to retiring, and was succeeded as Inspector-General by Mr. Munro, M. A., B. C. L., Barrister-at-Law of the Madras Education Department. In reviewing the Annual Report the Chief Commissioner acknowledged Mr. Browning's services in the following terms:—

> In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner desires to record his appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the Administration by Mr. Browning as head of the Education Department. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since he was first appointed to officiate as Inspector-General, and Sir R. Temple in reviewing the work of the year 1863-64 when Mr. Browning had taken charge of the Department, recorded his sense of "the unceasing care and vigour with which the educational operations "of the year had been conducted." With the exception of a few years' service as

Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the whole of Mr. Browning's official career has been bound up with the progress of Education in these Provinces, and he has received the warm thanks of every Chief Commissioner in succession for his unwearying labours and wise control of the Department. Besides all this official appreciation of his work, Mr. Browning was personally beloved and respected by all sections of the community in every district. No officer on retirement could be more missed than Mr. Browning will be missed by the people of these Provinces. His name will be long remembered by them, and deservedly so, for they know that his career has been one of unselfish and unostentatious devotion to duty. Mr. Mackenzie fully endorses the high praise which has been accorded to Mr. Browning by former Chief Commissioners and congratulates him on his very successful management of the Department throughout his long term of service. He carries with him into his retirement the best wishes of the Local Administration.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

Publications and Presses.

13. The publications noted below issued during the year 1887 :—

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of Contents.
(1) Mathematical Science.	Hindi.	Ganib Ratnakar, intended for the use of Upper Primary students in the schools of the Central Provinces.
(2) Miscellaneous.	Urdu.	Translation of the Catechism of Military training. Intended for the use of Military and Police schools in the Central Provinces.
(3) Poetry.	Marathi, Sanskrit and Hindi.	Sangit Satya Narayen—contains the history of the god Satya Narayen in verse.

Presses only exist in seven of the eighteen districts of the Central Provinces. There is also a press in the Bamra Feudatory State. The districts in which there are presses are Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Seoni and Raipur. There are 10 vernacular newspapers. One newspaper ceased to exist—the Arya Vaibhava of Burhanpur. Two new ones were started—the Subh Chintak and the Victoria Sevak—both at Jubbulpore representing respectively the Hindu and Mahomedan interests of that city. An Urdu paper called the Payam-i-Nagpur was also started in Nagpur, but failed.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

Libraries and literary societies.

14. There are 42 native libraries, literary and scholastic associations. The most useful are those of the Morris College and City Aided school, Nagpur, the Hit Sabhas of Jubbulpore and Saugor, and the Mahomedan Societies called Anjaman Islamia at Jubbulpore, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Murwara. The last named attend to education and assist poor Mahomedans. A new town hall

was built and opened at Burha. It is an excellent building, built entirely from subscriptions raised in honour of Sir John Morris, K. C. S. I. A reading club meets in the Town Hall and the Managers have received a grant of Rs. 100 to buy books. The Hall is very tastefully decorated. The only registered Society is that which manages the Morris College.

4.—*Arts and Sciences.*

Museums.

There are two Museums in the Provinces,—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and a local museum at Raipur.

The former institution is in charge of the Agricultural Department and is assisted every year by a grant of Rs. 1,552 from Provincial Revenues, of which Rs. 792 is spent on the salaries of a custodian, a clerk and chapprassies. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,271, and at its close a balance of Rs. 185 remained to the credit of the institution.

The principal objects added to the collections during the year were a collection of Indian butterflies, an excellent collection of specimens of economic products which was purchased through the Government of India, and some plaster models of figures obtained through the same agency.

The re-cataloguing of the library and collections which was urgently required has been practically completed. This has been a work of considerable labour, but was absolutely necessary in order to render it possible to add to the collections with judgment.

Admission to the museum is free of charge. It was during the year visited by 2,46,084 persons, of whom 1,11,581 were men, 4,901 women and 49,602 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council and receives a subsidy of Rs. 300 a year from Provincial funds. A similar contribution is made by the Municipality, leaving the District funds to provide about Rs. 400 a year. The year opened with a balance in hand of Rs. 1,157, and closed with one of Rs. 1,698. No attempt seems to have been made to add to the collection and the Council have been asked to show cause why the grant-in-aid should be continued. The museum was visited during the year by 1,12,366 persons.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

INDEX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography,—including area, character of the surface and climate.
B.—Political relations with Native States.
C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.
D.—Population,—classified as far as possible.
E.—Fiscal Statistics,—including Survey, Settlements, Landed Tenures and Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislature.
B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Military.
F.—Marine.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance.
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railway.
D.—Marine.
E.—Agriculture.
F.—Prices of produce and labour.
G.—Mines.
H.—Manufactures.
I.—Trade.
K.—Coinage and currency.
L.—Charitable Institutions.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical,—including places of worship and Ministers of all Creeds.
B.—Education.
C.—Literary and Scientific.

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.
B.—Hospital Returns.
C.—Vaccination Returns.

133952

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District.	Area as shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this Return.	Cultivated			Uncultivated			Government Forests.		
		Feudatory States.	Area for which returns are at present not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	25,64,480	...	...	...	25,64,480	9,85,118	32,842	10,17,960	5,50,532	4,78,285	10,28,817	5,514	5,12,189	5,17,703
Damoh ...	18,11,840	...	...	...	18,11,840	5,08,734	31,004	5,39,738	4,19,894	3,01,637	7,21,531	601	5,49,970	5,50,571
Jabalpur ...	25,26,720	...	...	...	25,26,720	10,43,200	44,800	10,88,000	6,18,692	5,88,160	12,06,852	294	2,31,574	2,31,868
Mandla ...	32,35,840	...	...	...	32,35,840	3,73,218	73,476	4,46,694	5,80,505	3,57,737	9,38,242	59,357	17,91,547	18,50,904
Seoni ...	20,46,720	...	...	...	20,46,720	6,42,324	88,522	7,30,846	3,09,584	3,75,038	6,84,622	13,633	6,17,619	6,31,252
Narsinghpur ...	12,26,240	...	...	...	12,26,240	5,74,720	43,520	6,18,240	1,54,880	3,28,320	4,83,200	1,920	1,22,880	1,24,800
Hoshangabad ...	30,39,360	99,200	1,10,720	2,09,920	28,29,440	9,37,718	66,030	10,03,748	2,88,798	4,20,374	7,09,172	14,076	11,02,444	11,16,520
Nimar ...	21,48,861	...	...	...	21,48,861	3,89,455	60,040	4,49,495	3,66,549	1,25,448	4,91,997	4,725	12,02,644	12,07,369
Betul ...	24,47,360	...	...	...	24,47,360	6,27,094	1,71,410	7,98,504	90,928	7,76,686	8,67,614	24,695	7,56,547	7,81,242
Chhindwara ...	29,63,200	...	10,22,080	10,22,080	19,41,120	6,57,920	85,760	7,43,680	70,400	6,51,520	7,21,920	17,280	4,58,240	4,75,520
Wardha ...	15,53,920	...	...	...	15,53,920	8,89,728	1,21,125	10,10,853	2,18,198	2,04,489	4,22,687	...	1,20,380	1,20,380
Nagpur ...	24,59,520	...	...	...	24,59,520	11,92,960	1,01,760	12,94,720	2,21,440	6,20,160	8,41,600	1,280	3,21,920	3,23,200
Chanda ...	68,79,360	...	31,04,279	31,04,279	37,75,081	6,08,022	1,24,811	7,32,833	8,09,985	1,66,441	9,76,426	6,410	20,59,412	20,65,822
Bhandara ...	25,39,520	...	...	...	25,39,520	8,09,385	89,536	8,98,921	4,52,326	8,36,126	12,88,452	...	3,52,147	3,52,147
Balaghat ...	20,08,960	...	...	...	20,08,960	3,53,106	49,360	4,02,466	3,23,437	4,38,257	7,61,694	16,625	8,28,175	8,44,800
Raipur ...	75,03,360	...	31,20,640	31,20,640	43,82,720	18,56,382	1,08,560	19,65,242	12,32,640	2,08,838	14,41,478	...	9,76,000	9,76,000
Bilaspur ...	53,38,240	...	28,60,414	28,60,414	24,77,826	10,79,040	23,680	11,02,720	8,17,280	1,43,106	9,60,386	1,03,680	3,11,040	4,14,720
Sambalpur ..	31,66,720	...	18,97,049	18,97,049	12,69,671	6,16,009	68,445	6,84,454	...	3,57,940	3,57,940	17,280	2,09,997	2,27,277
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States ...	1,87,39,200	1,87,39,200	...	1,87,39,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,41,99,421	1,88,38,400	1,21,15,182	3,09,53,582	4,32,45,839	1,41,44,133	13,84,981	1,55,29,114	75,26,008	73,78,562	1,49,04,630	2,87,370	1,25,24,725	1,28,12,095

I. A. 2—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapters I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

I. A. 3.—Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May 1887.	June to September 1887.	October to December 1887.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May 1887.	June to September 1887.	October to December 1887.
Vindhyan Districts.																			
Saugor	3·86	46·78	4·96	55·60	106·2	80·0	109·4	73·8	82·8	72·8	89·6	69·6	76·1	53·6	80·1	47·6			
Damoh	1·49	45·34	4·09	50·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
Narbada Valley Districts.																			
Jabalpur	4·26	81·22	5·69	91·17	106·0	79·2	108·6	66·3	82·6	73·5	91·7	71·6	76·1	46·0	79·5	40·0			
Narsinghpur	1·91	54·47	5·20	61·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hoshangabad	1·19	52·08	3·64	56·91	107·7	79·8	111·4	73·8	83·3	73·9	89·7	70·0	78·8	51·5	82·3	45·4			
Nimar	0·97	30·86	3·53	35·36	104·3	77·7	110·1	69·2	83·6	72·3	89·3	68·3	81·9	48·2	84·9	42·1			
Satpura Districts.																			
Mandla	2·80	61·58	3·89	68·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Seoni	1·41	77·77	4·49	83·67	104·3	78·3	107·0	72·7	81·0	71·9	87·4	67·2	76·6	49·4	79·6	43·9			
Chhindwara	2·41	43·74	10·83	56·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Betul	2·41	50·41	11·80	64·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys (Nagpur country.)																			
Nagpur	0·69	47·31	6·75	54·75	109·8	82·5	113·6	74·2	83·4	73·7	92·4	69·7	79·5	53·8	82·2	47·4			
Bhandara	0·43	78·08	4·88	83·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Balaghat	0·53	71·09	5·12	76·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..			
Chanda	0·29	62·96	3·80	67·05	110·6	83·0	113·3	77·9	83·4	74·1	89·9	70·6	81·8	50·8	85·2	44·8			
Wardha	0·38	53·25	3·50	57·13	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Chhattisgarh.)																			
Raipur	1·20	51·45	2·73	55·38	109·0	83·7	112·7	73·2	83·9	73·7	91·7	69·3	78·1	53·6	82·0	49·4			
Bilaspur	2·27	44·55	0·72	47·54	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sambalpur...	1·34	53·65	0·87	55·86	107·4	83·1	113·1	75·2	85·7	76·9	93·6	73·3	80·3	53·0	85·2	46·1			

NOTE.—Information is not available for the last three columns.

I. B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory.	3,056	196,248	1,27,300	8 wall pieces (zambooks). 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	3,975	224,548	1,10,500	Has a considerable force of Paiks some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh* .	Do.	400	128,943	34,500	See foot-note (4).	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	1,350	,71,274	30,520	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
5. Patna* ...	Do.	600	257,959	83,600	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	5,000	178,701	48,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
7. Rehrakhole ...	Do.	580	17,750	11,400	Ditto.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ...	Do.	350	81,286	34,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	350	22,819	14,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ...	Do.	16,000	86,362	73,540	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
11. Kondka or Chhui-khadan ...	Do.	11,000	32,979	56,400	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	63,610	54,400	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	47,000	166,138	1,68,700	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	46,000	164,339	2,35,300	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	16,764	37,200	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The tributes shown in column 3 have been revised with effect from April 1st, 1883.
(3) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1881.
(4) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term and column 6 has therefore been left blank.

Statement I. B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bastar ...	Raja Bahiram Deo, 48.	Rajput ...	Indifferently ...	The Chief ...	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh, 16.	Chowan Rajput ...	Being educated at Rajkumar College.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
Kalahandi ...	Raja Raghu Kishore Deo, 16.	Chowan Nagbansi.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sonpur ...	Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, 49.	Chowan Mahapatra.	Knows English and Uria.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Bamra ...	Raja Sudhal Deo, 40.	Gangabansi ...	Knows Uria, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rehrakhole ...	Raja Bishan Chandra Jenamani, 69	Jena Rajput ...	Knows Uria.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sarangarh ...	Raja Bhowani Pratab Singh, 22.	Gond ...	Knows a little English and Hindi.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Raigarh ...	Raja Ghansyam Singh, 64.	Gond ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanker ...	Raja Narhar Deo, Chandra Bansi, 39.	Chatri Hindu ...	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uria and Sanscrit.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Khairagarh ...	Raja Lal Umrao Singh, *alias* Kanhya Lal, 43.	Rajput Hindu ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Dass Byragi, 23.	Byragi Hindu ...	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	No heir.
Chuikadan ...	Mahant Lachman Dass Byragi, 77.	Do. ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.
Kawardha ...	Thakur Rajpal Singh, 37. ...	Raj Gond ...	Was educated in Hindi by tutor appointed by Deputy Commr.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Sakti ...	Raja Ranjit Singh, 54. ...	Raj Gond ...	Knows Uria and Urdu.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatishah, 39.	Gond ...	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	2 sons aged 12 years and 2 years and 9 months respectively.

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	5,64,050	Saugor	44,416	2,107	12	24	28	26	702	87,272	4,44,575	6,85,904
				Garhakota	11,414									
				Deori	7,414									
				Rehli	5,230									
				Kurai	5,370									
Damoh ...	2	2,831	3,12,957	Damoh	8,665	1,335	5	15	50	17	391	1,42,174	2,67,313	3,90,176
				Hatta	6,325									
				Hindoria	3,286									
				Raneh	2,628									
Jabalpur ...	3	3,948	6,87,233	Jabalpur	75,105	2,534	13	29	40	18	730	1,02,589	5,70,110	9,73,775
				Sihora	5,736									
				Murwara	8,612									
				Garha	7,348									
				Panagarh	4,916									
Mandla ...	2	5,056	3,01,760	Mandla	4,372	1,751	5	4	61	25	311	89,448	64,568	86,904
				Bamni	2,400									
				Shaipura	2,783									
				Pindrai	1,334									

Seoni ...	2	3,198	3,34,738	Seoni	10,203	1,465	6	9	45	24	315	82,085	1,63,453	3,89,007
Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur	10,222	1,108	8	15	21	13	372	1,56,705	4,20,284	6,45,263
				Gadarwara	8,100									
Hoshangabad ...	4	4,594	4,88,787	Hoshangabad	15,863	1,488	16	20	55	14	732	1,69,822	4,36,989	9,45,361
				Sohagpur	7,027									
				Harda	11,203									
				Seoni	6,998									
Nimar ...	2	3,357	2,31,341	Khandwa	15,142	690	11	16	43	6	575	1,46,561	1,79,710	4,96,136
				Burhanpur	30,017									
				Asirgarh	2,437									
				Pandhana	2,788									
				Mandhatta	1,490									
Betul ...	2	3,824	3,04,905	Betul	4,693	1,352	6	11	52	22	359	1,25,090	1,97,510	4,63,448
				Badnur	4,180									
				Multai	3,423									
Chhindwara ...	2	4,630	3,72,899	Chhindwara	8,220	1,835	6	5	75	29	350	43,560	2,22,652	4,51,092
				Padhurna	7,469									
				Mohgaon	5,180									
Wardha ...	3	2,428	3,87,221	Wardha	5,816	1,372	10	18	26	19	455	2,79,943	5,15,328	10,16,484
				Hinganghat	9,000									
				Arvi	8,072									
				Ashti	5,245									
				Deoli	5,126									
Nagpur ...	4	3,843	6,97,356	Nagpur	98,299	2,194	16	25	38	21	1,056	1,09,671	8,34,537	16,59,301
				Kamptee	50,987									
				Umrer	14,247									
				Khapa	8,465									
				Ramtek	7,814									
				Narkher	7,061									
				Mohopa	5,515									
				Kalmeshwar	5,318									
				Saoner	5,023									
Carried over ...	33	43,632	50,49,315			19,231	114	191	534	234	6,348	15,34,915	43,17,029	82,02,801

I. C.—Continued.

District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of village from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	33	43,632	50,49,315			19,231	114	191	534	234	6,348	15,34,915	43,17,029	82,02,801
Chanda ...	4	10,749	6,49,146	Chanda	16,137	2,754	10	17	130	20	610	1,32,761	2,90,073	7,39,046
				Warora	8,022									
				Armori	5,581									
Bhandara ...	3	3,968	6,83,779	Bhandara	11,150	1,772	9	7	76	34	411	45,997	4,02,666	7,13,072
				Powni	9,773									
				Mohali	5,142									
				Tumsar	7,388									
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	3,40,554	Behir	4,136	1,211	5	4	65	30	227	73,016	1,64,174	3,73,552
				Wara seoni	3,326									
Raipur ...	4	11,724	14,05,171	Raipur	24,948	4,703	13	52	69	14	544	1,25,754	7,86,481	11,98,909
				Dhamtari	6,647									
				Rajim	3,252									
				Arang	4,608									
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	10,17,327	Bilaspur	7,775	3,920	5	9	56	10	311	1,14,510	2,82,645	4,87,964
				Ratanpur	5,615									
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	6,93,499	Sambalpur	13,939	2,974	9	20	66	25	398	1,09,634	1,04,393	2,02,777
Grand Total ...	51	86,501	98,38,791			36,565	165	300	996	367	8,849	21,36,587	63,47,461	1,19,18,121

I. D.—Population.

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of Population.											Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.													
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects.	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,562	1,81,173	95,233	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	440	90	56	410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144	...	1,49,732	4,15,218	h
Damoh ...	70,276	3,326	1,09,656	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111·8	5	7	1	15	...	5	2,91,451	9,384	...	6,665	5,431	...	89,359	2,23,598	h
Jabalpur ...	1,74,512	15,082	2,31,972	2,25,378	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	808	317	267	721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	4	2,41,847	4,45,386	
Mandla ...	61,779	7,199	93,266	90,570	60,279	57,648	3,01,760	63·9	7	5	2	108	...	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	281	1,67,746	...	1,40,989	1,60,771	h
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	1,06,804	1,06,349	61,121	60,459	3,34,733	103·1	12	3	7	73	3	1	1,80,337	13,412	3	1,408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	...
Narsinghpur ...	79,765	3,346	1,22,722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,173	190·0	11	39	5	31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,530	2,49,643	h g k
Hoshangabad ...	1,02,863	9,658	1,69,546	1,56,992	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110·2	154	96	63	337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	8	1,44,278	3,44,509	
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	5,717	5,385	2,804	2,858	16,764	77·9	..	...	...	...	...	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	...	3,638	13,226	h Guzerathi
Nimar ...	48,692	5,666	82,904	73,328	38,104	37,005	2,31,341	69·3	168	6	86	309	53	92	1,99,454	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	46	84,312	1,47,029	h g m k
Betul ...	58,603	5,122	97,129	93,299	57,297	57,180	3,01,905	78·1	4	3	5	22	...	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,503	...	1,24,702	1,80,203	g h m k
Chhindwara ...	73,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,16,807	69,112	69,924	3,72,899	95·2	4	4	19	49	1	...	2,14,820	11,298	...	1,451	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	m g h
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	1,35,680	1,29,746	69,884	61,911	3,87,221	161·3	11	15	7	47	7	9	3,28,621	14,260	7	2,355	41,933	8	1,70,849	2,16,372	m h t g
Nagpur ...	1,45,293	15,053	1,42,663	2,36,215	1,09,693	1,09,385	6,97,356	184·2	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	6,06,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	16	2,09,568	4,87,788	m h t g
Chanda ...	1,48,135	23,444	2,12,336	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60·2	15	35	29	191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,564	...	2,53,228	3,95,918	...
1 Feudatory State ...	38,271	...	70,328	61,483	32,718	31,719	1,96,148	15·	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	1,16,053	m g h
Bhandara ...	1,33,056	8,058	2,23,549	2,26,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·3	15	32	5	87	1	17	5,91,918	13,102	4	577	78,021	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	h m g
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,039	1,09,569	1,13,133	59,261	58,571	3,40,554	108·2	3	5	2	26	...	...	2,49,796	6,541	...	125	84,056	...	1,58,747	1,81,807	h u g m
Raipur ...	4,46,651	13,655	4,27,766	4,48,054	2,68,476	2,60,875	14,05,171	118·2	15	31	24	730	4	17	12,23,117	14,991	...	513	1,65,729	...	6,66,394	7,38,777	...
4 Feudatory States ...	1,04,554	19,553	1,31,454	1,34,202	81,338	80,072	4,27,066	160·7	3	1	...	...	...	10	3,16,657	3,885	...	193	1,06,317	...	1,90,967	2,36,099	h
Bilaspur ...	2,81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10,17,327	130·5	5	2	...	28	...	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	...
2 Feudatory States ...	32,324	1,400	34,016	35,445	20,042	19,678	1,09,181	108·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,943	2,082	...	...	26,156	...	45,587	63,594	u h k
Sambalpur ...	1,60,359	86,022	2,13,943	2,16,093	1,32,606	1,30,857	6,93,499	153·4	8	14	13	70	...	...	6,43,771	2,966	...	...	46,652	...	2,52,419	4,41,080	
7 Feudatory States ...	1,96,754	...	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,404	1,83,702	9,60,461	80·7	3	2	4	1	...	...	9,10,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,93,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52,114	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·5	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,557	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,24,004	3,22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59·3	6	3	4	1	...	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	...	5,50,457	11,59,263	
Grand Total ...	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,419	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2,774	1,145	1,230	5,558	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

NOTE.—The population is according to the Census of 1881.
m denotes Marathi, *h* Hindi, *t* Telugu, *g* Gondi, *k* Kol or Korku, *u* Uriya.

I. E. 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue.				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse).	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse)	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
7,633	28,024	On account of former settlement (previous to 1868) ...	(a)55,206	(b)43,322	...	...	(a) 45	(b) 86	...	...	14,290	(e) 4,754	24	(e) 64
		On account of current settlement (subsequent to 1884) ...	(c)16,344	(d) 5,664	...	...	(c) 32	(d) 91						

(a) Mauzawar survey with village boundaries.
(b) Old settlement survey including assessment.
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 3,879 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 60 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
1,785 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs.157 per square mile (including traverse).

5,664

(e) 3,717 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 52 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
1,037 square miles surveyed professionally at Rs. 100 per square mile (excluding traverse).

4,754

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles.	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
II. For 30 years or upwards ...	25,749	37,95,466	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	3,432	3,97,631	Do. 1895 and 1898.	
IV. In progress ...	15,987	20,50,089	1899 to 1906.	
	45,168	62,43,186	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Total area by survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed including Estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue (excluding cesses) assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area only.			No. of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Saugor, Khalsa ...	25,64,480	7,04,429	18,60,051	4,70,538	5,64,950	0 13 4	4,33,830	0 3 9	0 7 3	5,15,726	0 13 5	2	55,830
Damoh do. ...	18,11,840	6,70,711	11,41,129	2,65,621	3,12,957	0 13 6	2,61,694	0 3 8	0 7 9	2,84,560	0 14 9	...	...
Jabalpur do.	25,26,720	5,65,579	19,61,141	6,19,267	6,87,233	0 14 5	5,70,123	0 4 8	0 8 4	6,14,808	0 14 10	1	75,705
Mandla do. ...	32,35,840	19,563	32,16,277	66,097	3,01,760	0 3 6	64,857	0 0 4	0 2 3	2,38,736	0 4 4	...	...
Seoni do. ...	20,46,720	1,53,987	18,92,733	1,49,123	3,34,733	0 7 2	1,47,543	0 1 5	0 3 1	2,91,663	0 8 1	1	10,203
Narsinghpur do. ...	12,26,240	40,058	11,86,182	4,18,875	3,65,173	1 2 4	4,14,894	0 5 7	0 10 8	3,52,809	1 2 9	1	10,222
Hoshangabad do. ...	28,29,440	12,78,440	15,51,000	4,36,387	4,83,440	0 14 5	4,20,349	0 4 4	0 6 11	4,49,820	0 14 11	2	27,066
do. Zamindari ...	1,10,720	...	1,10,720	140	5,347	0 0 5	140	.....	0 0 3	5,347	0 0 5	...	...
Nimar Khalsa ...	21,48,480	1,67,876	19,80,604	1,80,033	2,31,341	0 12 5	1,77,298	0 1 5	0 6 5	1,77,518	1 0 0	2	45,159
Betul do. ...	24,47,360	19,771	24,27,589	1,90,605	3,04,905	0 10 0	1,90,105	0 1 3	0 3 4	2,80,890	0 10 10	...	...
Chhindwara do. ...	19,41,120	1,54,240	17,86,880	2,23,983	3,08,387	0 11 7	1,98,248	0 1 9	0 4 3	2,71,687	0 11 8	...	...
Do Zamindari ..	10,22,080	...	10,22,080	210	64,512	0 0 1	210	.....	.....	64,512	0 0 1	...	...
Wardha Khalsa ...	15,53,920	2,07,485	13,46,435	5,14,940	3,87,221	1 5 3	5,09,776	0 6 1	0 8 5	3,60,368	1 6 7	...	...
Nagpur do.	21,59,520	5,87,430	15,72,090	8,29,666	6,97,356	1 3 0	7,89,015	0 6 9	0 9 10	6,29,454	1 4 1	3	1,63,533
Chanda do. ...	37,75,081	1,80,169	35,94,912	2,70,186	5,33,214	0 8 1	2,54,997	0 1 1	0 5 7	4,84,871	0 8 5	1	16,137
Do. Zamindari ...	31,04,279	...	31,04,279	2,205	1,15,932	0 0 4	2,205	.....	0 0 4	1,15,932	0 0 4	...	...
Bhandara Khalsa ...	15,93,243	75,254	15,17,959	3,31,059	4,76,816	0 11 1	3,23,214	0 3 5	0 8 2	4,43,980	0 11 8	1	11,150
Do Zamindari ..	9,46,277	...	9,46,277	71,038	2,06,963	0 5 6	71,038	0 1 2	0 4 10	2,06,963	0 5 6	...	...
Balaghat Khalsa ..	13,94,560	7,84,504	6,10,056	1,27,269	2,59,727	0 7 10	1,27,091	0 3 4	0 7 2	2,58,910	0 7 9	...	...
Do. Zamindari ...	6,14,400	...	6,14,400	28,430	80,827	0 5 7	28,430	0 0 9	0 4 9	80,827	0 5 7	...	...
Raipur Khalsa ..	43,82,720	67,219	43,15,501	5,44,758	11,41,882	0 7 7	5,35,449	0 1 11	0 4 4	11,19,066	0 7 8	1	24,948
Do. Zamindari ...	31,20,640	...	31,20,640	20,050	2,63,289	0 1 3	20,050	0 0 1	0 1 0	2,63,289	0 1 3	...	...
Bilaspur Khalsa ...	24,77,826	4,66,067	20,11,759	2,47,015	7,46,130	0 5 3	2,44,785	0 1 11	0 3 6	7,24,623	0 5 4	...	...
Do Zamindari ...	28,60,414	...	28,60,414	18,725	2,71,197	0 1 1	18,725	0 0 1	0 1 6	2,71,197	0 1 1	...	...
Sambalpur Khalsa ...	12,69,671	5,67,168	7,02,503	93,126	3,62,058	0 4 1	89,804	0 2 1	0 2 1	3,05,324	0 4 8	1	13,939
Do. Zamindari ...	18,97,049	...	18,97,049	11,246	3,31,441	0 0 6	11,246	0 0 1	0 0 4	3,31,441	0 0 6	...	...
Total. C. P. Khalsa ..	4,16,84,781	67,09,980	3,49,74,801	59,78,549	84,99,283	0 11 3	57,53,102	0 2 7	0 6 1	78,04,753	0 11 9	16	4,53,892
Total. Do. Zamindari ...	1,36,75,859	...	1,36,75,859	1,52,044	13,39,508	0 1 9	1,52,044	0 0 2	0 1 7	13,39,508	0 1 9	...	...

1. E. 3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 — Under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 — Under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land revenue — Under law of primogeniture	1	370	1	2,96,380	2,96,380	10,000	0 0 7
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land revenue — Under ordinary law	5	332	11	4,30,394	86,079	13,682	0 2 7
Total	6	702	12	7,26,774	1,21,129	13,068	0 1 9
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land revenue — Zamindari	78	5,641	183	10,756,689	1,37,906	864	0 0 1
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land revenue — Malguzari	17,504	16,992	41,341	19,166,586	1,095	280	0 4 1
Total	17,582	22,633	41,524	29,923,275	1,702	283	0 2 8
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 — Zamindari	31	987	26	21,62,603	69,761	28	.....
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 — Malguzari	8,855	8,247	16,725	56,94,320	643	39	0 1 0
Total	8,886	9,234	16,751	78,56,923	884	39	0 0 8
5.—Peasant proprietors paying separately	40,416	1,634	50,220	8,88,297	22	13	0 9 5
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants — In perpetuity	5,235	723	6,227	12,99,993	248	18	0 1 2
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants — For life or lives	7,376	450	8,407	7,37,018	100	5	0 0 9
7.—Land holders who have redeemed the revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.—Purchasers of waste land plots	162	70	215	2,01,673	1,245	.....	.....
9.—Lessees of Government villages	790	1,236	1,732	13,07,080	1,655	146	0 1 5
Grand Total	80,453	36,682	1,25,088	4,29,41,033	534	77	0 2 4

I. E 4.—Fiscal.

Transfers.

District and class of Tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
			Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ... { Revenue paying ...	28	198	9,404	41,094
Do. free ...	3	9	946	3,296
Damoh ... { Revenue paying ...	27	54	6,712	17,503
Do free .	...	1	...	3
Jabalpur ... { Revenue paying ..	4	103	232	48,792
Do. free ...	2	9	17	106
Mandla ... { Revenue paying ...	6	26	3,354	18,283
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ... { Revenue paying ...	2	86	561	33,767
Do. free ...	..	...	...	...
Total Jabalpur Division ... { Revenue paying ...	67	467	20,263	1,59,439
Do. free ..	5	19	963	3,405
Narsinghpur ... { Revenue paying ...	5	138	3,965	57,419
Do free ...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... { Revenue paying ...	7	147	4,631	1,51,607
Do. free ..	...	13	...	136
Nimar ... { Revenue paying ...	7	198	237	16,456
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Betul ... { Revenue paying ...	9	43	3,255	18,337
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ... { Revenue paying ...	5	58	2,133	18,912
Do. free ..	...	1	...	50
Total Narbada Division ... { Revenue paying ...	33	584	14,221	2,61,831
Do. free ...	...	14	...	186
Wardha ... { Revenue paying ..	53	132	6,047	26,457
Do. free ...	1	...	8	...
Nagpur ... { Revenue paying ...	1	237	710	58,909
Do. free ...	...	86	...	3,673
Chanda ... { Revenue paying ...	9	125	5,779	1,17,640
Do. free ...	...	33	...	3,033
Bhandara ... { Revenue paying ...	15	208	5,830	53,068
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ... { Revenue paying ...	117	188	1,17,265	1,04,677
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division ... { Revenue paying ...	195	890	1,35,631	3,60,751
Do. free ...	1	119	8	6,706
Raipur ... { Revenue paying ...	21	87	12,738	50,202
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... { Revenue paying ..	7	476	2,305	2,39,096
Do. free ...	...	1	...	3
Sambalpur ... { Revenue paying ...	13	67	7,184	36,202
Do. free ...	1	25	57	8,221
Total Chhattisgarh Division ... { Revenue paying ...	41	630	22,227	3,25,500
Do. free ...	1	26	57	8,224
Grand Total ... { Revenue paying ...	336	2,571	1,92,342	11,07,521
Do. free ..	7	178	1,028	18,521

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	66,06,134	66,01,379	66,42,378	66,39,454			2,976			
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year...	...	...	...	...						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year.	...	...	...	...	7,31,394	60,16,610	...	...	...	
Collection from Government estates ...	...	...	...	...						
Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	...	...	...						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	1,02,233	97,867	1,19,578	1,08,550	...	..	11,028			
Total ...	67,08,367	67,02,246	67,61,956	67,48,004	7,31,394	60,16,610				

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) In train of liquidation ...	2,410	4	1
Irrecoverable ...	357	8	6
Nominal ...	208	8	2
Total ...	2,976	4	9

The large balance is mainly due to short collection in the Mandla district.

Note. (1)—The above figures are for the years ending 30th September 1886 and 30th September 1887 respectively.
" (2) The sum of Rs. 66,39,454 shown in Column 5 includes surplus collections amounting to Rs. 52-6-11.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province in the year

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date, results, or present position of the proposed Bill.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1887 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts	Judges of Chief Courts of District.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ... Civil and Revenue	84,115	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	38	107	1,11,291	8,317	6,051	414	10,39,341	12,46,007
	Territory subject to the High Court ... Criminal									42	155	23,876	919	2,571	69		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ... Civil and Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ... Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	84,115	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	42	201	1,35,167	9,236	8,622	513	10,39,341	12,46,007

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI. of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates,

CIVIL.

Naib Tahsildars.		Munsifs.		Judges of Small Cause Courts.		Registrars of Small Cause Courts.		Courts of	Tahsildars.				Assistant Commissioners.						Civil Judges.	
									1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.			
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Natives.		Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
0	31	0	17	6	0	0	2		0	41	0	10	2	6	3	14	0	4	0	9

Deputy Commissioners.		Commissioners.		Judicial Commissioner.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
18	0	4	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.		Magistrates.							
				1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cantonment Magistrates	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
1	0	4	0	25	29	4	37	2	49	4	0

* The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals, as required. As the same officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure total of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals shown.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces, in the year 1887.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the army and navy Chapter VII. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquility do. VIII. ...	134	113	116	214	315	568	2	29	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX. ...	51	46	46	57	29	27	1	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X. ...	338	326	330	544	198	321	1	14	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI. ...	348	324	324	424	184	268	5	17	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do. XII. ...	50	50	49	63	26	37	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII. ...	80	79	80	89	23	65	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV. ...	198	184	180	387	171	210	...	6	
Do. relating to religion do. XV. ...	16	15	16	34	11	23	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	257	249	251	862	78	229	2	53	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	26	23	24	30	7	23	...	1	In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt ...	2,339	1,930	1,899	3,522	1,819	1,509	21	143	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	191	139	142	293	186	101	...	6	
Criminal force and assault ...	5,430	4,104	4,111	7,928	4,735	2,851	54	288	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	36	29	29	69	32	36	1	...	
Rape ...	39	36	37	40	20	18	...	2	
Unnatural offences ...	15	15	15	17	4	13	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	6,968	6,672	6,753	9,682	2,070	7,481	19	63	Includes 1 person in do.
Extortion ...	107	67	69	122	80	42	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	77	64	61	149	65	80	...	4	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	131	127	129	185	38	139	...	8	
Criminal breach of trust ...	30	259	262	288	113	170	1	4	
Receiving stolen property ...	33	330	334	491	162	314	6	12	
Cheating ...	20	124	124	191	101	80	3	7	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	3	3	3	6	1	4	...	...	
Mischief ...	446	320	328	570	301	233	2	34	
Criminal trespass ...	3,381	3,037	3,080	4,760	1,491	3,168	14	87	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. ...	28	16	16	18	8	8	...	2	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX. ...	2	2	2	3	...	1	...	2	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX. ...	439	253	255	305	224	53	6	22	
Defamation do. XXI. ...	490	219	219	411	331	54	6	20	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do. XXII. ...	374	226	222	372	252	100	4	16	
Offences under special and local laws ...	5,226	5,040	5,160	6,988	1,415	5,465	26	92	
Total ...	28,056	24,423	24,667	39,267	14,470	23,682	181	936	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces, during the year 1887.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	3	10	5	5	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace	38	*a* 83	34	45	3	Pending over a month. *a* Includes one person died.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ..	184	*b* 211	72	*c* 130	*d* 9	*b* Includes one person died. *c* Includes one person remaining from last year. *d* 2 persons pending less than a month., and 6 over a month,
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ..	40	47	23	23	1	Pending over two months.
5. Possession, Chapter XII	5	4	3	1	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX., Section 250	173	205	7	195	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323 ...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV ..	5	5	1	4	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	316	316	208	*e* 97	*f* 12	*e* Includes 1 person remaining from last year. *f* 2 persons pending less than a month, and 10 over a month.
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ..	76	105	21	84	...	
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	102	*g* 175	106	65	*h* 3	*g* Includes 1 person died. *h* pending less than a month.
Total ..	940	1,161	480	652	28	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	7,059	34	2,973	3,806	...	23	133	4,150	12·2	13,908	(a) Includes 1 person who is in Lunatic asylum.
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	26,708	92	9,270	14,273	2,097	328 a	649	16,442	9·4	67,798	
Benches of Magistrates ...	3,480	23	1,623	1,313	376	33	112	1,967	11·6	6,594	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349 C. P. Code*	261	...	32	229	...	...	...	181	2·8	345	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	2,020	32	595	800	437	115	b 42	1,319	8·1	6,316	(b) Ditto ditto ditto
Courts of Session	197	2	75	99	...	...	21	112	42·8	1,281	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	39,464	183	14,536	20,381	2,910	499	957	23,990	10·2	95,797	

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the statement.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.										Detail of punisoments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	20 stripes and under.	10 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village officers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,081	31	9	2,506	276	...	...	2,395	188	18	...	...	...	14,652	14,454	1,698	161	945	9	...	...	14	175	89	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	7,035	159	494	7,645	1,459	63	67	7,207	1,457	172	34	3	...	92,226	75,518	5,275	382	5,965	847	...	...	186	883	486	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	303	7	2	1,379	...	...	...	1,333	73	2	...	...	...	6,687	6,095	514	58	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code*	...	...	...	59	8	...	10	151	...	...	9	4	...	1	...	...	356	332	...	8	28	34	...	...	17	77	57	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	2	...	762	18	43	310	248	63	36	257	114	14	11	1	...	9,456	6,068	249	15	357	210	200	...	27	141	107	...
Courts of Session	29	34	...	93	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	525	620	...	...	1	8	13	7	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	36	...	9,284	218	548	11,843	1,983	126	103	11,194	1,832	207	47	4	...	1,23,546	1,02,755	7,736	616	7,522	1,074	213	7	227	1,199	681	...

*NOTE—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the General total at foot of the statement.

ANNUAL STATEMENT 5 A.—(Criminal.)

(Prescribed by Government of India, Home Department, No. 13—1005 of 1882.)

SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPING INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. of 1864).													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	12	...	157	...	347	...	359	1	211	4	90	7	1,188
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 „	1	...	19	...	67	...	134	...	67	1	20	3	312
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 „	...	...	6	...	32	...	23	...	15	...	12	...	88
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	12
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mischief by fire Section 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „	2	...	4	...	17	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	32
6. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	1	...	12	1	27	...	24	...	5	...	70
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	5	...	12	...	15	...	9	...	3	...	44
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	1	...	9	...	36	...	75	...	77	...	26	...	224
9. Offences under Section 14, Act III. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Prison Act 26 of 1870, Section 47	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Act IV of 1879	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	16	...	202	...	526	1	642	1	411	5	157	10	1,971

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI. of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4)								
A.—SECTION								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I P.C.	...	...	5	11	25	36	77	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 „	...	...	4	3	1	5	13	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 „	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1860 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 194 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 195 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4. Rape as defined in Section 375 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 466 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 467 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 468 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 469 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
15 House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	
Total	...	...	11	17	29	53	110	

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI., 1864 on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		5 to 10		11 to 25		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rioting ...S. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description ... „ 249 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered as defined in ... „ 251 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Voluntarily causing hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto grievous hurt ... „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ... „ 408 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 426 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 451 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences under Section 44, Act IV. of 1879...	3	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Police Act V. of 1861 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	6	...	8	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	26

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishment.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...	2,107	
2. Total number of other punishments † ...	21,295	
Percentage of whippings ...	9·9	

* Total of column 14, Parts I. and III., and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1887.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,951	...	432	798	...	158	381	4	23	41	81	11·8	
To Courts of Session	1,283	1	507	316	...	105	198	4	4	...	68	17·8	
Superior Courts ... { By persons convicted	203	...	56	95	...	14	*28	...	1	...	9	37·1	* This includes 1 person in whose case order of acquittal was reversed.
{ By Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,437	1	995	1,289	...	307	607	8	28	41	161	15·6	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
By Courts of Session	17	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	
By Superior Courts	1,278	...	188	787	13	19	103	3	4	144	161	52·0	
Total ...	1,295	...	201	789	13	19	103	5	4	144	161	51·0	
Grand Total ...	4,732	1	1,196	2,078	13	326	710	13	32	185	322	23·3	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7.—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals ...	40	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	40,299	15,986	3,128	645	5,849	866	2,531	689	4,736	2,278	...	...	8,199	1	...	3	722	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,983
Small Cause Courts ...	6,720	1,688	774	66	3,411	214	53	215	90	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13,488
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	2,903	450	336	69	36	...	44	2	251	249	800	1,207	216	1	2	23	3,268	396	306	1,176	15	30	..	66	8	279	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	12,183
Chief Courts of Districts ...	34	3	6	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	...	1	..	...	...	35	10	3	20	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	131
Total ...	49,996	18,131	4,252	775	9,289	1,080	2,629	924	5,081	2,793	806	1,208	8,416	2	2	26	4,029	406	309	1,258	15	32	...	68	8	279	7	...	...	4	1	...	29	1,11,855
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	49,996	18,131	4,252	775	9,289	1,080	2,629	924	5,081	2,793	806	1,208	8,416	2	2	26	4,029	406	309	1,258	15	32	...	68	8	279	7	...	...	4	1	...	29	1,11,855

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8.—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Rs. 50. Ditto	Rs. 100. Ditto	Rs. 500. Ditto	Rs. 1,000. Ditto	Rs. 5000. Ditto	Rs. 10,000. Ditto	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	2	7	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	10,671	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals... ...	22,440	45,406	12,250	5,887	...	...	...	...	...	30,53,748	
Small Cause Courts	4,460	6,337	1,445	1,177	69	...	...	...	...	5,55,988	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,518	2,780	1,565	4,298	963	547	22	9	477	33,23,083	
Chief Courts of Districts	2	1	1	7	5	57	34	24	4	18,61,489	
Total ...	28,422	54,531	15,261	11,430	1,037	604	56	33	481	83,04,979	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	28,422	54,531	15,261	11,430	1,037	604	56	33	481	83,04,979	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-part*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	70	...	14	4	18	10	...	...	...	7	4	13	...	59·4	34·6	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	93,082	...	17,869	9,202	19,131	15,922	964	33	10	17,061	5,366	7,567	70	46·7	32·9	
Small Cause Courts ...	14,356	...	2,194	1,356	3,838	3,330	94	11	2	1,871	654	1,019	9	29·5	23·5	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	14,012	...	2,114	656	1,534	1,280	131	34	10	4,404	2,138	1,755	80	76·8	48·0	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	156	...	11	8	18	8	...	...	1	64	16	31	9	110·9	39·9	
Total ...	1,21,676	...	22,202	11,226	24,539	20,550	1,189	78	23	23,407	8,178	10,385	168	51·7	32·7	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,21,676	...	22,202	11,226	24,539	20,550	1,189	77	23	23,407	8,178	10,385	168	51·7	32·7	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	6,457	...	1,760	14?	778	848	204	13	5	1,588	764	354	...	32·4	24·1	
Small Cause Courts	523	...	210	21	16	20	37	...	...	103	93	23	...	14·9	9·8	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,693	3	443	4?	135	120	58	1	1	501	203	93	1	41·0	20·2	
Chief Courts of Districts... .	118	...	33	...	3	21	8	...	...	31	17	5	...	41·0	15·3	
Total ...	8,792	3	2,447	20?	932	1,009	307	14	6	2,223	1,167	475	1	33·3	22·2	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	8,792	3	2,447	209	932	1,009	307	14	6	2,223	1,167	475	1	33·3	22·2	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	2,309	...	...	117	204	18	10	3	823	223	345	106	460	9	43·7	6
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,096	...	...	228	537	14	39	15	1,474	325	532	165	375	28	42·6	35
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	365	...	...	8	8	1	2	...	141	62	42	16	85	3	121·5	1
Total ...	6,370	...	..	345	749	33	51	18	2,438	610	919	287	920	35	47·1	42
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	72·7	...
Total ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	72.7	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Provce. { Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from appellate do. { Civil ..	836	...	...	11	228	5	7	5	185	51	78	27	239	64	109·5	13
{ Revenue ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	836	...	...	11	228	5	7	5	185	51	78	27	239	64	109·5	...
Grand Total ...	7,210	...	...	357	977	38	58	23	2,625	661	997	315	1,159	99	53·2	55

NOTE.—The revenue appeals in the Commissioners' Courts have been shown under "Revenue Courts."

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	138	...	8	19	9	...	8	3	35	1	20	19	16	...	33·9	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	243	..	40	14	29	3	14	5	57	1	41	21	18	...	32·9	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province..	44	...	...	3	5	...	1	1	18	...	6	2	8	...	120·6	...
Total ...	425	...	48	36	43	3	23	9	110	2	67	42	42	...	41·4	2
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province... { Appeals from original decrees ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province... { Appeals from appellate do. ...	74	...	4	1	20	...	...	2	18	1	9	6	13	4	98·7	...
Total ...	74	...	4	1	20	...	...	2	18	1	9	6	13	4	98·7	...
Grand Total ...	499	...	52	37	63	3	23	11	128	3	76	48	55	4	49·3	2

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11.—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

Class or Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realized.		Number of applications.										
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 325, Act XIV. of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	16	2	5	1	6	2	...	253	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	61,139	1,700	12,609	10,961	28,648	7,321	127	6,14,524	4,841	416	2,066	3,656	5,832	2,719	466	3,545	17	216	1	...	4
Small Cause Courts	9,747	839	1,99	2,059	3,773	1,078	76	62,947	2,115	101	561	491	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	11,453	489	3,15	2,345	3,928	1,538	146	4,62,149	14,510	79	16	587	698	488	361	732	92	1,703	5	1	1
Chief Courts of Districts	220	15	58	48	69	30	8	94,440	3,639	3	4	22	19	7	12	24	2	37	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	82,575	3,045	17,823	15,314	36,424	9,969	357	12,34,313	25,105	599	2,801	4,756	6,662	3,215	841	4,303	111	1,959	6	1	5
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	82,575	3,045	17,823	15,314	36,424	9,969	357	12,34,313	25,105	599	2,801	4,756	6,662	3,215	841	4,303	111	1,959	6	1	5

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act XIV. of 1882, in the Central Provinces, in the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 365.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receiver, in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of District ...	236	79	15	61	32	...	...	59	11	19	8,861	10,324	5,068	7,606	
Chief Courts of District	49	21	6	10	7	...	...	5	6	5	25,379	883	3,978	11,463	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	285	100	21	61	39	...	...	64	17	24	34,240	11,207	9,046	19,069	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13.—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1887.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors	Jury trials.					Assessor's trial.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1870. — Assessors ...	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX., C. P. C. — Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... — Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... — Assessors ...		...	112	...	...	...	..	...	81	9	23	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. — Jurors		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	112	..	...	...	...	...	81	9	23	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Persons whose cases													
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates						By Courts of Session.					
		On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu* Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B. of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquility Chapter VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVII. — Offences affecting life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage Chapter XX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	7	9	...	...	17	...	17	...	10	2	...	2	...	8	...	1	1	...	1

No, 14.—(Criminal.)

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

were disposed of.							Number of cases.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III. of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Subsidiary Table.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.										35						36			
													Of the total number of persons shown in						Of cases shown in column 30			
													Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.				Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 461 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 461 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, Section 461 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 461 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35						36			
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	3	1	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	16	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	5	1	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	11	1	15	...	16	16	...	...	...	...											

B. 7.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

Districts.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book No. I.																			
	Compulsory.										Optional.									
	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause a.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b. and c.	Instruments of perpetual lease, section 17, clause d.	All instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17 clause f.	Total compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17f.	Awards (Section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of leases and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	7	114	1,020	1,046	1,873	58	33	263	4,407	6,271 12 0	890	11	21	...	3	5	930	359 0 0	1,348,852 7 10
Bhandara ...	5	22	135	72	660	17	9	103	1,018	1,811 12 0	179	1	18	...	...	...	198	80 8 0	388,134 10 10
Wardha ...	3	55	431	173	883	44	47	613	2,246	3,699 4 0	180	24	48	...	8	7	267	152 4 0	875,764 13 1
Chanda ...	2	25	82	47	354	7	7	68	590	874 12 0	87	1	1	...	...	...	89	41 8 0	172,727 0 0
Balaghat ...	3	5	34	20	74	3	...	18	151	392 8 0	18	...	..	...	...	...	18	8 8 0	100,083 0 7
Jubbulpore ...	4	62	317	127	661	160	22	381	1,750	3,612 12 0	129	19	9	...	7	...	154	72 0 0	1,023,112 9 6
Saugor ...	5	16	150	41	311	17	1	145	684	1,417 12 0	29	3	7	...	5	...	44	42 8 0	316,189 2 3
Narsinghpur ...	4	31	205	91	786	130	8	318	1,569	3,437 8 0	138	5	19	1	1	1	165	99 12 0	963,171 7 8
Hoshangabad ...	5	36	259	81	777	78	47	201	1,181	4,253 8 0	61	11	53	3	54	3	185	372 4 0	1,378,422 2 10
Seoni ...	3	13	61	7	199	30	1	367	678	962 0 0	19	6	11	...	...	...	36	13 4 0	261,080 13 6
Betul ...	3	28	117	21	276	37	14	27	520	1,115 8 0	35	4	1	...	...	...	40	16 8 0	257,553 10 8
Damoh ...	3	30	61	25	131	14	1	61	326	628 8 0	17	8	1	...	...	...	26	20 12 0	151,620 13 2
Mandla ...	3	5	34	18	105	16	...	6	184	470 4 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	3 4 0	123,308 10 8
Chhindwara ...	3	17	238	150	504	51	147	180	1,287	1,895 0 0	199	30	398	...	...	2	629	178 8 0	411,709 5 9
Nimar ...	4	27	481	175	785	19	2	347	1,839	2,525 12 0	89	13	27	...	...	...	129	48 12 0	522,456 0 3
Raipur ...	5	17	201	61	363	26	2	36	706	2,320 8 0	117	4	...	...	...	...	121	60 0 0	674,635 0 0
Bilaspur ...	4	10	70	38	87	0	2	43	259	607 12 0	30	2	3	...	...	...	35	18 0 0	133,972 14 1
Sambalpur ...	3	9	43	23	73	11	4	23	186	369 4 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	20 0 0	79,894 5 10
Total ...	76	521	3,912	2,276	8,905	747	347	3,206	19,881	36,666 0 0	2,262	142	617	4	78	18	3,121	1,607 4 0	9,183,079 0 6

B 7.—Registration.—(Contd).

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property; Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause c.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 18, 25 and 26 and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.															
	Instruments of gifts of immoveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of sale &c., of moveable property. (Section 18, clause d).	Obligation for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	12,143 11 2
Nagpur	...	9	232	12	596	849	1,224 8 0	...	...	37	...	1	20	20	34	298	336	7,931 4 0	7,976 14 6	5,868 15 3
Bhandara	...	2	23	23	118	166	239 0 0	...	...	8	...	...	1	3	4	108	104	2,147 4 0	1,958 10 0	1,599 5 0
Wardha	...	...	103	2	231	336	506 8 0	...	...	23	2	...	4	19	14	84	267	4,408 0 0	4,061 4 6	2,945 1 0
Chanda	...	3	38	27	93	161	233 8 0	...	...	5	...	...	3	7	8	95	92	1,159 12 0	1,497 1 0	1,074 10 9
Balaghat	...	...	1	3	61	65	130 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	72	23	531 8 0	453 12 6	333 11 10
Jubbulpore	...	4	9	22	202	237	481 12 0	...	1	11	...	...	2	10	13	118	143	4,190 8 0	2,599 2 6	2,303 8 0
Saugor	...	4	6	9	107	126	255 0 0	...	1	23	...	...	2	5	12	52	82	1,763 4 0	1,237 0 6	1,039 6 2
Narsinghpur	...	...	53	66	190	309	560 12 0	...	...	10	...	...	3	4	29	85	242	4,118 0 0	2,277 15 6	2,637 4 7
Hoshangabad	...	...	131	11	491	633	1,146 12 0	...	...	23	1	...	3	3	20	133	472	5,820 8 0	3,260 8 0	2,420 0 4
Seoni	...	1	2	4	137	141	274 8 0	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	74	58	1,259 12 0	884 1 0	814 1 0
Betul	...	...	14	3	118	135	238 8 0	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	1	83	123	1,386 8 0	1,183 4 6	1,127 5 9
Damoh	...	...	3	3	70	76	143 0 0	...	...	3	...	...	2	10	26	56	58	795 4 0	790 13 0	656 6 2
Mandla	...	2	3	10	42	57	153 0 0	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	66	25	634 8 0	551 1 0	432 15 6
Chhindwara	...	...	45	10	204	259	383 0 0	...	...	24	...	...	15	7	15	93	131	2,504 8 0	1,737 11 0	1,605 12 5
Nimar	...	...	47	10	176	233	407 8 0	...	...	13	...	...	3	5	9	57	80	3,008 0 0	2,451 11 9	2,391 4 7
Raipur	...	...	7	35	286	328	674 8 0	...	...	12	...	...	1	2	6	193	57	3,079 0 0	2,308 0 0	1,766 7 6
Bilaspur	...	1	2	2	176	181	379 0 0	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	85	118	1,014 12 0	973 2 6	910 11 6
Sambalpur	...	...	2	4	25	31	61 12 0	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	15	21	26	458 0 0	590 5 9	635 12 0
		26	721	256	3,323	4,326	7,493 0 0	7	1	210	4	1	70	95	222	1 773	2,446	46.298 4 6	36,792 7 6	42,706 6 0

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nagpur	Central Jail	Convicts	734	49	783	917	91	1,008	1,651	1[illegible]	1,791
		Under trial	14	...	14	283	29	312	297	2[illegible]	326
		Civil	10	1	11	125	10	135	135	11	146
Jubbulpore	„	Convicts	1,022	59	1,081	1,149	119	1,268	2,171	178	2,349
		Under trial	12	2	14	506	28	534	518	30	548
		Civil	6	...	6	40	2	42	46	2	48
Raipur	„	Convicts	580	55	635	1,484	201	1,685	2,064	25[illegible]	2,320
		Under trial	16	1	17	500	51	551	516	52	568
		Civil	3	...	3	63	1	64	66	1	67
Saugor	District Jail, 1st class.	Convicts	117	21	138	529	88	617	646	10[illegible]	755
		Under trial	14	1	15	344	33	377	358	3[illegible]	392
		Civil	2	...	2	30	1	31	32	1	33
Bhandara	„ 2nd class...	Convicts	66	2	68	401	33	437	47[illegible]	35	5[illegible]5
		Under trial	4	...	4	237	10	247	241	1	251
		Civil	3	...	3	14	...	14	17	...	17
Chanda	„	Convicts	67	4	71	379	40	419	446	44	490
		Under trial	14	...	14	137	12	149	151	12	163
		Civil	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16
Wardha	„	Convicts	52	3	55	248	34	282	300	37	337
		Under trial	6	1	7	234	12	246	240	13	253
		Civil	8	...	8	55	1	56	63	1	64
Balaghat	„	Convicts	34	3	37	413	45	458	447	48	495
		Under trial	6	...	6	197	17	214	203	17	220
		Civial	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...
Sironcha	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	14	...	14	33	4	37	47	4	51
		Under trial	...	...	...	48	4	52	48	4	52
		Civil	...	...	...	4	..	4	4	...	4
Damoh	District Jail, 2nd class.	Convicts	46	3	49	229	47	276	275	50	325
		Under trial	3	...	3	132	14	146	135	14	149
		Civil	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Seoni	„ „	Convicts	58	7	65	220	44	264	278	51	329
		Under trial	4	...	4	156	18	174	160	18	178
		Civil	1	...	1	21	3	24	22	3	25
Mandla	„ „	Convicts	45	3	48	295	18	313	340	21	361
		Under trial	...	...	...	61	9	70	61	9	70
		Civil	1	...	1	18	1	19	19	1	20
Chindwara	„ „	Convicts	55	4	59	220	23	243	275	27	302
		Under trial	8	...	8	159	11	170	167	11	178
		Civil	...	...	...	19	2	21	19	2	21
Betul	„ „	Convicts	87	8	95	248	15	263	335	23	358
		Under trial	1	...	1	147	13	160	148	13	161
		Civil	...	...	...	8	2	10	8	2	10
Hoshangabad	„ „	Convicts	114	14	128	447	27	474	561	41	602
		Under trial	10	...	10	209	11	220	219	11	230
		Civil	4	...	4	42	2	44	46	2	48
Narsinghpur	„ „	Convicts	91	13	104	533	76	609	624	8[illegible]	712
		Under trial	8	1	9	422	41	463	430	42	472
		Civil	3	...	3	87	5	92	90	8	98
Nimar	„ „	Convicts	56	1	57	259	25	284	315	26	341
		Under trial	...	...	...	140	13	153	140	1[illegible]	[illegible]
		Civil	5	...	5	48	4	52	63	[illegible]	57
Sambalpur	„ „	Convicts	185	8	193	762	88	850	947	[illegible]	1,043
		Under trial	3	...	3	275	19	294	278	1[illegible]	2[illegible]7
		Civil	...	...	...	33	3	36	33	[illegible]	3[illegible]
Bilaspur	„ „	Convicts	71	4	75	600	63	663	671	[illegible]	[illegible]38
		Under trial	14	...	14	500	47	547	514	47	561
		Civil	1	...	1	36	2	38	37	[illegible]	39
	Total	Convicts	3,494	261	3,755	9,369	1,080	10,449	12,863	1,3[illegible]	14,[illegible]4
		Under trial	137	6	143	4,887	392	5,279	4,824	38[illegible]	5,[illegible]22
		Civil	48	1	49	664	42	706	712	[illegible]	755
		Grand Total	3,679	268	3,947	14,720	1,514	16.234	18,399	1,782	20,181

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jail of the Central Provinces during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
826	75	901	825	65	890	639·45	37·20	676·65			
287	28	315	10	1	11	8·00	0·48	8·48			
132	9	141	3	2	5	7·05	0·64	7·69	654·50	38·32	692·82
1,126	105	1,231	1,045	73	1,118	914·28	50·89	965·17			
489	30	519	29	...	29	11·91	0·56	12·47			
45	2	47	1	...	1	3·01	0·13	3·14	929·20	51·58	980·78
1,311	219	1,530	753	37	790	630·41	44·85	675 26			
508	52	560	8	...	8	17·26	1·01	18·27			
62	1	63	4	...	4	3·17	0·04	3·21	650·84	45·90	696·74
506	93	599	140	16	156	97·11	10·34	107·45			
330	33	363	28	1	29	11·23	0·48	11·71			
30	1	31	2	...	2	1·80	0·09	1·89	110·14	10·91	121·05
398	33	431	72	2	74	63·77	4·28	68·05			
231	9	240	10	1	11	4·87	0·42	5·29			
17	...	17	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·96	69·60	4·70	74·30
381	41	422	65	3	68	59·54	5·02	64·56			
150	12	162	1	...	1	5·10	0·43	5·53			
15	...	15	1	...	1	0·86	...	0·86	65·50	5·45	70·95
239	36	275	61	1	62	44·44	4·71	49·15			
230	13	243	10	...	10	7·65	0·21	7·86			
56	1	57	7	...	7	4·38	0·05	4·43	56·47	4·97	61·44
408	46	454	39	2	41	36·63	3·76	40·39			
201	17	218	2	...	2	5·75	0·61	6·36			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·38	4·37	46·75
41	3	44	6	1	7	8·65	0·72	9·37			
48	4	52	...	...	...	9·45	0·01	9·46			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·32	18·42	0·73	19·15
231	41	272	44	9	53	53·82	9·88	63·70			
135	14	149	...	...	...	2·56	0·18	2·84			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30	56·78	10·06	66·84
230	45	275	48	6	54	46·46	7·18	53·64			
157	16	173	3	2	5	4·16	0·85	5·01			
21	3	24	1	...	1	1·74	0·06	1·80	52·36	8·09	60·45
302	15	317	38	6	44	54·56	3·06	57·62			
60	9	69	1	...	1	1·70	0·27	1·97			
18	1	19	1	...	1	0·66	0·03	0·69	56·92	3·36	60·28
198	23	221	77	4	81	55·98	4·08	60·06			
140	11	151	27	...	27	9·09	0·10	9·19			
19	2	21	...	...	...	0·89	0·75	1·64	65·96	4·93	70·89
264	20	284	71	3	74	61·28	2·64	63·92			
139	13	152	9	...	9	4·56	0·27	4·83			
8	2	10	...	...	...	0·30	0·11	0·41	66·14	3·02	69·16
447	34	481	114	7	121	116·95	6·88	123·83			
208	11	219	11	...	11	12·73	0 51	13·24			
43	2	45	3	...	3	3·53	0·29	3·82	133·21	7·68	140·89
527	79	606	97	9	106	87·53	10·30	97·83			
415	42	457	15	...	15	13·28	0·76	14·04			
83	7	90	7	1	8	5·36	0·64	6·00	106·17	11·70	117·87
258	24	282	57	2	59	56·19	4·41	60·60			
137	13	150	3	...	3	4·18	0·16	4·34			
45	3	48	8	1	9	3·14	0·29	3·43	63·51	4·86	68·37
843	88	931	104	8	112	175·15	13·58	188·73			
273	18	291	5	1	6	7·82	0·30	8·12			
31	3	34	2	...	2	1·64	0·01	1·65	184·61	13·89	198·50
592	61	653	79	6	85	97·36	8·11	105·47			
490	46	536	24	1	25	14·04	0·77	14·81			
30	2	32	7	...	7	2·22	0·06	2·28	113·62	8·94	122·56
9,128	1,081	10,209	3,735	260	3,995	3,299·56	231·89	3,531·45			
4,628	391	5,019	196	7	203	155·44	8·38	163·82			
665	39	704	47	4	51	41·33	3·19	44·52	3,496·33	243·46	3,739·79
14,421	1,511	15,932	3,978	271	4,249						

C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6								7			8			
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by transfer.								Grand total.			A.		B.	
								A.						B.					Transfer to other jails.			
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
								From jails in the Province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	734	49	406	56	1,140	105	443	33	...	...	50	...	18	2	1,651	140	1,791	11	..	10	2
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,022	59	694	83	1,716	142	392	31	...	..	24	..	39	5	2,171	178	2,349	11	...	34	7
3	Raipur ...	580	55	1,105	189	1,685	244	378	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,064	256	2,320	71	11	9	...
	Total ...	2,336	163	2,205	328	4,541	491	1,213	76	...	.	74	.	58	7	5,886	574	6,460	93	11	53	9
4	Saugor ...	117	21	528	88	645	109	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	109	755	23	3	5	..
5	Bhandara ...	66	2	403	33	469	35	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	35	505	94	2	...	...
6	Chanda ...	67	4	377	40	444	44	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	446	44	490	48	5	5	1
7	Wardha ...	62	3	248	34	300	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	37	337	59	7	1	1
8	Balaghat ...	34	3	412	45	446	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	48	495	141	7	1	...
9	Sironcha ...	14	...	32	4	46	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	51	2	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	46	3	*228	47	274	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	50	325	40	5	...	...
11	Seoni ...	58	7	220	44	278	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	51	329	17	3	...	...
12	Mandla ...	45	3	292	18	337	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	21	361	40	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara ...	55	4	220	23	275	27	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	275	27	302	14	...	...	...
14	Betul ...	87	8	248	15	335	23	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	335	23	358	24	1	2	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	114	14	446	27	560	41	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	41	602	71	7	6	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	91	13	531	75	622	88	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	88	712	127	7	7	1
17	Nimar ...	56	1	259	25	315	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	26	341	51	2	12	1
18	Sambalpur ...	185	8	760	88	945	96	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	96	1,043	194	3	...	..
19	Bilaspur ...	71	4	598	63	669	67	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	67	738	180	9	1	...
	Total ...	1,158	98	5,802	669	6,960	767	15	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	6,977	767	7,744	1,125	61	40	5
	Grand Total ...	3,494	261	8,007	997	11,501	1,258	1,228	76	2	..	74	..	58	7	12,863	1,341	14,204	1,218	72	93	14

*Includes two recaptures.

1—(Judicial.)

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1887.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Released during the year.																								
A.		B.		C.		D.																		
						By order of Government.																		
						a		b																
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatice Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
25	1	419	44	78	4	...	...	245	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	41	1	825	63	639·45	37·20	676·65
50	5	569	56	113	1	...	...	281	32	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	61	4	1,045	73	914·28	50·89	965·17
75	2	831	165	44	1	2	...	257	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	2	755	37	630·41	44·85	675·26
150	8	1,819	265	230	6	2	...	783	93	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	123	7	2,623	175	2,184·14	132·94	2,317·08
29	3	368	79	...	...	...	...	80	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	140	16	97·11	10·34	107·45
7	1	258	29	...	...	...	...	37	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	72	2	63·77	4·28	68·05
20	...	258	30	...	...	...	...	45	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	66	3	59·54	5·02	64·56
29	3	123	23	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	61	1	44·44	4·71	49·15
5	2	228	35	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	1	1	39	2	36·63	3·76	40·39
...	...	38	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	8·65	0·72	9·37
11	1	138	32	...	...	...	...	36	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	44	9	53·82	9·88	63·70
16	4	169	32	...	...	...	...	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	6	46·46	7·18	53·64
14	1	222	14	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	6	54·56	3·06	57·62
7	1	143	20	...	...	...	...	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	77	4	55·98	4·08	60·06
3	1	174	12	...	...	...	...	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	71	3	61·28	2·64	63·92
42	2	249	12	...	...	...	...	73	12	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	4	...	114	7	116·95	6·88	123·83
7		330	64	..	...	...	...	54	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	97	9	87·53	10·30	97·83
1	...	155	20	...	...	...	..	37	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	57	2	56·19	4·41	60·60
12	...	475	71	...	...	...	...	88	.	...	...	...	...	5	..	3	.	66	7	104	8	175·15	13·58	188·73
35	...	311	45	...	..	...	..	59	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	:	..	79	6	97·36	8·11	105·47
238	19	3,642	521	1	...	...	...	685	66	...	...	2	..	11	..	12	1	109	9	1,112	85	1,115·42	98·95	1,214·37
388	27	5,461	786	231	6	2	...	1,468	159	...	...	2	...	14	...	19	1	232	16	3,735	260	3,299·56	231·89	3,531·45

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		A.		B		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	6	...	4	...	3	...	53	6	313	46	2	...	25	4	26	4	339	38
2	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	110	11	426	45	3	1	148	26	15	1	569	63
3	Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	34	3	767	139	...	...	302	46	40	2	937	156
	Total ...	6	...	4	...	7	1	197	20	1,506	230	10	1	475	76	81	7	1,845	257
4	Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	13	388	66	10	...	83	9	15	8	449	68
5	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	1	335	23	...	...	48	4	2	2	303	25
6	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	270	35	...	...	91	5	17	3	324	33
7	Wardha ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	172	19	...	...	49	15	11	4	211	27
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	291	34	...	...	94	11	7	4	376	40
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	28	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	25	3
10	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	133	37	...	...	61	6	3	3	172	39
11	Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	135	28	...	...	61	7	2	2	184	36
12	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	85	7	...	...	189	10	8	...	262	16
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	115	13	...	...	86	9	...	...	184	23
14	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	95	10	2	...	143	4	4	3	212	10
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	63	6	294	15	1	...	85	6	16	...	367	22
16	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	1	283	43	1	...	206	31	19	4	431	64
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	67	8	156	18	3	...	32	4	6	...	225	20
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	630	72	...	...	123	14	21	3	660	81
19	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	395	36	...	...	195	24	6	7	487	44
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	8	...	423	47	3,805	463	17	...	1,546	159	139	44	4,875	551
	Grand Total ...	7	...	4	...	15	1	620	67	5,311	693	27	1	2,021	235	220	51	6,720	808

NOTE.—Age means the age on the 31st December
Religion included under the
Gond, Pardhan, Bhil, Kol, Khond. Binjwar

2—(Judicial.)

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, on 31st December 1887.

4				5											6			
				Previous occupation.														
C.		D.		Males.							Females.							
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
37	14	4	...	21	...	47	143	33	41	121	36	9	11	...	406	56	462	1
102	19	8	...	20	...	92	223	54	119	186	52	2	24	5	694	83	777	2
115	25	13	6	42	...	82	820	42	92	27	142	6	40	1	1,105	189	1,294	3
254	58	25	6	83	...	221	1,186	129	252	334	230	17	73	6	2,205	328	2,533	
58	11	6	1	21	...	35	228	58	24	102	58	3	26	1	528	88	616	4
97	6	1	...	7	...	88	72	1	131	104	22	2	9	...	403	33	436	5
34	4	2	...	5	...	29	118	18	108	99	28	1	11	...	377	40	417	6
25	3	...	...	7	...	21	114	5	17	84	20	4	10	...	248	34	282	7
29	1	...	...	7	...	22	220	17	54	92	37	5	3	...	412	45	457	8
5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	27	1	...	2	...	32	4	36	9
49	4	2	1	2	...	8	152	26	15	23	37	2	8	...	226	47	273	10
31	6	3	...	3	...	35	95	6	21	60	26	4	14	...	220	44	264	11
22	2	...	...	12	...	11	196	22	4	47	12	1	5	...	292	18	310	12
35	...	1	...	8	...	1	178	...	30	3	20	1	1	1	220	23	243	13
28	2	4	...	10	...	34	110	18	28	48	13	1	...	1	248	15	263	14
58	5	5	...	19	...	79	177	19	2	150	16	1	10	...	446	27	473	15
67	7	14	...	11	...	85	239	17	57	122	68	3	2	2	531	75	606	16
20	5	5	...	10	...	10	76	47	33	83	17	...	6	2	259	25	284	17
78	4	1	...	3	...	...	561	23	155	18	77	6	5	...	760	88	848	18
96	12	9	...	5	...	32	453	5	15	88	47	5	13	...	593	63	661	19
733	72	53	2	130	...	491	2,993	282	694	1,210	497	39	126	7	5,803	669	6,469	
987	130	78	8	213	...	712	4179	411	944	1,544	727	56	201	13	8,008	997	9.002	

of the year for which the statement is prepared.
head "all other classes."
Bhumia, Korku, Byga, Maria, Satnami.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1887

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A.		B		C		D		E	
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	A	13	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	107	27	128	12	74	7	23	4	12	1
		C	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	9	1
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
	†Total admissions ...		120	29	129	14	83	7	31	4	26	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		11	5	39	6	79	7	112	18	134	5
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	16	1	8	...	...	...	5	..	...	...
		B	154	25	173	28	165	9	58	6	29	5
		C	...	...	1	2	14	3	5	1	16	1
		D	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	4	...
	†Total admissions ...		173	26	182	30	182	12	73	7	49	6
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		4	2	58	7	75	9	174	11	176	11
3	Raipur ...	A	13	12	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
		B	317	83	291	68	282	16	79	4	51	...
		C	...	...	7	1	13	1	14	1	6	1
		D	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
	†Total admissions ...		330	95	305	67	299	20	94	5	59	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		12	6	67	7	227	11	143	2	131	4
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		623	150	616	111	564	39	198	16	134	9
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ..		27	13	164	20	381	30	429	34	411	20
4	Saugor ...	A	11	6	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
		B	158	44	152	22	95	10	37	4	15	...
		C	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	1	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	†Total admissions ...		169	50	157	22	111	10	39	5	22	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		11	4	36	5	54	4	18	2	15	...
5	Bhandara ...	A	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	143	19	89	6	74	4	35	1	17	1
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	...
		D	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		146	21	89	6	87	4	42	1	20	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		13	1	22	1	22	...	10	...	2	...
6	Chanda ...	A	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
		B	96	17	147	13	71	3	22	1	8	1
		C	..	...	...	...	5	...	4	2	9	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	†Total admissions ...		97	18	148	14	77	3	26	3	20	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		2	...	21	2	22	...	8	...	10	1

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Clauses A. B. C. D.

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

															5
length of sentence.															
F		G		H		I				J		Total.			
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
						A.		B.							
						Forlife.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	351	51	402	
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	...	10	
11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	406	56	462	
173	11	88	12	18	...	124	1	45	...	...	...	827	63	890	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32	
11	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	600	75	675	
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	7	56	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	
24	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	694	83	777	
239	10	149	10	36	...	83	8	57	2	...	...	1,045	73	1,118	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	39	
5	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1,037	167	1,204	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	4	47	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
9	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1,105	189	1,294	
116	2	49	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	753	37	790	
44	...	14	2	...	...	5	1	5	...	6	...	2,205	328	2,533	
530	23	280	23	49	1	208	9	103	2	...	...	2,623	175	2,798	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24	6	30	
6	1	10	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	485	81	566	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	1	17	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
14	1	10	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	528	88	616	
2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	140	16	156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	
13	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	377	31	408	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
13	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	403	33	436	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	74	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	351	36	387	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
4	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	377	40	417	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	3	68	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A		B		C		D		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Wardha	A	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	50	11	60	9	44	5	14	3	1	1
		C	...	...	1	...	10	...	22	3	5	...
		D	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...
	†Total admissions ...		51	11	67	9	59	5	37	6	8	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		9	...	13	...	27	...	11	1	1	...
8	Balaghat	A	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	161	25	127	11	58	3	21	1	10	1
		C	...	...	1	...	8	...	5	...	5	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		163	28	128	11	66	3	26	1	15	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		8	...	19	1	5	1	4	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	10	2	13	1	7	1	2	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		10	2	13	1	7	1	2	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	A	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	28	14	78	19	64	8	15	3	14	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	1
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		30	15	79	19	65	8	24	4	17	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		2	1	15	5	17	1	6	2	3	...
11	Seoni	A	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	79	24	47	9	34	4	17	4	6	3
		C	...	...	5	...	15	...	6	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		81	24	52	9	49	4	23	4	8	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		3	...	9	2	16	1	13	3	3	...
12	Mandla	A	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	83	7	108	5	40	1	16	3	19	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	† Total admissions ...		94	8	109	5	40	1	18	3	20	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		14	1	11	4	5	1	5	...	2	...
13	Chhindwara	A	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	41	3	91	10	48	3	17	...	7	1
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		42	9	92	10	50	3	18	...	9	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		5	1	22	2	21	1	13	...	4	...

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

												6			
length of sentence.															
F		G		H		I				J					
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.			
						A. For life.		B. For a term.							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
19	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	199	31	230	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
21	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	248	34	282	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1	62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	385	42	427	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	412	45	457	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	2	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	36	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	206	44	250	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	226	47	273	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	9	53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	44	231	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	44	264	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	6	54	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	
2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	17	290	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
6	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	18	310	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	6	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	211	22	233	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	220	23	243	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	4	81	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A		B		C		D		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	57	6	70	2	48	1	18	3	11	2
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...
		D	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		59	7	76	2	55	1	18	3	28	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		1	...	19	...	25	1	9	1	17	1
15	Hoshangabad ...	A	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		B	109	4	140	7	79	7	34	3	19	...
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	1
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...
	†Total admissions ...		111	5	141	7	83	7	39	3	30	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		15	...	19	2	36	4	24	1	19	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	A	10	3	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
		B	133	24	161	30	104	7	37	4	19	...
		C	...	...	2	2	4	...	7	1	12	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	† Total admissions ...		143	27	163	34	109	8	45	5	35	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		30	5	19	2	20	2	27	...	...	..
17	Nimar ...	A	5	4	1	2	2	...	..	...	..	...
		B	53	11	61	4	47	3	29	1	15	1
		C	...	..	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ..		60	12	62	6	58	3	37	1	15	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		1	...	9	1	21	...	16	1	9	...
18	Sambalpur ...	A	21	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	146	35	172	35	283	12	39	...	31	...
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
		D	1	...	2	..	5	...	4	...	5	...
	†Total admissions ...		168	39	175	36	292	12	44	...	44	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		7	4	17	1	49	3	12	...	3	...
19	Bilaspur ...	A	11	1	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		B	149	25	157	16	160	16	44	2	11	1
		C	..	...	1	..	6	...	4	..	11	1
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		160	26	163	16	176	16	48	2	22	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		7	..	23	3	35	1	5	1	5	1
Grand Total District Jails.	†Total admissions ...		1,584	302	1,711	207	1,384	89	486	41	313	15
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		128	17	282	31	379	21	183	12	93	3
	†Total admissions ...		2,407	452	2,330	318	1,948	128	681	57	447	24
	Total remaining on 31st December 1887 ...		155	30	446	51	76	51	612	10	537	23

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C, D.

length of sentence.													5		
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	215	14	229
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	248	15	263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	3	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
24	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	5	...	1	...	414	25	439
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
32	2	1	1	...	...	3	1	5	...	1	...	446	27	473
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	114	7	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	18
20	...	9	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	489	66	555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	28
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
20	...	9	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	531	75	606
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	9	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
8	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	231	22	253
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
11	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	259	25	284
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	2	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	28
21	1	9	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	710	83	793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
22	1	9	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	760	88	848
8	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	104	8	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	26
6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	531	61	592
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
25	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	598	63	661
3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	79	6	85
204	6	52	3	6	...	27	5	15	...	15	1	5,500	669	6,169
27	1	10	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	1,112	85	1,197
248	5	62	5	6	...	32	6	20	...	21	1	8,005	997	9,002
557	24	296	23	50	1	214	9	105	2	3	...	3,735	260	3,995

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

C.—Prisons 4—(Judicial.)

Showing the convicts admitted in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1887, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6						7
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
		Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	Serial number.
1	Nagpur ...	401	56	462	47	6	14	3	17	...	78	9	87	19·21	16·07	18·83	26	4	30	6	...	6	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	691	83	777	60	10	19	3	17	...	96	13	109	13·88	15·66	14·03	15	1	16	6	...	6	2
3	Raipur ...	1,10	18	1,294	10	6	28	2	2	3	163	11	174	14·75	5·82	13·45	40	2	42	7	...	7	3
	Total ...	2,20	3	2,533	213	22	61	8	63	3	337	33	370	15·28	10·06	14·61	81	7	88	19	...	19	
4	Saugor ...	52	88	616	22	5	5	1	7	1	35	7	42	6·63	7·95	6·82	15	8	23	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	40	33	436	2	2	9	1	6	...	38	3	41	9·43	9·09	9·40	2	2	4	...	...	..	5
6	Chanda ...	37	40	417	44	7	6	...	3	...	53	7	60	14·06	17·50	14·39	17	3	20	3	...	3	6
7	Wardha ...	2	34	25	2	1	11	...	2	1	36	2	38	14·52	5·88	13·45	11	4	15	3	1	4	7
8	Balaghat ...	412	45	457	29	1	4	...	14	1	47	2	49	11·41	4·44	10·72	7	4	11	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha ...	32	4	36	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	5	9·37	50·00	13·89	2	1	3	1	...	1	9
10	Damoh ...	24	47	273	7	2	12	5	2	1	21	8	29	9·29	17·02	10·62	3	3	6	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	22	42	264	15	1	6	...	6	...	24	1	26	11·36	2·27	9·85	2	2	4	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	23	15	31	13	2	...	...	11	...	24	2	26	8·22	11·11	8·39	8	...	8	1	...	1	12
13	Chhindwara ...	2	23	21	17	1	9	...	...	...	26	1	27	11·82	4·35	11·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	2	15	26	19	1	3	...	...	...	22	1	23	5·37	6·67	8·71	4	3	7	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	4	27	47	3	3	9	2	10	...	55	5	58	11·88	18·52	12·26	16	...	16	1	...	1	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	5	75	6	24	...	17	...	20	1	61	1	62	11·49	1·33	10·23	19	4	23	...	...	..	16
17	Nimar ...	2	25	29	15	2	9	...	4	1	28	3	29	10·04	12·00	10·21	6	...	6	1	...	1	17
18	Sambalpur ...	7	88	84	14	8	35	...	23	...	201	8	212	26·84	9·09	25·00	21	3	24	4	...	4	18
19	Bilaspur ...	59	63	661	21	2	4	2	3	1	28	5	33	4·65	7·94	4·99	6	7	13	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	5,80	69	6,46	451	39	138	12	110	7	70	58	760	12·10	8·67	11·75	139	44	183	14	1	15	
	Grand Total ...	8,00	99	9,002	667	61	199	20	173	10	1,039	91	1,130	12·98	9·13	12·55	220	51	271	33	1	48	

†Column 4 should include figures under column 6.

C.—Prisons 6—(Judicial).

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1887.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8	
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.														
												A.	B—By Jail Officers.										C.			
													a.		b.		c.		d.	e.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.	Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of Column 6 C. to column 3.	Ratio of Column 6 D. to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1	Nagpur ...	639·45	37·20	...	...	111	2	623	13	404	15	...	...		52	3	175	9	103	3	101	707	15	1,168	172·62	9·74	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	914·23	50·89	21	...	69	3	455	6	193	2	21	...		23	9	21	...	181	2	52	440	...	749	77·60	7·82	2
3	Raipur ...	630·41	44·85	1	1	41	...	219	11	181	6	1	1		7	3	62	2	59	9	61	252	3	460	68·12	16·05	3
	Total ...	2184·14	132·94	22	1	221	5	1,297	30	778	23	22	1		82	15	258	11	343	14	214	1399	18	2,377	102·59	10·28	
4	Saugor ...	97·11	10·34	1	...	6	...	17	...	12	3	1	...		28	3	5	...	2	...	4	1	...	39	36·30	12·90	4
5	Bhandara ...	63·77	4·28	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	7·35	25·00	5
6	Chanda ...	59·54	5·02	1	...	2	...	88	...	6	...	1	...		3	...	17	...	12	...	10	54	...	97	150·24	11·63	6
7	Wardha ...	44·44	4·71	...	...	1	...	140	10	22	...	...	...		4	...	32	4	...	...	35	92	6	173	351·98	27·34	7
8	Balaghat ...	36·63	3·76	...	...	7	...	107	...	8	1	...	...		1	...	9	...	...	...	25	87	1	123	304·53	25·77	8
9	Sironcha ...	8·65	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Dmoh ...	53·82	9·33	...	...	...	...	35	16	14	9	...	...		1	4	8	7	3	1	2	35	13	74	116·17	4·26	10
11	Seoni ...	46·46	7·18	...	...	2	2	65	6	4	7	...	...		1	2	2	6	1	7	11	56	...	86	160·33	18·33	11
12	Mandla ...	54·56	3 06	..	...	3	...	89	5	17	1	...	...		8	...	7	...	2	...	4	88	6	115	199·58	3·81	12
13	Chhindwara ...	55·98	4·08	...	...	4	...	188	...	22	...	...	...		1	...	66	...	4	...	8	135	...	214	356·31	3·85	13
14	Betul ...	61·28	2·64	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...		3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	13	29·34	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	116·95	6·88	...	...	6	...	31	...	10	...	...	...		8	...	10	...	8	...	10	11	...	47	37·95	27·03	15
16	Narsing pur ...	87·53	10·30	1	...	5	...	8	...	12	..	1	...		...	...	10	...	10	...	...	5	...	26	26·57	...	16
17	Nimar ...	56·19	4·41	1	...	...	...	17	...	3	...	1	...		...	...	2	...	3	...	3	12	...	21	34·65	17·65	17
18	Sambalp ir ...	175·15	13·58	...	...	6	...	51	...	33	28	...	...		...	...	14	25	20	3	22	27	...	118	62·52	47·55	18
19	Bilaspur ...	97·36	8·11	...	...	11	...	8	...	19	1	...	...		1	...	10	...	18	1	3	6	...	39	36·98	8·57	19
	Total ...	1,115·42	98·95	4	...	53	2	859	37	185	50	4	...		54	9	195	42	83	12	145	620	26	1,190	97·99	15·23	
	Grand Total ...	3,299·56	231·89	26	1	274	7	2,156	67	963	73	26	1		136	24	453	53	426	26	359	2,019	44	3,567	161·61	11·88	

C.—Prisons 7.—(Judicial).

Showing the state of Education of the convcits imprisoned in and relessed from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1887.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3	4						5		6		7		8						9						Serial Number.
		Number imprisoned during the year.	Of those in column 3 there were.						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail.						
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	406	367	56	24	...	15	...	639·15	37·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	694	619	83	34	...	41	...	914·28	50·89	5·97	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2
3	Raipur ...	1,105	1,090	188	5	1	10	...	630·41	44·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3
	Total ...	2,205	2,076	327	63	1	66	...	2,184·14	132·94	5·97	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
4	Saugor ...	523	483	88	23	...	22	...	97·11	10·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	403	399	33	3	...	1	...	63·77	4·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	377	366	40	4	...	7	...	59·54	5·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	248	233	34	15	...	...	...	44·44	4·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	412	390	45	11	...	11	...	36·63	3·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Seroncha ...	32	31	4	1	...	...	...	8·65	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	226	202	47	23	...	1	...	53·82	9·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	220	204	44	7	...	9	...	46·46	7·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	292	283	18	2	...	7	...	54·56	3·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	220	215	23	1	...	4	...	55·98	4·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	248	238	14	10	1	...	...	61·28	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	416	391	27	47	...	8	...	116·95	6·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	531	486	75	27	...	18	...	87·53	10·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar ...	259	241	25	10	...	8	...	56·19	4·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	760	752	88	8	...	...	...	175·15	13·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur ...	598	591	63	4	...	3	...	97·36	8·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	5,800	5,565	668	196	1	99	...	1,115·42	98·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Grat l Total ...	8,005	7,681	995	259	2	165	...	3,299·56	231·89	597	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	

C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1887, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial number.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	676·65	8·48	7·69	692·82	23,497	34 4 8	*22,126	31 15 0	951	1 6 0	1,526	2 3 3	55 10 1	4,997	7 6 2	3,426	4 15 1	56,523	81 9 4	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	965·17	12·47	3·14	980·78	30,957	31 10 8	†13,260	13 8 4	1,364	1 6 3	949	0 15 6	32 0 3	5,839	6 0 10	6,541	6 10 8	58,910	60 1 0	2
3	Raipur. ...	675·26	18·27	3·21	696·74	14,911	21 8 0	9,436	13 8 8	654	0 15 0	807	1 2 6	31 10 9	3,988	5 14 6	3,334	4 12 7	33,129	47 8 9	3
	Total ...	2317·08	39·22	14·04	2370·34	69,365	29 7 0	44,821	18 14 6	2,969	1 4 0	3,282	1 6 2	39 12 1	14,824	6 6 4	13,301	5 9 9	1,48,562	62 10 9	
4	Saugor ...	107·45	11·71	1·89	121·05	2,361	19 13 0	3,556	29 6 0	340	6 15 0	48	0 6 4	8 13 2	176	1 10 2	366	3 0 4	7,347	60 11 1	4
5	Bhandara ...	68·05	5·29	0·96	74·30	1,735	23 10 6	1,964	26 6 11	633	8 8 3	8	0 1 8	12 14 5	137	2 0 2	371	4 15 11	4,848	65 3 11	5
6	Chanda ...	64·56	5·53	0·86	70·95	1,544	22 0 5	2,246	31 10 6	633	8 14 9	41	0 9 2	45 8 11	390	6 0 8	535	11 12 3	5,689	80 2 11	6
7	Wardha ...	49·15	7·86	4·48	61·44	1,096	19 3 7	1,895	30 13 3	633	10 4 10	14	0 3 7	7 9 1	201	4 1 5	410	6 10 9	4,249	69 2 6	7
8	Balaghat ...	40·39	6·36	...	46·75	935	20 0 0	1,884	40 4 9	633	13 8 8	40	0 13 8	26 10 6	209	5 2 9	478	10 3 7	4,179	89 6 3	8
9	Sironcha ...	9·37	9·46	0·32	19·15	519	27 9 0	480	25 1 0	507	26 7 7	22	1 2 5	44 0 0	31	3 4 11	120	6 4 3	1,679	87 10 10	9
10	Damoh ...	63·70	2·84	0·30	66·84	12,61	18 15 3	2,124	31 12 5	633	9 7 6	32	0 7 8	64 0 0	175	2 11 11	220	3 4 8	4,445	66 8 0	10
11	Seoni ...	53·64	5·01	1·80	60·45	871	14 13 7	2,349	38 13 9	633	10 7 7	32	0 8 8	31 1 1	256	4 12 4	345	5 11 4	4,486	74 3 4	11
12	Mandla ...	57·62	1·97	0·69	60·28	1,336	22 6 8	1,852	30 11 7	633	10 8 0	47	0 12 5	28 13 4	370	6 6 8	343	5 11 0	4,581	75 15 11	12
13	Chhindwara ...	60·06	9·19	1·72	70·97	1,468	21 3 2	1,708	24 1 0	633	8 14 8	32	0 7 2	20 10 3	424	7 0 11	448	6 5 0	4,713	66 6 6	13
14	Betul ...	63·92	4·33	0·41	69·16	1,756	25 8 8	1,881	27 3 2	633	9 2 5	46	0 10 8	25 15 9	664	10 6 2	374	5 6 6	5,354	77 6 7	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	123·83	13·24	3·82	140·89	2,520	18 6 2	2,980	19 0 4	840	5 15 4	47	0 5 4	18 15 0	415	3 2 6	606	4 4 9	7,138	50 10 7	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	97·83	14·04	6·00	117·87	2,594	23 3 0	2,593	21 15 10	633	5 5 11	73	0 9 11	29 3 2	301	3 1 3	602	5 1 8	6,796	57 10 6	16
17	Nimar ...	60·60	4·34	3·43	68·37	1,794	27 10 0	2,200	32 0 6	633	9 4 2	38	0 8 10	24 10 9	366	6 0 7	727	10 10 2	5,758	84 3 6	17
18	Sambalpur ...	188·73	8·12	1·65	198·50	4,039	20 8 3	2,843	14 5 1	840	4 3 8	342	1 11 6	91 7 1	922	4 14 2	1,205	6 1 1	10,191	51 5 5	18
19	Bilaspur ...	105·47	14·81	2·28	122·56	2,019	16 12 7	1,386	11 4 11	633	5 2 7	33	0 4 3	23 9 2	430	4 1 3	242	1 15 7	4,743	38 11 2	19
	Total ...	1214·37	124·60	30·56	1369·53	27,848	20 12 9	33,641	24 9 0	10,623	7 12 1	895	0 10 5	30 14 7	5,497	4 8 5	7,692	5 9 6	86,196	63 15 0	
	Grand Total ...	3,531·45	163·82	44·60	3739·87	97,213	26 4 11	78,462	20 15 8	13,592	3 10 2	4,177	1 1 10	37 7 4	20,321	5 12 0	20,993	5 9 9	2,34,758	62 12 4	

* Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.
† Exclusive of the pay of Superintendent, which is charged to School of Industry.

C.—Prisons 14.—(Financial.)

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1887:

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	
Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement No. 10.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. 11, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII.)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.	Serial number.
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Nagpur	56,523	81 9	16,112 14	23 4	40,410 2	58 5		1
2	Jubbulpore	58,910	60 1	9,648 8	9 13	49,261 8	50 4		2
3	Raipur	33,129	47 8	.....	.....	33,129 0	47 8		3
	Total ...	1,48,562	62 10	25,761 6	10 3	1,22,800 10	52 7		
				1,557 8	Lost at Raipur Central Jail.				
				24,203 14					
4	Sangor	7,347	60 11	880 4	7 4	6,466 12	53 7		4
5	Bhandara	4,848	65 4	695 14	9 5	4,152 2	55 15		5
6	Chanda	5,689	80 3	983 0	13 13	4,706 0	66 6		6
7	Wardha	4,249	69 2	1,299 9	21 2	2,949 7	48 0		7
8	Balaghat	4,179	89 6	715 11	15 4	3,463 5	74 2		8
9	Sironcha	1,679	87 11	.....	.....	1,679 0	87 11		9
10	Damoh	4,445	66 8	293 9	4 5	4,151 7	62 3		10

11	Sconi	4,456	73 3	1,543 8	25 8	2,942 8	47 11		11
12	Mandla	4,581	75 15	317 2	5 4	4,263 14	70 11		13
13	Chhindwara	4,713	66 6	415 5	5 13	4,297 11	60 9		13
14	Betul	5,354	77 6	585 6	8 7	4,768 10	68 15		14
15	Hoshangabad	7,138	60 10	1,715 4	12 3	5,422 12	38 7		15
16	Narsinghpur	6,796	57 10	1,485 8	11 11	5,310 8	45 15		16
17	Nimar	5,758	84 3	846 10	12 6	4,911 6	71 13		17
18	Sambalpur	10,191	51 5	2,376 1	11 15	7,814 15	39 6		18
19	Bilaspur	4,743	38 11	1,413 9	11 8	3,329 7	27 3		19
	* Total ...	86,196	62 15	15,566 4	11 6	70,629 12	51 9		
	Grand Total ...	2,34,758	62 12	41,327 10	10 10	1,93,430 6	52 2		
				1,557 8	Loss at Raipur Central Jail.				
				39,770 2					

* To calculate the "Average cash earnings per head" for column 6 of this Statement, the "Total cash earnings" in column 5 should be divided by the total of column 3, Statement No. X.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	960	75	1,035	639·45	37·20	676·65
		Under trial	20	13	33	8·00	0·48	8·48
		Civil prisoners	18	12	30	7·05	0·64	7·69
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,058	88	1,146	914·28	50·89	965·17
		Under trial	24	...	24	11·91	0·56	12·47
		Civil prisoners	16	...	16	3·01	0·13	3·14
3	Raipur	Convicts	673	45	718	630·41	44·85	675·26
		Under trial	59	...	59	17·26	1·01	18·27
		Civil prisoners	29	...	29	3·17	0·04	3·21
	Total	Convicts	2,691	208	2,899	2184·14	132·94	2317·08
		Under trial	103	13	116	37·17	2·05	39·22
		Civil prisoners	63	12	75	13·23	0·81	14·04
4	Saugor	Convicts	166	32	198	97·11	10·34	107·45
		Under trial	18	...	18	11·23	0·48	11·71
		Civil prisoners	18	...	18	1·80	0·09	1·89
5	Bhandara	Convicts	68	26	94	63·77	4·28	68·05
		Under trial	11	...	11	4·87	0·42	5·29
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·96	...	0·96
6	Chanda	Convicts	80	10	90	59·54	5·02	64·56
		Under trial	11	...	11	5·10	0·43	5·53
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·86	...	0·86
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	44·44	4·71	49·15
		Under trial	8	...	8	7·65	0·21	7·86
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	4·38	0·05	4·43
8	Balaghat	Convicts	49	9	58	36·63	3·76	40·39
		Under trial	9	...	9	5·75	0·61	6·36
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	8·85	0·72	9·37
		Under trial	11	...	11	9·45	0·01	9·46
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·32	...	0 32
10	Damoh	Convicts	56	16	72	53·82	9·88	63·70
		Under trial	22	...	22	2·66	0·18	2 84
		Civil prisoners	13	...	13	0·30	...	0·30
11	Seoni	Convicts	112	16	128	46·46	7·18	53·64
		Under trial	18	...	18	4·16	0·85	5·01
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·74	0·06	1·80
12	Mandla	Convicts	62	8	70	54·56	3·06	57·62
		Under trial	8	4	12	1·70	0 27	1·97
		Civil prisoners	4	4	8	0·66	0·03	0·69
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	105	10	115	55·98	4·08	60·06
		Under trial.	14	...	14	9·09	0·10	9·19
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	0·97	0·75	1·72
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	61·28	2 64	63·92
		Under trial	17	...	17	4 56	0·27	4·83
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·30	0·11	0·41
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	144	19	163	116·95	6·88	123·83
		Under trial	8	...	8	12·73	0·51	13·24
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	3·53	0·29	3·82
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	80	13	93	87·53	10·30	97·83
		Under trial	19	...	19	13·28	0·76	14·04
		Civil prisoners	2	...	2	5·36	0·64	6·00
17	Nimar	Convicts	70	16	86	56·19	4·41	60·60
		Under trial	15	...	15	4·18	0·16	4·34
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	3·14	0·29	3·43
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	166	34	200	175·15	13·58	188·73
		Under trial	12	...	12	7·92	0 30	8·12
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	1·64	0 01	1·65
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	72	16	88	97·36	8·11	105·47
		Under trial	5	...	5	14·01	0·77	14·81
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	2·22	0 06	2·28
	Total	Convicts	1,437	256	1,693	1115·12	98·95	1214·37
		Under trial	206	4	210	118·27	6·33	124·60
		Civil prisoners	105	4	109	28·18	2·38	30·56
	Grand Total	Convicts	4,128	464	4 592	3259·56	281·89	3531·45
		Under trial	309	17	326	155·44	8·38	163·82
		Civil prisoners	168	16	184	41·41	3·19	44·60

15 (Vital).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1887.

5			6			7			8			9			
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Serial Numbers.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	
832	66	898	805	29	834	26·01	1·32	27 33	41	1	42	3	...	3	1
22	4	26	2	1	3	0·06	0·04	0·10	1	...	1	...	...	...	
24	3	27	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,053	70	1,123	1,154	90	1,244	26·67	2·45	29·12	61	4	65	1	...	1	2
36	2	38	12	...	12	0·15	...	0·15	1	...	1	...	...	...	
7	...	7	1	..	1	0·37	..	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	
870	66	936	507	15	522	24·33	1·04	25·37	21	2	23	1	...	1	3
19	2	21	4	...	4	0·11	...	0·11	1	..	1	...	..	...	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	
2,755	202	2,957	2,166	134	2,600	77·01	4·81	81·82	123	7	130	5	...	5	
77	8	85	18	1	19	0·32	0·04	0·36	3	...	3	...	...	...	
37	3	40	1	...	1	0·37	...	0· 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
141	17	158	142	15	157	4·93	0·42	5·35	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
29	1	30	2	..	2	0·09	...	0·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103	7	110	12	1	13	0·57	0·03	0·60	1	..	1	..	...	...	5
12	2	14	2	...	2	0·02	...	0·02	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
89	9	98	25	1	26	0·89	0·01	0·90	3	...	3	...	...	...	6
16	2	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	15	76	87	3	90	1·80	0·05	1·85	3	...	3	1	...	1	7
29	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
47	7	54	85	4	89	1·39	0·10	1·49	1	1	2	...	...	...	8
13	1	14	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	2	24	1	...	1	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
22	1	23	1	...	1	0·46	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	15	81	19	6	25	0·43	0·07	0·50	1	...	1	...	...	...	10
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	9	72	31	5	36	0·84	0·13	0·97	1	...	1	1	...	1	11
13	...	13	1	...	1	0·04	...	0·04	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	1	2	...	2	0·02	...	0·02	1	...	1	...	...	...	
78	6	84	77	2	79	1·50	0·02	1·52	...	...	...	1	...	...	12
8	2	10	4	...	4	0·11	...	0·11	1	...	1	...	...	...	
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	1	80	44	1	45	1·39	0·09	1·48	1	...	1	1	...	1	13
31	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	1	...	1	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	8	94	79	4	83	1·63	0·14	1·77	21	...	21	2	...	2	14
15	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
130	15	145	66	2	68	2·30	0·10	2·40	4	...	4	...	...	...	15
25	2	27	3	...	3	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
118	12	130	34	2	36	1·54	0·13	1·67	2	...	2	...	...	...	16
8	1	9	4	...	4	0·83	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	7	97	21	2	23	1·36	0·16	1·52	1	1	2	...	...	...	17
13	...	13	1	...	1	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
277	27	304	164	21	185	3·61	0·05	3·66	66	7	73	1	...	1	18
28	2	30	4	...	4	0 08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
155	16	171	32	...	32	1·40	...	1·40	3	...	3	...	...	...	19
43	9	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,605	173	1,778	919	69	988	15·62	1·50	27·12	109	9	118	6	...	6	
319	30	349	4	..	24	1·74	...	1·74	4	...	4	...	...	...	
76	8	84	3	...	3	0 09	...	0·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	
4,360	375	4,735	3,385	203	3,588	102·63	6·31	108·94	282	16	238	11	...	11	
396	38	434	43		43	2·06	0·04	2·10	7	...	7	...	...	..	
113	11	124	4	...	4	0·46	...	0·46	1	...	1	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.	10			11			A		
		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur ... Convicts ...	21	1	22	...	...	...	1258·89	779·57	1232·54
	Under trial ...	1	..	1	...	...	...	250·00	2083·33	353·77
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore ... Convicts ...	13	...	13	4	...	4	1262·19	1768·52	1288·89
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1007·56	...	962·31
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332·22	...	318·47
3	Raipur ... Convicts ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	804·24	334·45	773·04
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231·75	...	218·94
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... Convicts ...	44	1	45	4	...	4	1129·04	1007·97	1122·10
	Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	484·26	487·80	484·45
	Civil prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	76·58	...	71·23
4	Saugor ... Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1462·26	1450·67	1461·14
	Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	178·09	...	170·79
	Civil prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara ... Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	188·18	235·64	191·04
	Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	410·68	...	378·07
	Civil prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda ... Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	419·89	199·20	402·73
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196·08	...	180·83
	Civil prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha ... Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1957·70	636·94	1831·13
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2326·50	1063·83	2203·51
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173·91	...	157·23
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·61	...	106·72
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·82	...	105·71
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353·03	607·29	392·46
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667·24	696·38	671·14
	Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	210·38	...	199·60
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1119·42	...	1111·11
12	Mandla ... Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1411·29	653·59	1371·05
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2352·94	...	2030·46
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara ... Convicts ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	785·99	215·10	719·25
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1030·93	...	681·39
14	Betul ... Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1289·16	1515·15	1298·49
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad ... Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	564·34	290·69	519·14
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235·66	...	226·59
	Civil prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur ... Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	388·44	194·17	367·99
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301·20	...	284·90
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar ... Convicts ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	373·73	453·51	379·54
	Under trial ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	239·23	...	230·41
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur ... Convicts ...	20	...	20	42	6	48	926·31	1546·39	989·24
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511·51	...	492·61
	Civil prisoners ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur ... Convicts ...	1	.	1	...	...	...	328·68	...	303·40
	Under trial ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... Convicts ...	32	...	32	42	6	48	823·91	697·32	813·50
	Under trial ...	3	..	3	...	...	...	202·92	...	192·61
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	106·15	...	98·16
	Grand Total ... Convicts ...	76	1	77	46	6	52	1025·89	875·11	1016·01
	Under trial ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	270·20	119·33	262·18
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	96·59	...	89·69

12

Ratio per *mille* of average strength.

B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
40·68	35·48	40·39	...	...	...	64·12	26·88	62·07	64·12	26·88	62·07	
7·50	83·33	11 79	...	...	...	125·00	...	117·92	125·00	...	117 92	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
29·17	48·14	30 17	4·37	...	4·14	62·34	78·60	63·20	66·72	78·60	67 35	
12·59	...	12 03	...	...	...	83·96	...	80·19	83·96	...	80 19	2
122·92	...	117 83	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
38·59	23·19	37 57	...	...	...	33·31	44·59	34·07	33·31	44·59	34 07	
6·37	..	6 02	...	...	...	57·94	...	54·73	57·94	...	54 73	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35·17	36·18	35 31	1·84	...	1·73	54·48	52·66	54·38	56·32	52·65	56 15	
8·61	19·51	9 18	...	...	...	80·71	...	76·49	80·71	...	76 49	
27·97	...	26 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50·77	40·62	49 79	...	...	...	10·30	...	9·31	10·30	...	9 31	
8·01	...	7 69	...	...	...	89·05	...	85·40	89·05	...	85 40	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8·94	7·01	8 82	...	...	...	15·68	...	14·70	15·68	...	14 70	
4·11	...	3 78	...	...	...	205·34	...	189·04	205·34	...	189 04	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·94	1·99	13 94	...	...	...	50·39	...	46·47	50·39	...	46 47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40·50	10·62	37 64	...	...	...	67·51	...	61·04	67·51	...	61 04	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37·95	26·60	36 89	...	...	...	27·30	265·96	49·52	27·30	265·96	49 52	
1·74	...	1 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4·62	...	4 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48·68	...	48 63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7·99	7·09	7 85	...	...	...	18·58	...	15·70	18·58	..	15 70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·08	18·11	18 08	...	...	...	21·52	...	18·64	21·52	...	18 64	
9·62	...	7 98	...	...	...	240·38	...	199·60	240 38	...	199 60	11
11·49	...	11 11	574·71	...	555·55	...	...	...	574·71	...	555 55	
27·49	6·54	26 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64·71	...	55 84	...	...	...	588·24	...	507·61	588·24	...	507 61	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·83	22·06	24 64	...	...	...	17·86	...	16·65	17·86	...	16 65	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
72·16	...	40 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26·60	53·03	27 69	...	...	...	342·69	...	328·54	342·69	...	328 54	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·67	14·54	19 38	...	...	...	34·20	...	32·30	34·20	...	32 30	
6·28	...	6 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·59	12·62	17·07	...	...	...	22·85	...	20·45	22·85	...	20 45	
62·50	...	59·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·20	36·28	25·08	...	...	..	17·80	226·76	33·00	17·80	226·76	33 00	
4·78	...	4·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·61	3·68	19·39	239·79	441·82	254·33	137·02	73·64	132·46	376·82	515·46	386 79	
10·23	...	9·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·38	...	13·27	...	...	...	30·81	...	28·44	30·81	...	28 44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·96	15·16	22·33	37·65	60·64	39·53	60·07	30·32	57·64	97·72	90 96	97 17	
14·71	...	13·96	...	...	...	33·82	...	32·10	33·82	...	32 10	
3·19	...	2·94	35·48	...	32·72	...	...	...	35·48	...	32 72	
31·10	27·21	30·84	13·94	25·87	14·72	56·37	43·12	55·50	70·31	68·99	70 23	
13·25	4·77	12·82	...	...	...	45·03	...	42·73	45·03	...	42 73	
11·11	...	10·31	24·15	...	22·44	..	...	...	24·15	...	22·44	

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	1	100
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	...	1	1	100
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	71	...	1	1	54	36	86·
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	11	...	...	1	12	8	91·
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	126	...	4	7	100	88	88·
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	67	...	2	1	65	43	77·
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	24	...	...	...	17	11	75·
		Total	299	...	7	10	248	186	84·
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·
10		Murder ... „ robbers	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·
11		Murder ... „ poison	17	...	...	2	3	10	6 84·
12		Other murders	...	...	...	1	...	1	... 100·
13	307,	Attempts at murder	90	...	...	4	17	64	42 95·
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	18	...	1	...	2	12	7 89·
15	376	Rape	28	...	...	...	4	25	20 96·
16	377	Unnatural offences	61	2	...	1	37	17	90·
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	18	1	...	...	15	11	94·
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	32	1	...	2	20	17	75·
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	155	5	1	...	129	102	92·
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	1	...	100·
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	295	4	6	7	231	167	88·
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	13	1	...	...	4	3	92·
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	...	...	2	10	7	72·
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	120	2	3	2	90	60	94·
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	27	1	1	1	16	13	71·
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	18	1	...	...	12	2	78·
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	...	...	...	1	...	50·
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	285	14	5	5	213	128	83·
			13	...	...	...	8	5	85·
		Total	1,203	33	23	46	899	607	88·
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	25	1	1	1	7	3	100·
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	...	...	...	2	2	100·
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	17	1	...	...	2	5	79·
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in a dwelling house	14	...	...	2	10	3	100·
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	15	...	...	...	5	5	100·
		Robbery ... other robberies	56	3	...	1	6	15	79·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	365	37	13	4	28	33	86·
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	146	10	5	1	68	45	81·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	6,619	1,469	154	40	1,969	1,595	73·
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	60	7	...	...	40	28	55·
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
		Total	7,321	1,528	175	47	2,223	1,736	74·

Crime for the year 1887.

ces.														Persons.						
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Cols. 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100·	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67·	62	...	...	32	15	... 1	52·	68·	... 1	...	...	1	...	69	7	77	...	11	16·	66
67·	9	... 1	...	6	4	...	60·	60·	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	1	10·	12
88	116	1	...	85	8	2	73·	91·	...	...	...	4	...	106	12	122	7	...	...	113
66·	52	1	...	37	13	... 2	70·	74·	2	...	...	8	...	494	167	669	1	11	2·	657
65·	18	...	...	11	6	...	61·	65·	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	22
75·	257	3	...	171	46	5	66·	54·	5	...	...	13	...	701	189	903	8	23	3·	870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	100·	...
60·	16	...	...	6	4	3	37·	60·	...	...	...	7	...	31	...	38	...	12	39·	25
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3
66·	89	...	...	38	21	16	43·	64·	6	...	...	35	...	146	2	183	1	10	7·	165
58·	16	...	...	7	5	1	44·	58·	2	...	...	3	...	13	...	16	...	3	23·	13
86·	27	...	...	20	5	1	74·	80·	4	...	...	6	...	36	...	42	...	1	3·	41
46·	55	...	...	13	19	2	24·	41·	19	...	...	1	...	39	6	46	...	5	13·	39
73·	17	...	...	11	4	...	65	73·	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	1	5·	17
85·	24	...	...	16	3	...	67·	84·	4	...	...	4	...	24	2	30	...	2	8·	28
79·	143	...	...	99	27	2	69·	79·	6	...	...	...	...	135	3	138	4	6	4·	128
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
72·	263	1	...	160	56	6	61·	74·	8	...	...	14	...	383	41	438	3	15	4·	413
75·	12	...	...	3	1	2	25·	75·	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	4	36·	6
70·	6	1	...	7	1	...	100·	87·	...	...	...	2	...	35	6	42	...	...	...	42
67·	115	1	...	59	25	5	51·	70·	5	...	...	2	...	158	17	177	...	15	9·	162
81·	19	1	...	12	2	2	60·	80·	1 1	...	...	2	...	29	5	36	4	3	10·	29
17·	14	...	...	2	7	...	14·	22·	1	...	...	...	...	20	7	27	...	...	...	27
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60·	235	6	...	113	77	8	47·	59·	18	...	1	10	...	346	35	391	...	21	6·	369
62·	11	...	...	4	3	...	36·	57·	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	...	4	36·	8
68·	1,066	10	...	570	263	48	53·	68·	81	1	1	86	1	1,449	125	1,661	12	104	7·	1,527
43·	26	...	...	3	4	1	11·	43·	4	...	...	7	3	61	...	71	22	5	8·	44
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
100·	3	...	...	2	...	...	67·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	33·	2
50·	15	...	...	4	3	1	27·	57·	1	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	...	1	8·	13
60·	14	...	...	3	2	...	21·	60·	3	...	1	...	...	15	...	15	2	3	20·	10
83·	15	...	...	4	2	2	27·	67·	4	...	1	...	...	16	...	16	...	3	19·	13
54·	43	1	...	14	9	2	32·	61·	12	...	1	1	...	56	12	69	...	7	12·	62
49·	323	1	...	33	32	2	10·	51·	5	...	1	6	...	106	9	121	...	8	7·	113
52·	121	...	...	4	33	...	37·	58·	4	1	...	1	...	101	16	118	...	5	5·	113
81·	4,955	1	1	1,576	363	35	32·	81·	107	...	3	64	1	2,990	61	3,119	29	120	4·	2,941
70·	33	...	...	24	5	...	73·	83·	1	...	...	...	...	46	23	69	...	1	2·	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16
78·	5,550	3	1	1,710	453	43	31·	79·	141	1	7	79	4	,428	132	3,643	53	154	4·	3,404

PART 1.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS IV.— *Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	124	10	...	1	95	41	56·
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	96	13	...	...	42	25	82·
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	50·
		Total ...	222	23	...	1	139	67	67·
		CLASS V.— *Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	317	63	3	1	165	119	74·
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	1,235	132	38	13	845	703	85·
		{ ordinary ...	13,240	3,274	204	48	5,068	4,075	69·
45	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	254	21	7	4	174	108	82·
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	344	7	1	5	324	228	95·
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	342	30	10	2	670	354	49·
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptable ...	73	58	...	...	5	4	20·
		Total ...	16,365	3,585	263	73	7,251	5,591	70·
		CLASS VI.— *Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	8	...	...	...	7	7	100·
50	Chapter VIII. (B.) C. P. C., and Act IX. of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	238	...	...	...	206	139	97·
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	64	...	1	13	59	46	95·
52		Excise Laws ...	687	8	...	2	541	541	84·
53		Opium Act ...	442	1	...	4	635	315	98·
54		Railway Laws ...	65	...	...	7	410	57	85·
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	1	63	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	64	1	1	...	60	50	77·
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,133	4	1	3	1,070	944	97·
		Total ...	2,701	14	5	31	2,510	2,099	93·
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	Forest Act ...	197	...	...	...	191	145	16·
		Postal Laws ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	100·
		Sec 54, Act X. of 1882 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	100·
		Cantonment Act ...	10	...	...	...	10	10	100·
		Treasure Trove Act ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
		Total ...	213	...	...	...	203	157	22·
		Grand Total ...	28,265	5,190	476	205	13,474	10,444	74·

lice.—(Continued.)

for the year 1887—(Continued.)

ses.													Persons.							
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.			Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released to Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	See *ante*.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	a Finding in conviction.	b Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.				Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.				
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A.			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
43	62	7	...	29	28	1	42	51	10	1	1		2	...	109	102	213	...	12	11	209
59	79	...	...	23	16	...	29	59	2	...	1		...	...	56	5	61	1	5	9	55
50	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...		...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3
48	142	7	...	53	44	1	36	55	12	1	2		2	...	166	109	277	1	17	10	259
72	237	...	...	119	44	3	50	73	7	...	1		2	...	181	5	188	...	3	2	185
83	1,085	...	...	702	142	20	65	83	24	...	1		17	3	1,336	19	1,359	47	46	3	1,267
80	9,292	15	10	4,061	939	61	44	81	279	1	14		67	12	7,279	165	7,513	46	255	3	7,178
62	207	6	...	110	49	2	52	69	8	4	2		4	...	179	37	220	2	5	2	213
70	324	5	...	226	93	8	69	71	4	...	...		2	6	427	35	477	...	8	2	469
58	383	28	5	224	75	1	53	75	27	6	...		3	...	516	843	1,362	1	19	4	1,341
73	14	...	...	4	1	...	28	73	1	...	...		...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
77	11,542	64	18	5,447	1,336	90	47	80	330	11	19		102	13	9,909	1,104	11,128	98	336	3	10,650
100	8	...	...	7	...	...	87	100	1	...	...		...	...	18	...	18	...	1	5	17
67	233	...	...	138	67	8	59	67	9	...	...		14	...	247	15	276	3	36	15	237
78	60	1	...	40	13	1	73	78	2	...	...		18	...	318	2	337	...	7	2	328
85	576	3	...	471	80	7	81	88	10	...	...		9	...	69	13	832	3	18	2	809
77	431	1	...	312	92	14	72	77	2	...	...		13	...	52	10	545	4	12	2	526
90	55	...	...	47	6	...	86	...	1	...	...		1	...	64	17	77	2	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	50	...	...	41	6	...	82	87	1	...	...		...	...	53	14	67	...	1	2	63
18	1,101	...	...	929	118	5	84	89	4	...	...		3	...	1,317	29	1,349	1	16	...	1,330
84	2,514	5	...	1,991	382	35	79	84	21	...	...		58	...	3,226	216	3,499	14	92	3	3,379
70	32	...	...	23	5	1	72	8	...	...	...		...	...	6	349	414	1	2	3	411
100	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...
100	10	...	...	10	...	...	100	100	...	...	...		...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...		...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3
77	48	...	...	35	5	1	73	87	...	...	...		...	...	83	351	434	1	3	6	426
77	21,120	82	19	9,978	2,524	229	47	80	600	14	29		340	16	18,961	2,236	21,514	135	731	4	20,517

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Per			
			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	..	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	1	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against*	*the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	25	...	39	1
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	4	...	8	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	20	...	91	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	265	...	371	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	10	...	12	...
		Total	324	...	521	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	..	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers	4	8	...	6
11		Murder „ poison	3	...	...	...
12		Other murders	26	39	4	42
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	2	5	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	4	20	6
15	376	Rape	18	4	15	... 2
16	377	Unnatural offences	4	...	11	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	7	...	21	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	24	...	102	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	2	...	...	... 3
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	154	...	248	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	3	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	15	...	28	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	64	...	87	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	...	14	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	25	...	2	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	7	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	152	4	203	...
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	3	...	5	...
		Total	530	61	768	62
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences*	*against Person and Property or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	23	...	12	7
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	6	... 1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	1	
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	8	1	9	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in a dwelling house ...	5	1	4	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	1	...	8	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	30	...	26	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	59	3	48	1
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	66	...	47	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	667	4	2,218	15
37	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	21	...	41	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	16	...
		Total ...	880	9	2,436	25

lice.—(Continued.)

for the year 1887.—(Continued.)

sons.								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approver, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	52	61	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	50	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	81	87	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
305	61	62	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
414	64	65	1	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	...	...	
6	19	23	1	...	...	7	...	15	8	53	583	156	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	31	27	1	7	...	42	11	3	1	30	231	9	31	
8	61	61	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	72	63	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	36	42	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	72	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	76	79	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
236	62	63	...	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	27	50	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	80	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	51	55	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	52	64	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
160	52	54	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	42	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
777	5	55	5	12	6	84	17	19	9	47	847	165	19	
19	49	43	...	...	...	2	...	22	11	50	11,760	506	4	
6	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	67	100	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	67	28	27	96	
6	50	69	...	1	...	...	...	14	4	29	421	44	10	
4	31	40	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	64	474	122	26	
8	50	61	...	...	...	4	...	13	7	54	438	145	33	
26	46	52	...	...	...	5	...	38	13	34	1,548	182	12	
49	46	47	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	43	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,184	74	76	5	29	..	32	...	4,714	2,288	49	287,456	67,815	23	
35	76	81	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	78	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,398	71	73	5	30	2	49	...	4,816	2,332	48	3,02,203	68,841	23	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Per			
			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
		CLASS IV.— *Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	124	2	74	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	18	...	37	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	2	...	1	...
		Total ...	144	2	112	...
		CLASS V.— *Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	53	...	127	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	263	2	974	...
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,582	25	5,486	14
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	76	1	13	...
		...	144	4	297	2
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	786	...	552	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	...	6	...
		Total ...	2,899	32	7,574	16
		CLASS VI.— *Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	17	...
50	Chapter VIII. (B.) C. P. C., and Act IX. of 1874. ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	8	...	142	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	108	...	219	...
52		Excise Laws ...	134	...	669	...
53		Opium Act ...	139	2	363	...
54		Railway Laws ...	10	...	64	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	11	...	55	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	238	...	1,037	...
		Total ...	720	2	2,618	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	Forest Act ...	102	...	307	...
		Postal Laws ...	...	...	...	...
		Section 54, Act X. of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act, ...	...	...	...	...
		Treasure Trave Act ...	...	...	13	...
			...	...	2	...
		Total ...	102	...	324	...
		Grand Total ...	5,599	106	14,354	104

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1887—(Continued).

sons.								Property-						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted, as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
51	47·	52·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	60·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	52·	57·	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
127	70·	71·	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
954	75·	77·	2	2	...	16	...	1,095	991	90·	32,156	30,245	94·	
5,466	76·	78·	4	34	...	66	1	11,430	5,872	51·	170,053	63,766	37·	
114	64·	65·	1	...	...	3	...	185	122	66·	14,150	5,072	36·	
293	69·	67·	6	...	...	16	...	8	29	362·	357	548	153·	
321	63·	65·	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	62·	62·	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	67·	7	5	71·	
7,281	74·	73·	14	44	...	114	1	12,721	7,016	55·	216,723	99,636	46·	
17	94·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
128	53·	60·	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
218	69·	67·	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
557	80·	82·	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
361	70·	70·	1	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	91·	89·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	83·	85·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,068	81·	82·	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,444	76·	77·	1	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	81·	84·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	82·	78·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,497	72·	74·	26	98	13	310	18	17,556	9,357	53·	5,19,773	1 68,642	32·	

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.									Persons.					Remarks.
			Average Institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... Abetment of offence not committed ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ... Abetting commission of offence by public &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence ...		...	4	...	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	Total ...		...	4	...	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ... Offences against the State ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ... Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 213, to 215, 227, 228 ... Offences against public justice ...		139·10	293	22	315	21	297	454	450	31	135	...	284	..		4
5	161 to 169, 217, to 223 ... Offences by public servants ...		23·10	54	1	55	2	41	56	56	13	12	...	31	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ... False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and dispossession of property ...		37·4	104	2	106	2	104	a137	b 135	19	30	2	82	...		12
7	465 to 477 ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...		4·6	9	...	9	...	7	9	9	...	4	...	4	1	...	
8	264 to 267 ... Offences relating to weights and measures ...		52·21	53	10	63	32	62	69	70	5	14	...	51	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ... Making or using false trade-marks ...		...	8	1	9	...	7	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...		32·27	34	...	34	4	54	145	145	1	20	...	124	...	...	
	Total ...		296·48	555	36	591	61	572	873	868	69	218	2	576	1		5 2
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	312 to 316 ... Causing miscarriage ...		2·	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
12	370 ... Buying or disposing of slaves ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		2·	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*																
13	384 to 389 ... Extortion ...		34·6	47	2	49	11	36	61	63	33	11	...	9	10	...	
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
14	345 ... Wrongful confinement ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ... Criminal force ...		2,394·22	4,137	1	4,138	36	3,513	6,138	6,121	646	2,793	...	2,592	...	101	4 absconded.
16	334 ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...		9·12	38	...	38	8	35	27	39	7	10	...	22	...	...	
17	323 ... Voluntarily causing hurt ...		1,214·18	1,470	...	1,470	76	1,279	2,399	2,361	471	833	...	970	7	81	
	Total ...		3,611·13	5,645	1	5,646	120	4,827	8,564	8,521	1,124	3,636	..	3,584	7	183	4 ditto.

(a) 1 person died
(b) 1 person absconded.

Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*																		
18	417 to 420	...	Cheating	...	71·19	146	...	146	12	115	163	160	38	47	...	67	...	6	2	do.
19	403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	87·12	80	14	94	39	76	109	117	8	13	...	92	...	4		
20	409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	31·8	61	...	61	9	54	54	57	5	21	...	31	...	...		
21	426, 427, 448	...	Mischief (simple)	...	64·6	173	2	175	13	139	274	275	50	92	...	111	...	22		
			Total	...	252·13	460	16	476	73	384	600	609	101	173	...	301	...	32		do.
Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
22	298	...	Offences against religion	...	2·	5	...	5	...	4	6	6	1	2	...	3	...	...		
23	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	53·2	84	...	84	...	36	53	53	...	38	...	12	...	3		
24	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	180·8	243	2	245	1	170	183	171	73	59	1	33	...	8		
25	500 to 502	...	Defamation	...	177 10	351	...	351	3	199	316	302	100	154	...	43	...	6		
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	249·10	261	...	261	...	185	279	271	62	121	...	81	...	7		
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...	Public local nuisances	...	57·4	46	3	49	3	47	138	139	3	48	...	82	...	6		
28	291 A.	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	1	3	4	...	3	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII A., C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	12·8	10	2	12	2	12	35	35	8	1	...	26	...	...		
30	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	7·8	182	...	182	...	182	191	191	6	10	...	175	...	...		
31	Cases under Chapter XII., C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	59·6	100	...	100	...	99	105	91	40	9	...	42	...	...		
			Total	...	767·18	1,283	10	1,293	9	937	1,310	1,263	293	443	1	500	...	29		
Special Law.—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																				
Act V. of 1861		...		...	1·	24	...	24	...	24	25	25	...	3	...	22	...	...		
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871		...		...	29·4	87	...	87	1	85	198	198	22	58	...	116	...	...	2	
Municipal Act		...		...	467·12	917	138	1,055	130	1,026	1,170	1,166	23	66	90	984	...		3	
Cantonment Act III. of 1880		...		...	14	15	1	16	8	8	20	20	2	3	...	15	...			
Railway Act IV. of 1879		...		...	13·	33	...	33	...	33	49	49	1	7	...	37	...	...	4	
Stamp Act I. of 1879		...		...	15	28	24	52	...	52	77	76	4	4	2	53	...	13		
Forest Act VII. of 1878		...		...	112	178	22	200	64	132	369	427	5	87	...	335	...	...		
Prison Act XXVI. of 1870		...		...	4	18	...	18	...	18	18	18	1	1	...	16	...	...		
Pound Act		...		...	49	72	17	89	13	83	170	176	15	73	...	88	...	2		
Arms Act XI. of 1878		...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Act X. of 1882 Chapter XLII.		...		...	...	8	...	8	...	8	17	17	...	...	...	17	...	...		
Excise Act XXII. of 1881		...		...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...		
Section 20 Act 6 of 1878		...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Act 17 of 1878		...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Act 26 of 1870 Section 45		...		...	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Ferry Act		...		...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Act IX. of 1883 Section XXIV.		...		...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	..	1	...	2	...	...		
Act 18 of 1879		...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
			Total	...	710·16	1,391	202	1,593	216	1,480	2,125	2,184	73	303	92	1,692	...	24		
			Grand Total	...	5,553·64	9,385	268	9,653	495	8,241	13,538	13,513	1,693	4,784	93	6,667	18	272		1 died. 7 absconded

Thuggee and Dacoity administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... By poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	...	11	9	3	17	121	8	8	...	6	2	113
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—												
(a) with murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz :—												
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	...	13	1	1	13	139	7	7	7	...	...	132

lice 2.

for Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1887.

Comparative Return.															
Number of personas arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
a 5	*b* 14	8	*c* 2	*d* 13	8	...	4	...	5,146	1,439	7,010	56	561	27	*a* Three discharged by Police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b* One do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*c* Two acquitted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*d* Nine do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	110	7	15	110	7	11	110	7	94	1,298	157	75	1,373	157	

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and

PART

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Additional Police collected for the protection of									
		Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5. to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor	Garhakota	45 days.	50,000	3	22	3	22	...	...	...	...
	Ramgir	1 „	15,000	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Ramjhiria	1 „	5,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Gurpaira	4 „	6,000	2	9	2	9	...	...	...	...
	Phullair	1 „	20,000	3	12	3	12	...	...	...	...
Damoh	Bandakpur	7 days.	30,000	2	25	2	25	...	...	...	...
	Do.	3 „	12,500	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Pandwa	18 „	1,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Gaisabad	10 days.	1,500	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chopra	8 „	4,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	Bheraghat	6 „	12,621	...	...	5	40	...	...	...	...
	Tilwaraghat	3 „	5,357	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...
Mandla	Hirdenagar	21 „	3,000	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Purwa	15 „	800	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Sudhpuri	21 „	2,000	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
Seoni	Chapara	1 month	3,700	2	12	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Mundara	1 week.	8,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Nimar	Tulja Bhowani	30 days.	11,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Ramgarh	15 „	1,400	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Sunderdeo	3 „	1,000	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
	Singaji	12 „	12,000	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...
	Mandhata	12 „	50,000	...	...	4	17	...	...	...	...
	Bhugesari	4 „	1,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Ichhapur	2 „	1,000	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Sukta Khurd	15 „	200	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	Sunkul	7 days.	4,000	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	Bandrabhan	1 week.	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Hardha	1 month.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Betul	Malajpur	1 month & 15 days.	45,000	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...
	Salbardi	10 days.	6,000	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Multai	20 days.	10,000	3	16	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Jamnia	8 days.	6,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	Poti	1 month.	Not known	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	Chanda Mahankali	22 days.	2,15,000	1	5	4	40	...	...	...	...
	Chimur	21 „	17,027	3	20	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Markanda	1 month.	4,09,007	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Warha	15 days.	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Vithal Bukmai	15 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	Gaimukh	8 days.	6,800	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Rampaili	1 month.	70,000	1	9	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sukri	15 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Adar	12 days.	10,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	8 „	4,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Bondgaon	5 „	3,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baipur	Rajam	1 month.	75,000	3	10	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Bungoli	15 days.	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Mahadeo Ghat	1 day	20,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Khalari	1 „	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Turturia	1 „	3,000	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

lice 3.

property, or quartered as a punitive measure, for the year 1887.

I.					PART II.						
persons and property.					Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly		Property.				Strength of additional Police.					
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	9	38 12 6	73 10 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	.	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	
2	2	5 12 0	5 12 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	
1	1	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	
2	2	21 0 0	21 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	4 14 0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	1		2	...	3*	207	1 year	...	* These 3 men are posted in the Villages of Chichkhera and Tembhi where a number of released dacoits live.
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	6	238	181		...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	3	278	26		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	66	37 8 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	7	7		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	6	88	67		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenue							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...
Saugor	...	3	1	88	13	572	...	677	5	35
Damoh	...	1	2	62	7	317	...	389	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	4	3	110	15	593	...	725	...	...
Mandla	...	1	2	51	6	249	...	309	...	...
Seoni	...	1	2	44	7	259	...	313	...	...
Nimar	...	2	3	68	9	340	...	422	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	54	5	294	...	356	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	2	3	87	11	486	...	589	...	...
Betul	...	1	1	53	5	278	...	338	...	...
Chhindwara	...	2	2	48	5	307	...	364	...	...
Nagpur	...	3	3	120	40	683	...	819	16	87
Wardha	...	1	2	63	12	356	...	439	...	...
Chanda	...	1	2	86	14	510	...	613	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	2	61	7	362	...	433	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	2	37	5	187	...	232	...	...
Raipur	...	2	1	76	13	439	...	531	...	...
Bilaspur	...	1	2	46	7	262	...	318	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	2	56	10	310	...	379	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	37	1,215	191	6,804	...	8,277	21	122
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	15	...	142	...	160	...	...
Bengal and Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	1	6	...	44	...	51	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	...
Rajputana and Malwa State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	7	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	29	41	1,243	191	7,020	...	8,525	21	122

lice 4.

of Police of the Central Provinces for the year 1887.

Cost of Police.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 9).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15).	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishment.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
34,992	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,932	39,924	39,924	...
...	18,600	1,200	1,500	19,779	45,315	3,984			9,961	1,00,339	96,571	3,768
...	12,000	900	1,380	13,953	23,766	2,472			6,161	60,932	60,932	...
...	17,100	1,500	1,380	27,816	44,202	4,752			12,917	1,09,967	1,09,967	...
...	6,000	900	1,380	12,345	18,705	2,016			6,562	47,728	47,728	...
...	6,000	900	1,200	13,281	19,512	2,280			5,978	49,151	49,151	...
...	13,800	1,500	1,380	17,574	25,842	3,168			9,784	73,048	73,048	...
...	9,600	900	1,380	12,825	21,825	2,010			7,372	55,942	55,942	...
...	9,000	1,600	1,380	21,171	36,120	3,792			9,423	82,726	82,726	...
...	7,200	900	1,200	12,135	20,721	1,776			7,008	50,940	50,940	...
...	18,000	900	1,200	11,646	22,896	2,136			5,613	62,301	62,301	...
...	14,400	1,500	1,380	31,941	59,907	9,120	21 12 0	6 1 4	13,019	1,30,397	1,18,901	11,496
...	7,200	900	1,260	17,459	26,201	3,108			10,626	65,844	65,844	...
...	6,000	1,300	1,380	19,617	38,694	4,224			8,827	79,838	79,838	...
...	7,200	900	1,380	15,624	27,075	2,376			7,768	62,323	62,323	...
...	6,000	900	1,200	11,121	14,115	1,752			5,879	40,967	40,967	...
...	10,200	1,200	1,380	17,500	33,229	3,888			9,631	77,041	77,041	...
...	6,000	900	1,200	11,958	19,731	2,472			5,491	47,752	47,752	...
...	7,200	1,200	1,380	13,029	23,607	2,880			7,231	56,530	56,530	...
			23,760	2,97,834	5,22,453				1,54,315			
...	...	...	800	6,700	6,700	...	...	...	...	14,200	14,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	...
34,992	1,81,800	20,000	24,560	3,04,534	5,29,153	58,536	21 12 0	6 1 4	1,63,315	13,16,890	13,01,626	15,264
...	3,600	...	...	10,446	13,206	...	...	7 12 0	5,984	33,236	9,971	23,265
...	...	...	...	2,676	4,092	...	...	7 12 0	1,314	8,082	8,082	...
...	...	...	...	996	810	...	...	6 12 0	72	1,878	1,878	...
...	...	...	...	138	438	...	...	6 1 4	42	618	618	...
...	...	...	...	996	1,302	...	...	7 12 0	556	2,854	2,854	...
34,992	1,85,400	20,000	24,560	3,19,786	5,49,001	58,536	...	...	1,71,283	13,63,558	13,25,029	38,529

Districts.	Distribution of force.									
	In District.								On town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.
	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ...	1	8	66	310	15	147	82	467	107	40
Damoh ...	...	...	46	190	16	114	62	304	16	...
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	60	293	31	194	91	487	113	30
Mandla ...	1	6	41	170	14	71	53	247	7	...
Seoni ...	1	6	31	170	14	81	46	257	...	...
Nimar ...	1	6	53	228	16	113	70	347	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	39	164	15	100	54	264	32	...
Hoshangabad ...	1	8	73	377	17	109	91	494	...	...
Betul ...	1	6	46	188	9	89	56	283	...	...
Chhindwara ...	1	6	36	192	13	101	50	289	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	72	343	13	215	85	558	247	99
Wardha ...	1	6	53	246	14	100	68	352	...	...
Chanda ...	2	10	71	444	16	43	89	497	27	...
Bhandara ...	1	6	45	243	15	112	61	361	...	...
Balaghat ...	1	6	30	125	8	54	39	185	...	...
Raipur ...	...	...	59	344	11	63	70	407	47	...
Bilaspur ...	1	6	42	181	6	73	49	260	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1	8	43	191	13	112	57	311	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	88	906	4,389	253	1,891	1,173	6,368	601	169
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Malwa State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	14	88	906	4,389	253	1,891	1,173	6,368	601	169

lice 4.—(Continued.)

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men.) To area. Of the whole District.	To area. Of District exclusive of Towns.	To area. Of Towns.	To population. Of the whole District.	To population. Of District exclusive of Towns.	To population. Of Towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties, (officers and men). To area. Of the whole District.	To area. Of District exclusive of Towns	To area. Of Towns.	To population. Of the whole District.	To population. Of District exclusive of Towns.	To population. Of Towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27. and 28.)
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,005	5,64,950	5·56	..	...	781	673	111	10·65	...	...	1,502	1,252	195	2,244	6·00
2,709	3,12 957	7·20	7·46	1·60	804	798	936	11·86	11·08	1·60	1,326	1,262	936	775	3·28
3,918	6,87,233	5·40	6·08	0·19	948	818	125	7·76	...	...	1,361	1,110	169	2,932	8·30
4,719	3,01,760	15·27	...	...	976	954	16	21·94	...	...	1,403	1,380	23	736	3·48
3,247	3,34,733	10·37	10·30	...	1,069	1,062	...	16·15	14·76	...	1,665	1,522	...	832	4·14
3,340	2,31,341	7·91	...	...	548	312	...	11·88	8·08	8·25	823	433	...	910	3·24
1,916	3,65,173	5·38	5·18	4·00	1,025	942	572	9·43	8·00	0·25	1,799	1,569	572	2,015	9·92
4,437	4,88,787	7·53	...	...	830	...	...	9·86	...	...	1,086	...	...	1,391	3·09
3,905	3,04,905	11·55	...	...	302	...	...	16·68	...	...	1,303	...	...	857	3·66
3,915	3,72,899	10·75	...	...	1,024	819	736	17·96	...	...	1,710	1,297	116	816	3·74
3,786	6,97,356	3·97	5·10	10·00	732	699	512	9·12	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,993	4·80
2,401	3,87,221	5·47	...	...	882	798	104	8·03	...	...	1,295	1,168	152	881	2·95
10,785	6,49,146	17·59	18·38	2·25	1,059	1,066	894	20·74	20·91	2·25	1,260	1,213	894	1,195	2·32
3,922	6,83,779	9·06	9·10	3·00	1,579	1,564	560	13·62	...	...	2,374	2,032	560	1,081	3·75
3,146	3,40,554	13·56	...	...	1,468	...	...	19·66	...	...	2,128	...	...	1,217	7·85
11,885	14,05,171	22·38	22·2	24·00	2,646	2,580	89	29·49	29·43	20·00	3,487	3,418	1,009	2,983	7·40
7,798	10.17,327	24·52	11·00	16·00	3,199	2,356	43	34·97	16·00	10·0	4,562	3,424	62	2,247	10·07
4,521	6,93,499	11·93	12·00	...	1,830	1,793	37	19·32	18·	...	2,964	2,624	54	3,636	15·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·03	...	...	1,050	...	...	15·94	...	...	1,858	...	...	28,741	5·43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·03	...	...	1,050	...	...	15·94	...	...	18·58	...	...	28,741	5·43

D.—Police 5.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1887.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Forces.			Punishments.										
						Punishment by their own Departmental Officers.										
						Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor	97	627	323	35	336	...	1	3	1	3	3	...	10	6	15	15 8 0
Damoh	61	322	162	33	191	...	3	7	3	1	...	1	11	9	17	17 13 8
Jubbulpore	114	610	142	39	543	...	3	2	...	13	4	...	10	15	17	2 0 0
Mandla	53	253	132	14	160	2	4	4	2	6	3	...	4	12	13	16 15 6
Seoni	46	264	98	17	195	...	1	7	1	2	1	...	10	9	13	23 11 11
Nimar	79	385	137	25	300	...	2	2	1	10	5	1	1	13	9	19 9 9
Narsinghpur	57	314	157	17	197	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	8	2 0 0
Hoshangabad	100	562	487	35	140	...	1	3	1	8	2	...	3	11	7	11 0 0
Betul	54	281	279	16	40	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	8	2	12 2 0
Chhindwara	50	310	132	17	211	...	3	5	1	4	2	...	...	9	6	48 5 0
Nagpur	151	869	316	70	634	...	3	15	65	6	6	1	...	22	76	75 10 0
Wardha	74	380	149	2	279	...	1	...	...	3	7	...	1	3	9	...
Chanda	91	525	320	31	262	...	6	2	1	8	4	...	24	10	35	5 0 0
Bhandara	68	401	154	19	296	...	3	5	3	1	...	...	9	6	15	10 0 0
Balaghat	39	191	97	5	128	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	7	...
Raipur	78	448	201	30	292	1	11	1	...	2	1	1	5	5	21	5 0 0
Bilaspur	56	308	140	20	156	...	1	12	...	2	2	...	5	14	8	20 0 0
Sambalpur	61	322	156	21	206	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	4	8	10 0 0
Total ..	1,332	7,372	3,585	478	4,568	5	48	73	85	75	42	4	111	157	286	294 11 10

D.—Police 5.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Punishments.—Condt. Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX, Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX, Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By money reward.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one years' service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Column 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.	Remarks.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Saugor	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	23	67	95	367	...	10	4	281	363	18	..	10	1	5	1	15	40·5	2·07	2·90	
Damoh	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	17	15	52	9	...	16	2	156	191	8	2	4	3	..	1	7	38·7	1·81	6·74	
Jubbulpore	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	47	114	224	...	80	4	324	329	23	2	25	3	3	3	11	67·12	1·53	4·42	
Mandla	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	16	49	82	2	161	4	169	77	3	1	15	6	20	1	17	138·88	5·55	8·17	
Seoni	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	21	7	42	123	2	2	4	155	111	6	1	11	1	12	6	3	...	0·97	7·10	
Nimar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	8	59	67	6	182	71	207	175	6	1	41	2	17	3	11	66·5	2·37	4·74	
Narsinghpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	22	57	139	3	51	4	152	168	16	..	6	..	5	1	9	47	2·43	2·16	
Hoshangabad ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	58	3	100	114	2	201	9	330	233	7	4	39	1	13	11	13	52·4	1·96	2·72	
Betul	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	51	52	50	...	68	23	168	131	15	1	3	1	3	7	8	39·3	2·39	2·98	
Chhindwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	14	48	58	7	143	52	126	161	14	..	17	3	..	4	10	32·4	2·78	4·17	
Nagpur	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	5	42	14	152	508	...	92	92	483	445	20	3	57	3	11	11	15	55	1·27	9·61	
Wardha	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	50	17	58	75	4	33	5	211	172	10	..	29	1	7	1	10	42	2·20	2·64	
Chanda	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	34	30	90	66	8	150	23	469	124	10	3	16	6	1	7	18	35·3	2·92	7·30	
Bhandara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	1	63	138	5	49	53	220	185	5	2	14	3	6	..	9	33·1	1·92	4·48	
Balaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	24	1	33	52	...	...	27	146	58	1	1	3	2	..	2	6	46	2·61	3·45	
Raipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	57	36	78	257	...	195	25	278	223	9	1	6	12	6	..	6	49·6	1·14	4·94	
Bilaspur ...	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	..	52	86	4	203	64	147	146	4	2	5	1	1	2	6	80	1·65	6·04	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	24	9	60	146	17	77	28	189	159	...	...	7	3	..	...	12	97	3·13	3·13	
Total ..	2	9	...	4	1	2	12	50	639	358	1,251	2,647	60	1,706	360	4,211	3,451	175	21	308	52	105	61	184	56·3	2·11	5·81	

	Officers.	Men.
District Executive Foot Police ...	1,251	6,668
Do. Mounted Police ...	11	180
Excise Police ...	1	93
Railway Police ...	32	216
Cantonment Police ...	19	120
Ferry Police ...	2	2
Extra Police ..	16	93
	1,332	7,372

D.—Police 6.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1887.

Districts.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
											OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.				Hindus.								
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.																			
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	20	21
Saugor	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	31	8	...	1	12	2	1	7
Damoh	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	311	2	20	18	[illegible]	...	...	9	...	2	6
Jubbulpore	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	110	58[illegible]	[illegible]	40	34	[illegible]	...	...	12	...	5	7
Mandla	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	2	2[illegible]	11	[illegible]	...	...	5	1	4	3
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	2[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	7		5	2	...	2	6
Nimar	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	7[illegible]	47[illegible]		32	22	1	...	...	2	...	3	1
Narsinghpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	27	1[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	5	...	1	4
Hoshangabad	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	4[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	...	...	7	1	3	3
Betul	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	1[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	4	2	1	6
Chhindwara	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2[illegible]	2	21	18	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Nagpur	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	1	1[illegible]	8[illegible]1	[illegible]	60	41	12	...	...	1	7	4	15
Wardha	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	3[illegible]	[illegible]	21	2[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1	...	6	...	3
Chanda	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	5[illegible]	6	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	8	...	...	1	6	1	17
Bhandara	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	[illegible]	3[illegible]	5	3[illegible]	15	1	...	[illegible]	1	1	...	6
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	187	2	12	1[illegible]	8	...	...	1	...	1	4
Raipur	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	1	7[illegible]	4[illegible]	1	32	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	...	[illegible]	2	8	1	7
Bilaspur	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	47	2[illegible]	2	10	2[illegible]	4	...	1	9	1	...	2
Sambalpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	308	5	4	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	40
Total ...	2	20	9	5	3	1[illegible]	2	3	1,27[illegible]	7,31[illegible]	64	486	348	141	...	13	77	37	29	141

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.														
	MEN.														
	Other Religions.	Hindus.											Other Religions.		Grand Total of officers and men.
	Parsee.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	...	205	172	55	...		23	... 6	6	145	...	...	710
Damoh	...	...	...	123	83	22	...	3	17	6	6	54	...	...	374
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	225	153	53	...	...	24	1	5	121	...	...	701
Mandla	...	...	...	73	52	29	...	...	8	28	...	57	...	...	299
Seoni	...	...	...	70	78	21	...	...	16	4	6	52	...	...	296
Nimar	...	...	...	95	161	87	...	2	31	...	10	85	...	...	551
Narsenghpur	...	...	...	74	79	36	...	...	18	7	4	82	...	...	358
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	226	173	71	...	...	18	30	3	102	...	...	728
Betul	...	...	...	76	77	34	...	...	5	31	13	47	...	...	339
Chhindwara	...	...	...	86	91	30	...	...	8	14	19	37	...	...	335
Nagpur	2	...	2	265	291	80	...	...	46	13	79	105	...	...	1,035
Wardha	...	...	...	112	85	43	...	...	20	3	32	68	...	...	436
Chanda	1	...	2	204	50	36	...	...	15	28	28	163	...	...	620
Bhandara	...	...	1	139	71	52	...	2	9	6	24	8	...	...	458
Balaghat	...	...	1	47	50	27	...	...	3	8	4	43	...	...	227
Raipur	...	...	...	159	65	66	6	4	25	7	52	5	...	...	522
Bilaspur	...	...	2	68	89	20	...	7	4	1	10	55	...	...	298
Sambalpur	...	...	...	25	16	18	...	...	1	23	...	22	...	...	367
Total ...	3	...	8	2,282	1,839	780	6	18	291	210	301	1,580	...	...	8,654

E. Military 1.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of Force at the end of year.							Average annual pay and allowance each					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
European.																				
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	490	39	...	5	5	7	32	485	3 Batteries ...	18	15	...	83	387	569	8,176	...	1,225	392	107	3,09,977
Infantry ...	2,370	154	...	24	24	34	146	2,320	1 Regiment, 2 Companies..	...	65	...	182	2,072	150	8,285	...	894	395	118	9,00,571
Total ...	2,860	193	...	29	29	41	178	2,805	3 Batteries, 1 Regiment and 2 Companies.	18	80	...	266	2,459	721	8,264	...	997	394	109	13,00,548
Native.																				
Cavalry ...	988	154	.	2	2	36	58	1,046	2 Regiments.	..	22	27	166	831	484	6,699	1,398	399	232	60	26,063
Sappers ..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	.....	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Artillery ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Infantry ...	4,099	581	2	92	94	183	162	4,241	5 Regiments.	...	43	79	400	3,719	266	10,207	1,458	357	255	512	8,19,923
Total ...	5,087	735	2	94	96	219	220	5,287	7 Regiments.	...	65	103	566	4,550	750	9,020	1,439	369	251	221	8,45,986
Grand Total ...	7,947	928	2	123	125	260	398	8,092	3 Batteries, 8 Regiments and 2 Companies.	18	145	106	832	7,009	1,471	8,603	1,439	569	301	167	21,46,534

E.—Military 2.

Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1887.

	ARM OF SERVICE.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough			
European.	Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	3	...	19	209	...	...	...	205	310	...	13	393	126
	Infantry	...	4	1	37	860	10	76	...	183	337	6	19	269	106
Native.	Cavalry	...	2	...	46	466	...	...	...	47	285	55	5	116	21
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	2	3	1	66	957	24	311	95	89	476	47	19	585	311

E.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1887.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average. Age.	Height.	Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Yrs. ms.	Ft. ins.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mohammadans	30 0	5 6¼	137½	
	Hindus	29 3	5 6½	139	
	Seikhs	.....	.....	...	
	Christians	29 0	5 5¾	132½	
	Parsis	.....	.....	...	
	Others	29 8	5 6	130	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanis	28 4	5 6¼	133½	
	Punjabees	32 7	5 6	137	
	Afghans	...	.....	...	
	Belochees	...	.....	...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...	.....	...	
	„ Eastern „ ...	...	.....	...	
	Bengalees	30 0	5 8½	145	
	From Maratha countries ...	28 0	5 6½	145	
	Telingas	28 0	5 6⅝	138½	
	Canarese	25 0	5 6½	126	
	Tamil	27 0	5 6⅝	130	
	Malabars	25 0	5 6	130	
	Others	30 0	5 5½	124	
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins	30 6	5 7½	133½	
	Rajputs	33 0	5 8	133	
	Other castes	31 0	5 5¾	129	

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each—					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned officer.	Native Commissioned officer.	Non-Commissioned officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing Religion and Races and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net Receipts.	Deficits.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges for collecting including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and compensations including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.								
Land Revenue (Imperial share)	26,21,195	...	...	3,55,516	...	3,55,516	22,65,677	
Forest Do.	5,46,685	271	2,62,977	...	...	2,63,248	2,83,439	
Tributes from Native States	1,31,067	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,067	
Total ...	32,98,947	271	2,62,977	3,55,516	...	6,18,764	26,80,183	
Opium	2,03,230	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,230	
Salt	2,75,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,560	
Stamp	3,83,465	3,117	10,057	...	...	13,174	3,70,291	
Excise	17,48,850	387	53,440	...	...	53,827	16,95,023	
Assessed Taxes	1,91,195	2,226	257	...	...	2,483	1,88,712	
Registration	41,504	78	...	...	...	78	41,426	
Interest	10,723	...	...	...	...	...	10,723	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	42,261	...	...	...	...	...	42,261	
Stationery and Printing	9,887	...	...	...	...	...	9,887	
Miscellaneous	2,389	...	...	...	...	...	2,389	
Total Imperial ...	62,08,011	6,079	3,26,731	3,55,516	...	6,88,326	55,19,685	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	36,21,528	3,375	7,31,394	5,177	...	7,39,946	28,81,582	
Stamps	11,50,395	9,351	30,170	...	...	39,521	11,10,874	
Excise	5,82,950	129	17,813	...	...	17,942	5,65,008	

Provincial Rates	1,66,747	4	...	...	...	4	1,66,743
Assessed Taxes	1,91,196	2,227	257	...	...	2,484	1,88,712
Forest	5,46,685	27	2,62,977	...	...	2,63,248	2,83,437
Registration	41,504	77	...	...	...	77	41,427
Interest	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	3,508
Post Office	5,599	...	...	...	...	...	5,599
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,20,986	...	..	...	...	...	1,20,986
Law and Justice—Jails	2,99,250	...	...	...	...	...	2,99,250
Police	23,344	...	...	..	...	..	23,344
Education	1,44,741	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,741
Medical	3,176	...	...	...	...	...	3,176
Scientific and other Minor Departments	14,208	...	...	...	...	...	14,208
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	13,964	...	...	...	...	...	13,964
Stationary and Printing	8,226	...	...	...	...	...	8,226
Miscellaneous	39,237	...	...	...	...	...	39,237
Civil Works	28,476	...	...	...	...	...	28,476
Total Provincial	70,05,570	15,434	10,42,611	5,177	...	10,63,222	59,42,348
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	5,84,477	246	...	...	3,65,491	3,65,737	2,18,740
Interest	105	...	...	...	...	...	105
Police	1,42,554	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,554
Education	7,441	...	...	...	...	...	7,441
Medical	5,528	...	...	...	...	...	5,528
Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,326	...	...	...	...	...	4,326
Miscellaneous	53,482	...	...	...	...	...	53,482
Civil Works	78,970	...	...	...	...	...	78,970
Total Local	8 76,883	216	...	...	3,65,491	3,65,737	5,11,146
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,29,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,056
Town and Bazar Funds	1,493	...	...	..	...	...	1,493
Police Remount Fund	4,893	...	...	...	...	...	4,893
Police Butchut Fund	377	...	...	...	...	...	377
Education Funds	568	...	...	...	...	...	568
Museum Fund	1,815	...	...	...	...	...	1,815
Total Excluded Local Funds	1,38,202	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,202
Gross Receipts	1,42,28,666	21,759	13,69,342	3,60,693	3,65,491	21,17,285	1,21,11,381

A.—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

Head of expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments ...	1,90,227	1,00,499	
Civil Contingencies ...	37,384	8,583	Last year a portion of the expenditure on Land settlement was included, but in the present year it is wholly Provincial.
Registration ...	20,198	21,225	
Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,675	4,536	
Interest on other obligations ...	3,571	4,865	
Police ...	4,465	2,862	
Miscellaneous ...	4,240	3,927	
Total Imperial ...	2,62,760	1,46,497	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment ...	4,32,907	7,50,257	The increase is chiefly due to expenditure on Survey and Land settlement being wholly Provincial under the contract made from 1st April 1887.
Civil Contingencies ...	77,675	1,24,177	
Judicial charges, Courts, &c. ...	7,12,908	7,37,476	
Registration ...	20,198	21,224	
Post Office ...	53,327	54,605	
Law and Justice, Jails ...	5,87,018	5,13,978	
Police ...	13,20,888	12,81,949	
Education ...	4,71,555	4,61,446	
Medical ...	2,72,369	2,67,935	
Superannuation, &c. ...	1,54,474	1,72,106	
Stationery and Printing ...	1,21,040	1,24,260	
Miscellaneous ...	49,056	48,548	
State Railway interest on debt ...	4,34,257	.....	The Railway has ceased to be a Provincial State Line.
Civil works ...	5,997	6,403	
Total Provincial ...	47,13,669	45,64,454	
LOCAL.			
Administration ...	31,735	33,742	
Police ...	45,749	49,248	
Education ...	2,02 036	1,88,047	
Medical ...	42,859	45,164	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	10,583	8,146	
Superannuation, &c. ...	1,197	1,171	
Stationery and Printing ...	247	243	
Miscellaneous ...	6,751	11,542	
Famine Relief ...	5,226	3,351	
Civil Works ...	2,09,010	2,50,907	
Total Local ...	5,55,393	5,91,561	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds ...	1,29,707	1,42,934	
Town and Bazar Funds ...	90	42	
Police Remount Fund ...	4,998	5,562	
Police Butchut Fund ...	406	397	
Museum Fund ...	1,651	1,752	
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	1,36,852	1,50,687	
Grand Total ...	56,68,674	54,53,199	
Surplus ...	.....	66,58,182	
Deficit ...	.....	.....	

Amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	54,55,223		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	55,19,685	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,46,497
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	59,42,348	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	45,64,454
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	5,11,146	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	5,91,561
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. I, ...	1,38,202	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,50,687
Government Stock Notes	13	Government Stock Notes	200
Civil Deposits	38,78,282	Civil Deposits	36,06,946
Municipal Funds	8,81,634	Municipal Funds	2,48,242
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,16,196	Miscellaneous Debit Accounts	38,37,907
Account with Native States	13,007	Account with Native States	7,714
Departmental accounts	2,198	Departmental Accounts	2,192
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	39,617	Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	1,000
Cash remittances and adjustments, &c.	75,12,719	Cash remittances and adjustments, &c.	75,12,348
Remittances by Bills ... Local	10,02,067	Remittances by Bills ... Local	10,48,558
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	3,97,172	Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	4,40,355
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ..	9,63,722	Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ...	4,03,254
Civil ... Service Funds	42,864		
Civil ... Miscellaneous	3,62,474	Civil—Miscellaneous	45,49,407
Foreign Remittances	5,45,000	Foreign Remittances	18,32,669
Post Office Department	36,99,445	Post Office Department	5,24,167
Telegraph Department	28,934	Telegraph Department	1,25,073
Account between Central Provinces and Marine ..	.....	Account between Central Provinces and Marine ...	440
Military Department	1,42,044	Military Department	37,05,402
Public Works Department Ordinary Branches ...	1,33,851	Public Works Department Ordinary Branches ...	15,92,156
Public Works Department Railway Branches	58,03,775	Public Works Department Railway Branches ...	50,50,592
Remittance Account between England and India ...	3	Remittance Account between England and India ...	.. ...
Grand Total ...	4,68,31,621	Grand Total ..	4,06,41,821
Disbursements ...	4,06,41,821		
Cash at end of year ...	61,89,800		

B. --Public Works 1.

Statement showing the expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the year 1887-88.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY WORKS. ...	...	...	30,510	63,921	94,431	22,496
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,882	3,335	8,217	1,889
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	12,148	...	12,148	...
Total ...	...	...	17,030	3,335	20,365	1,889
Total Imperial ...	...	...	47,540	67,256	1,14,796	24,385
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	1,74,310	60,268	2,34,578	84,749
Communications	...	...	2,22,648	4,51,539	6,74,187	2,43,571
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	264	904	1,168	422
Total Provincial ...	...	...	3,97,222	5,12,711	9,09,933	3,28,742
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Communications	...	...	137	...	137	14
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	137	...	137	14
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,44,899	5,79,967	10,24,866	3,53,141

B.—Public Works 2.—(State Railways.)

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1887-88.	Total income realized during 1887-88.	Deduct charges 1887-88.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	71,12,195	7,80,207	6,78,672	2,87,324	9,75,996	*—1,95,789*	
Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway ...	48,56,810	81,250	96,001	1,92,054	2,88,055	*—2,06,805*	
Umaria Colliery ...	7,42,156	1,14,473	26,340	26,616	52,956	61,517	

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers	Receipts from Merchandize.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Cooli Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	...	47	269½	332	1,465	134,167½	136,234	39,621	1,67,228	5,73,358	7,80,207	6,78,672	1,01,535	20	161	71,12,195
Bilaspur Etawah State Railway ...	...	37	64	127	144	20,249½	20,584½	13,445	54,759	13,046	81,250	96,001	*--14,751*	14	152	48,56,810
Umaria Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,787	2,852	1,03,639	85,761	17,878	10	248	6,20,414

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of———in the year 1887-88.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going Vessels						
River-going Vessels			*Nil.*			
All other craft, boats, &c. ..						

After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

STATEMENT showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of——in the year 1887-88.

*Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment ...					
Dock-yard Establishment ...					
Pilot Establishment ...			*Nil.*		
Government salaried ...					
Government free					
Licensed					
Any other Establishment ...					

*When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

Statement III. E. 1.—Agriculture—crops cultivated in acres.

District.	Cereals and pulses.				Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres.				Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
	Rice.	Wheat.		Other food grains including pulses.			Cotton.		Jute.	Other sorts.						Food crops.	Non-food crops.			
		Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.				Grown alone.	Grown, mixed with other crops.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A.	A.	A.	Acres.	A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	13,344	5,98,321	32,088	2,29,380	88,699	3,498	18,896	7,737	...	2,491	...	...	...	2,089	...	3,597	1,051	10,01,191	16,073	9,85,118
Damoh ...	49,339	2,19,652	34,019	1,33,190	63,707	942	7,911	4,013	...	1,451	25	...	...	991	...	2,370	647	5,18,257	9,523	5,08,734
Jabalpur ..	1,21,685	3,43,825	1,51,639	3,54,717	1,06,710	2,332	13,576	4,932	...	954	...	...	...	366	...	8,750	1,405	11,10,891	67,691	10,43,200
Mandla ...	63,997	84,664	9,515	1,94,569	39,986	980	349	54	...	2,380	...	...	...	364	...	629	212	3,97,699	24,481	3,73,218
Seoni ...	1,05,768	2,72,933	24,884	1,82,283	55,214	1,261	6,075	1,905	...	1,780	...	...	...	65	...	775	86	6,53,029	10,705	6,42,324
Narsinghpur ...	22,960	1,32,078	1,47,863	1,98,958	34,537	1,515	8,254	29,376	...	1,400	...	...	...	1,635	...	3,678	311	5,82,565	7,845	5,74,720
Hoshangabad ...	9,418	6,11,379	73,112	1,38,926	40,094	69	2,923	4,848	...	1,066	...	...	...	1,287	...	50,846	440	9,39,408	1,690	9,37,718
Nimar ...	10,786	52,086	387	2,27,328	46,430	77	49,053	2,399	...	1,803	...	...	...	231	...	16,122	2,702	4,09,404	19,949	3,89,455
Betul ...	11,225	1,59,074	36,463	2,51,496	79,690	8,069	1,785	897	...	3,205	...	...	...	247	...	82,388	1,894	6,36,433	9,339	6,27,094
Chhindwara ...	6,477	1,66,674	53,853	2,94,262	75,510	5,605	22,123	80,534	...	1,421	...	...	...	609	...	2,857	1,314	6,61,237	3,317	6,57,920
Wardha ...	5,002	3,25,071	3,598	1,75,305	1,60,261	558	4,857	1,97,802	...	2,968	...	...	...	1,694	...	8,723	5,673	8,91,512	1,784	8,89,728
Nagpur ...	81,803	4,64,537	4,920	3,18,634	1,38,181	601	28,982	56,900	...	1,880	...	...	...	1,824	...	1,08,262	13,679	11,99,703	6,743	11,92,960
Chanda ...	1,83,552	94,420	56	2,17,272	96,476	3,232	12,298	10,185	...	458	...	...	...	653	...	30,883	74	6,49,504	41,482	6,08,022
Bhandara ...	4,60,044	1,49,404	733	2,88,876	52,634	4,819	7	6	...	372	...	...	...	321	...	11,878	349	9,69,443	1,60,058	8,09,385
Balaghat ...	2,67,934	27,575	447	1,19,478	27,985	2,083	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	1,262	...	1,071	733	4,48,728	95,622	3,53,106
Raipur ...	11,64,494	3,15,000	...	3,32,363	1,94,679	1,805	8,552	...	...	1,073	...	...	...	2,339	...	4,798	...	20,25,103	1,68,721	18,56,382
Bilaspur ...	7,16,620	1,40,000	...	2,01,640	1,07,371	5,798	7,917	12,108	...	1,908	...	...	...	2,790	...	8,398	609	12,05,159	1,26,119	10,79,040
Sambalpur ...	4,62,000	125	...	2,00,000	8,000	5,282	4,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	2,032	2,105	6,84,454	68,445	6,16,009
Total ...	37,06,448	41,56,818	5,78,577	40,58,677	14,16,164	48,524	1,98,274	3,93,646	...	26,765	25	...	...	18,461	...	3,48,057	33,284	1,49,83,720	8,39,587	1,41,44,133

STATEMENT III. E 2.— Extent of Irrigation.

Districts.	Total area of crops in column 18 Statement III. E. 1.	Area irrigated.						Detail.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat grown alone or in a mixture.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	10,01,191	...	...	199	4,304	998	5,501	527	326	3,597	1,051
Damoh	5,18,257	...	...	65	1,422	112	1,599	252	342	1,005	...
Jabalpur	11,10,891	...	...	111	3,288	...	3,399	...	...	3,395	4
Mandla	3,97,699	...	...	61	1,028	92	1,181	..	...	1,179	2
Seoni	6,53,029	...	...	...	1,583	497	2,080	...	...	2,030	...
Narsinghpur	5,82,565	...	...	...	3,300	239	3,539	...	...	3,539	...
Hoshangabad	9,39,408	...	...	...	2,609	53	2,662	21	87	2,543	11
Nimar	4,09,404	...	...	212	10,387	1,232	11,831	7,736	754	3,055	286
Betul	6,36,433	...	...	...	8,965	...	8,965	53	1	...	8,911
Chhindwara	6,61,237	...	...	...	7,018	...	7,018	40	25	6,909	44
Wardha	8,91,512	...	...	93	8,059	16	8,168	16	100	2,968	84
Nagpur	11,99,703	...	...	221	9,375	636	10,232	5	2	4,041	6,184
Chanda	6,49,504	...	...	1,39,635	2,870	2,701	1,45,206	654	1,38,066	6,478	8
Bhandara	9,69,443	...	...	2,25,058	3,712	317	2,29,087	2	2,20,735	8,344	6
Balaghat	4,48,728	...	...	64,248	2,275	791	67,314	1	67,036	246	31
Raipur	20,25,103	...	...	1,411	5,014	...	6,425	...	...	6,425	...
Bilaspur	12,05,159	...	...	4,835	2,168	...	7,003	...	...	7,003	...
Sambalpur	6,84,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,49,83,720	...	...	4,36,149	72,327	7,684	5,16,160	9,307	4,27,474	62,757	16,622

STATEMENT III F.— Prices of Produce.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.									Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.
	Rice cleaned (chawal).	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton uncleaned.	Sugar (gurh).	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	3 12 2	2 0 7	3 1 10	...	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 0 9	24 9 10	0 3 2	22 8 0	1 2 0	0 2 3	5 0 0
Damoh ...	3 7 6	1 14 6	2 5 9	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	24 9 9	0 4 0	13 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	4 8 0
Jabalpur ...	3 10 2	2 8 0	3 5 4	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	27 0 0	0 4 3	16 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	4 0 0
Mandla ...	3 1 0	1 10 0	2 15 0	...	8 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	27 0 0	0 2 6	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
Seoni ...	3 12 0	1 14 0	4 0 0	...	6 3 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	24 8 0	0 2 9	17 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	10 0 0
Narsinghpur ...	3 10 2	2 6 9	3 12 10	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	28 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 7 4	2 4 0	3 11 0	...	5 2 7	5 8 0	4 2 6	31 0 4	0 3 10	36 4 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 8 0
Nimar ...	3 12 0	2 12 0	3 14 0	...	5 13 0	6 12 0	3 8 0	31 4 0	0 5 8	20 0 0	1 14 0	0 2 0	4 10 0
Betul ...	4 9 2	2 4 7	5 0 0	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 2	26 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0
Chhindwara ...	5 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Wardha ...	5 0 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	...	7 0 0	9 0 0	3 12 0	31 0 0	0 5 0	60 0 0	2 10 0	0 3 0	6 8 0
Nagpur ...	3 8 10	2 7 5	4 3 3	...	6 0 0	6 10 8	3 3 11	26 10 8	0 5 4	60 0 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
Chanda ...	2 12 10	2 6 5	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	22 12 0	0 0 10	60 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0	4 4 0
Bhandara ...	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	3 8 0	30 0 0	0 3 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	12 0 0
Balaghat ...	2 12 3	1 11 1	3 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	4 3 4	24 0 0	0 2 0	15 0 0	...	0 3 0	4 0 0
Raipur ...	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	10 0 0
Bilaspur ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	4 8 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	37 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0	1 2 0	0 4 0	8 0 0
Sambalpur ...	2 6 0	1 15 10	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	30 0 0	0 3 2	10 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	6 12 0
Average ...	3 8 4	2 2 10	3 7 4	...	5 10 8	5 7 2	4 3 3	28 3 6	0 4 0	26 12 3	2 0 6	0 3 1	6 14 4

III. G.—Mines and Quarries.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	No. of Miles.	Remarks.
Sangor ...	Amarman, Tigora, Hirapur, Ujneti, Odeypur and others	Iron ore and stone ...	18	
Damoh ...	... ...	.....		
Jabalpur ...	Jabalpur, Sihora and Murwara ...	Do. do.	199	
Mandla ...	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh ...	Iron ore, and limestone ...	47	
Seoni ...	Dhutra, Khumeria, Jatama and 9 others...	Iron ore, millstone and white ochre ...	15	
Narsinghpur.	Mohpani, Sihora and Setarewa ...	Coal ...	*3	* Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarkheri, Umerpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nandia and Jhirri ...	Iron ore ...	38	
	Khariri, Bambori and Bichua ...	Limestone ...	3	
	Nagwara, Bagaspur, Pitehra, Barehta, Bhainsa, Imjhiri, Khairi, Kishanpur, Chargaon, Bachai and Kachnaghat ...	Sandstone ...	47	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Seoni and Harda	Building stone ...	18	
Nimar ...	Chandgarh, Uchaca, Changukheri, Monesai, Sinod	Stone and limestone..	23	
Betul ...	Sonada, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra and Dhori	Coal ...	5	
	Chickla, Kanjitalao	White ochre ...	2	
Chhindwara ...	Barkoi, Senda and 38 other places ...	Coal, iron and slate...	40	
Wardha ...	Saonji, Injarpur and Nandgaon ...	Building stone ...	4	
Nagpur ...	Tahsils Nagpur, Ramtek, Katol and Umrer	Building stone ...	30	
Chanda ...	Tahsils Chauda, Bastar, and Sironcha taluq.	Iron ore, coal, building stone, red and yellow ochre ...	330	
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Sakoli and Tirora	Iron ore and various kinds of stone ...	199	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, Paraswara, Bhanpur and Saletekri ..	Iron ore .	27	
Raipur ...	Kondkasar, Bhindo, Lohara, Dalli, Sambarsingha and Magarkand	Iron ...	5	
	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone ...	1	Worked by D.P.W.
	Gandia and Murum	Red ochre ...	2	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chicholi ...	Galena or sulphate of lead ...	1	
Bilaspur ...	Lapha, Pendra, Keda, Korba, Uprora and Kawarda Zamindari	Iron ...	9	
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain	Building stone ...	8	Not regularly worked.
Sambalpur ...	Korba	Coal ...	1	
	Lohera, Behra, Magurgura and 6 other places	Iron ...	8	About 240 maunds iron produced annually.

III. H.—1.

Total External Railway borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1888.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	From Sindh.	From Panjab.	From N. W. P. and Oudh.	From Bengal Presidency.	From Rajputana.	From Bombay Presidency.	From Bombay Port.	From Berars.	From Nizam's territory.	From Madras.	From Mysore.	Total. Quantity in Maunds.	Total. Value in Rupees.
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES.													
Coal	...	...	99	30,691	4,18,831	4,121	2,56,278	1,022	...	4	...	7,11,047	2,11,092
Cotton, Raw	...	...	1,787	30	5,638	1,521	57	17,419	...	...	...	26,447	3,70,258
Cotton Twist and Yarn... (1 European	...	...	12	2,182	...	8	27,844	4	...	...	...	30,050	21,03,500
Cotton Twist and Yarn... (2 Indian	...	...	858	186	26	7,304	1,314	16,531	...	...	...	26,321	7,89,630
Total Cotton Twist and Yarn	...	...	870	2,368	26	7,402	29,158	16,535	...	...	...	56,371	28,93,130
Cotton Piece-Goods (1 European	...	99	1,448	4,210	897	235	97,826	2	...	218	...	1,04,945	96,54,940
Cotton Piece-Goods (2 Indian	...	111	3,443	29	785	2,462	1,024	654	...	688	1	9,197	5,70,214
Total Cotton Piece-Goods	...	210	4,891	4,239	1,682	2,697	98,850	656	...	906	1	1,14,142	1,02,25,154
Dyes and Tans (1) Indigo	...	61	1,209	128	16	98	361	17	...	...	...	1,890	2,02,400
Grains (1 Wheat	...	...	...	...	27,559	5,028	6	32,121	...	...	...	64,718	1,45,615
Grains (2 Rice	...	28	4,166	1,45,042	1,728	1,281	153	471	...	4	...	1,52,677	4,96,837
Grains (3 Juar and Bajra	...	...	303	...	288	27,792	...	1,58,043	9	...	...	1,86,717	2,90,045
Grains (4 Gram	...	533	4,210	...	6,458	1,756	2	1,986	2	...	...	14,941	30,816
Grains (5 Other grains	...	320	24,875	7,784	21,792	19,389	1,124	2,017	36	...	...	77,333	90,666
Total Grains	...	881	33,554	1,52,826	57,825	55,189	1,282	1,91,655	47	4	...	4,96,236	11,65,979
Hides and Skins (1 Hides of Cattle dressed	...	...	34	2	126	33	36	53	...	...	6	284	3,092
Hides and Skins (2 " " undressed	...	...	9	6	102	115	4	1,023	...	6	...	1,275	16,575
Hides and Skins (3 Skins of Sheep dressed	...	...	2	...	16	...	17	...	...	...	...	36	1,152
Hides and Skins (4 " " undressed	...	552	152	...	635	27	5	17	...	...	...	1,391	44,512
Total Hides and Skins	...	552	198	8	886	175	63	1,090	...	6	...	2,986	65,931
Jute—Gunny Bags and Cloth	...	27	4,877	48,635	4,458	8,386	77,782	6,896	25	77	...	1,51,218	15,12,150
Lac (1 Stick	...	...	524	3	730	9	3	24	...	...	...	1,293	10,743
Lac (2 Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	200
Total Lac	...	...	524	3	730	9	8	24	...	...	...	1,298	10,943
Metals (1 Copper, unwrought	...	...	183	...	5	51	1,811	...	...	...	...	2,050	82,240
Metals (2 Brass "	...	...	61	42	...	51	12,933	93	...	...	...	13,180	4,51,415
Metals (3 Brass and Copper, wrought	...	...	5,500	18	831	2,656	1,524	1,101	20	293	...	12,023	5,65,504
Metals (4 Iron	...	89	4,215	2,976	802	7,561	1,49,807	936	3	19	...	1,66,321	7,38,360
Metals (5 Others	...	70	604	126	29	406	5,330	130	1	1	...	6,697	66,970
Total Metals	...	174	10,625	3,162	1,667	10,725	1,71,409	2,260	24	310	...	2,00,356	19,04,489
Oilseeds (1 Linseed	...	...	932	...	6,544	...	...	7	...	...	...	7,503	25,323
Oilseeds (2 Mustard and Rape	...	...	22	...	1,849	55	6	22	...	...	...	1,955	6,964
Oilseeds (3 Til or Gingelly	...	...	258	...	3,953	451	...	6,381	...	...	...	11,043	37,950
Oilseeds (4 Castor	...	...	...	...	695	471	931	202	...	...	...	2,199	5,910
Oilseeds (5 Other oilseeds	...	...	50	...	1,893	5,504	153	626	...	...	...	8,226	16,456
Total Oilseeds	...	1	1,282	...	14,836	6,481	1,090	7,238	...	...	...	30,926	92,613
Provisions — (1) Ghi	...	4	447	...	511	183	...	651	...	...	...	1,796	46,472
Provisions — Salt	...	10	6,992	62	55,796	11,61,076	8,218	133	151	...	...	12,32,437	42,13,220
Silk, Raw (1 Indian	...	...	45	81	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	182	36,400
Silk, Raw (2 Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	57	28,500
Total Silk Raw	...	...	45	81	...	...	107	6	...	...	...	239	64,900
Silk Piece-Goods (1 Indian	...	1	15	11	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	23,800
Silk Piece-Goods (2 Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Silk Piece Goods	...	1	15	11	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	23,800

Sugar	1 Drained	...	...	...	2	37,140	8,376	180	60	85,691	1,261	2	...	...	1,32,712	14,84,715
	2 Undrained	...	...	...	30	1,75,966	1,04,448	1,004	14,007	104	2,448	136	...	...	2,98,143	14,53,447
	Total Sugar	...	...	...	32	2,13,106	1,12,824	1,184	14,067	85,795	3,709	138	...	...	4,30,855	29,38,162
Tea	1 Indian	...	...	...	171	59	46	...	3	537	6	1	428	...	1,251	75,060
	2 Foreign	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	55	...	...	...	...	57	4,275
	Total Tea	...	...	...	171	59	46	2	3	592	6	1	428	...	1,308	79,335
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	4	4,601	34,141	324	12,000	456	3,805	506	1,168	...	57,005	5,35,621
	Total Principal Commodities		...	...	2,140	2,85,181	3,80,305	5,64,413	12,85,026	7,31,522	2,56,110	892	2,903	1	35,17,493	2,67,55,963
	MINOR COMMODITIES.															
Drugs and Chemicals	1 Intoxicating other than opium	...	...	...	...	24	242	3	3	203	...	..	...	...	474	90,060
	2 Non-intoxicating	...	...	...	95	1,886	528	334	414	13,071	1,566	...	7	...	17,901	1,79,010
	Total Drugs and Chemicals		...	...	95	1,910	770	337	417	13,275	1,566	...	7	...	18,375	2,69,070
Dyes and Tans	1 Myrobolams	...	...	...	...	17	4	8,611	4	6	...	...	...	...	8,641	14,941
	2 Aniline Dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	370	88,800
	3 Others	...	...	27	1,619	1,497	631	1,582	2,827	1,907	17	10	...		10,117	1,01,170
	Total Dyes and Tans		...	...	27	1,636	1,501	9,242	1,586	3,202	1,907	17	10	...	19,128	2,04,011
Horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw—						21	...	164	...	...	21	...	...	...	206	3,914
Leather, manufactured	...	...	...	...	52	612	6	171	36	2,481	22	...	108	...	3,488	2,79,040
Liquors	1 Wines	...	...	...	...	25	124	8	20	1,480	...	...	37	...	1,694	84,700
	2 Beer	...	...	...	...	12,325	170	...	1,987	4,125	1	...	10,185	...	28,793	12,95,685
	3 Spirits	...	...	...	...	248	8	23	72	3,725	...	...	60	..	4,136	1,03,400
	Total Liquors		...	...	...	12,598	302	31	2,079	9,330	1	...	10,282	...	34,623	14,83,785
Metals	(6) Tin	...	...	...	12	37	208	21	139	985	16	...	4	...	1,422	40,883
Oils	1 Kerosine	...	...	...	...	8	14,134	183	8,308	70,912	242	...	...	...	93,787	6,91,679
	2 Others	...	...	...	1	489	14	354	3,067	4,829	301	...	1	...	9,056	1,44,806
	Total Oils		...	...	1	497	14,148	537	11,375	75,741	543	...	1	...	1,02,843	8,36,575
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste—Board	...	...	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	2,10,250
Provisions	1 Dried fruits and Nuts	...	...	...	1	846	434	101	75	4,468	23	...	...	...	5,948	71,376
	2 Others	...	...	...	541	7,268	47,241	916	201	94,066	415	...	257	...	1,50,948	10,84,939
	Total Provisions		...	...	62	2,818	739	3,247	26,143	8,716	766	2	76	...	42,562	4,25,690
			...	...	603	10,086	47,383	4,203	26,344	1,02,782	1,181	2	333	...	1,93,517	15,10,629
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock		...	...	...	2,291	7,459	36,339	13,040	1,56,670	20,92,032	12,409	...	...	...	23,20,240	92,80,960
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	55	2,869	...	651	412	1,058	164	...	...	...	5,209	52,090
Spices	...	...	...	...	129	732	1,945	2,801	1,474	26,723	2,386	117	3	...	36,310	5,80,960
Stone and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	5,820	56	9,004	2,107	254	623	...	...	...	17,864	1,675
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,182	1,062	1,235	38,544	215	...	...	...	42,567	1,48,985
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	1	1,854	...	...	...	...	1,868	37,360
Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	40	28	11	44	284	80	108	...	...	...	595	9,520
Woollen Piece-goods	1 European	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	2	...	224	13,440
	2 Indian	...	...	...	224	682	491	531	117	253	77	...	62	8	2,445	97,800
	Total Woollen Piece-goods		...	...	232	682	491	531	117	467	77	...	64	8	2,669	1,11,240
	All other articles of Merchandise		...	...	1,074	37,670	11,333	15,59	34,555	64,945	16,528	540	1,681	110	1,84,045	6,44,157
	Total Minor Commodities		...	...	4,612	84,265	1,16,709	57,53	2,38,906	24,38,519	37,79	685	12,496	124	29,91,644	1,57,76,480
	Grand Total all Commodities		...	...	6,752	3,69,446	5,06,014	6,21,949	15,23,932	31,70,041	2,93,902	1,577	15,399	125	65,09,137	4,25,32,443

III. H.—2.

Total External Railway borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1888.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	To Sindh.	To Punjab.	To North West Provinces and Oudh.	To Bengal Presidency.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Bombay Presidency.	To Bombay Port.	To Berar.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Madras.	To Mysore.	Total. Quantity in Maunds.	Total. Value in Rupees.
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES.													
Coal	...	...	...	...	1,20,735	8,18,654	333	5,05,216	...	...	...	14,44,938	4,23,965
Cotton Raw	...	...	13,601	325	2,905	61,390	8,718	4,284	...	...	...	91,911	12,76,354
Cotton twist and yarn ... (1 European ...	...	...	64	...	5	6	2	...	2	...	...	76	5,320
Cotton twist and yarn ... (2 Indian ...	...	20	4,392	1	141	643	6,159	2,667	...	...	...	14,023	4,20,696
Total Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	...	20	4,456	1	142	649	6,161	2,667	2	...	...	14,099	4,26,010
Cotton Piece Goods ... (1 European ...	...	20	36	11	212	4	7	..	...	...	...	290	26,680
Cotton Piece Goods ... (2 Indian ...	...	2,562	5,397	62	1,148	3,531	666	16,820	12	43	...	30,241	18,74,942
Total Cotton Piece Goods ...	...	2,582	5,433	73	1,360	3,535	673	16,820	12	43	...	30,531	19,01,622
Dyes and Tans— Indigo ...	...	...	16	...	4	24	12	37	...	...	...	88	14,080
Grains (1 Wheat ...	...	...	1,35,038	47,907	1,25,933	15,350	75,71,653	1,588	26	...	...	78,97,546	1,77,69,478
Grains (2 Rice ...	...	3	1,858	11	85,572	2,17,902	10,968	3,79,295	58	11	..	6,96,199	22,03,722
Grains (3 Juar and Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	39,292	28,896	4,435	27	...	...	...	72,650	1,54,181
Grains (4 Gram ...	...	...	3,052	...	25,581	39,061	1,66,784	14,384	...	...	...	2,48,862	5,13,278
Grains (5 Other grains ...	...	490	3,245	2	37,534	7,951	1,04,228	54,576	78	...	...	2,08,105	2,50,131
Total Grains ...	...	493	1,43,223	47,920	3,13,964	3,09,250	78,58,068	4,50,373	159	11	...	91,23,562	2,09,60,890
Hides and Skins (1 Hides of cattle (dressed) ...	...	...	525	2,919	289	167	3,366	119	1	.	...	7,382	95,966
Hides and Skins (2 do. (undressed) ...	...	346	2,679	2,130	546	7,891	536	336	...	26,549	...	42,007	5,46,091
Hides and Skins (3 Skins of sheep (dressed) ...	...	...	5	64	...	...	31	11	...	...	...	111	3,552
Hides and Skins (4 do. (undressed) ...	...	...	2	179	143	2,106	92	891	4	8,041	...	11,458	3,66,656
Total Hides and Skins ...	...	346	3,211	6,292	978	10,160	4,025	1,357	5	34,590	...	60,958	10,12,265
Jute,—Gunny Bags and cloth ...	...	10	4,154	836	4,353	3,544	1,334	2,345	21	8	...	16,665	1,66,620
Lac ... (1 Stick ...	42	...	69,196	...	188	661	823	1,251	39	...	...	72,308	6,01,619
Lac ... (2 Shell ...	...	16	7,277	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	7,299	2,91,360
Total Lac ...	42	16	76,476	...	188	665	824	1,252	39	...	...	79,607	8,92,979
Metals (1 Copper, unwrought ...	...	226	1,004	223	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	1,530	61,200
Metals (2 Brass ,, ...	...	...	5	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	6,473
Metals (3 Brass and Copper, wrought ...	...	103	269	5	954	431	189	985	28	121	3	3,096	1,45,512
Metals (4 Iron ...	...	253	3,243	689	4,445	3,201	2,235	918	217	247	...	15,548	68,994
Metals (5 Others ...	...	...	80	...	63	93	119	336	...	...	...	691	6,910
Total Metals ...	...	582	4,661	917	5,646	3,733	2,559	2,240	245	368	3	21,054	2,89,089
Oilseeds (1 Linseed ...	...	...	272	6,049	2	...	6,54,253	3	...	...	..	6,60,581	22,29,461
Oilseeds (2 Mustard and Rape ...	10	...	27	29,761	197	29	40,228	...	...	...	...	70,252	2,50,273
Oilseeds (3 Til or Gingelly ...	...	...	...	7,826	9,344	4,726	3,28,679	4,436	...	...	...	3,54,511	12,18,632
Oilseeds (4 Castor ...	...	...	42	...	1	12	...	171	...	...	...	226	607
Oilseeds (5 Other Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	400	27	17	3,088	294	1	...	...	3,827	7,650
Total Oilseeds ...	10	...	341	44,036	9,571	4,284	10,26,248	4,904	1	...	...	10,89,797	37,06,623
Provisions ... (1) Ghi ...	243	9	126	815	1,918	4,198	26,695	115	...	...	...	33,214	8,59,412
Salt	...	...	3	...	4,671	15	...	14	...	...	...	4,703	16,461
Silk Raw ... (1 Indian ...	...	...	98	109	1	3	2	11	...	4	..	228	45,600
Silk Raw ... (2 Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Silk, Raw ...	...	...	98	109	1	3	2	11	...	4	...	228	45,600
Silk Piece Goods ... (1 Indian ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700
Silk Piece Goods ... (2 Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46,000
Total Silk Piece Goods ...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	46,700

Sugar	1 Drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	253	29	486	...	...	...	2,213	24,758
	2 Undrained	...	...	...	1,225	...	8,681	1,189	...	1,000	...	...	...	12,095	58,963
	Total Sugar	...	...	...	1,225	...	10,132	1,442	29	1,480	...	...	...	14,308	83,721
Tea	1 Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	300
	2 Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Tea	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	300
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	54	11	1,866	645	365	495	9	2	...	3,447	31,885
	Total Principal Commodities	...	295	4,052	2,57,079	1,01,336	4,77,664	12,22,192	89,36,209	9,93,906	493	35,026	3	1,20,28,255	3,21,61,607
	MINOR COMMODITIES.																
Drugs and Chemicals	1 Intoxicating other than opium	...	...	...	1,659	...	1,706	2	15	184	...	...	...	3,560	6,76,400
	2 Non-intoxicating	...	...	...	665	5	300	620	988	1,206	7	6	1	3,798	37,980
	Total Drugs and Chemicals	...	...	...	2,318	5	2,006	622	1,003	1,390	7	6	1	7,358	7,14,380
Dyes and Tans	1 Myrobolams	...	...	26	51	2,362	...	1,822	387	3,37,510	2,205	...	...	...	3,44,363	5,59,590
	2 Aniline Dyes	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5,040
	3 Others	...	...	...	4	1,567	4	3,254	1,921	9,510	2,475	21	...	...	18,756	1,87,560
	Total Dyes and Tans	...	26	55	3,929	4	5,097	2,308	3,47,020	4,680	21	...	...	3,63,140	7,52,190
Horns	...	...	...	...	...	198	29	...	82	8,020	122	...	13	1	8,465	1,60,835
Jute, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors	1 Wines	...	...	...	...	76	1,071	109	7	26	141	...	10	...	1,440	1,15,200
	2 Beer	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	14	700
	3 Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	1	11	...	...	...	42	1,890
	Total Liquors	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	29	...	6	4	...	...	56	1,400
Metals	(6) Tins	...	...	...	...	189	...	55	30	4	17	4	...	...	112	3,990
Oils	1 Kerosine	...	...	...	...	1	...	528	7	5	80	...	...	...	809	23,259
	2 Others	...	...	...	...	3	2	392	1	...	35	...	...	...	429	3,163
	Total Oils	...	...	...	...	4	2	86	91	102	1,222	...	...	...	1,506	24,096
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	478	92	102	1,257	...	...	...	1,935	27,259
Paper and Paste-Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5,220
Provisions	1 Dried fruits and nuts	...	...	3	2	...	42	17	6	9	...	...	...	...	79	948
	2 Others	...	46	1	905	15	3,048	341	1,098	559	...	39	...	6,052	43,499
		...	...	1,404	1,585	8	6,774	1,819	845	10,669	16	45	...	23,255	2,32,550
	Total Provisions	...	46	1,495	2,490	23	9,822	2,160	1,943	11,228	16	84	...	29,307	2,76,049
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	121	8,162	15,436	19,682	66,726	73,953	21,880	...	345	...	2,06,305	8,25,220
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	42	...	...	...	89	890
Spices	...	...	...	28	101	...	3,845	6,791	5,233	4,963	11	11	...	20,983	3,35,728
Stone and Lime	...	...	...	272	79,936	1,10,870	2,543	57,448	210	16,426	...	...	...	2,67,705	25,097
Timber	...	...	...	...	157	...	27,204	58,597	...	84,894	...	...	...	1,70,852	5,97,982
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	60
Wool, Raw	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	16	256
Woollen Piece-Goods	1 European	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	300
	2 Indian	...	...	7	69	5	33	6	23	292	...	...	...	435	17,400
	Tota lWoollen Piece-Goods	...	...	9	72	5	33	6	23	292	...	...	...	440	17,700
	All other articles of Merchandise		238	1,442	16,286	7,274	1,2841,3	2,90,597	41,759	1,84,804	2,792	2,196	41	6,75,842	23,65,447
	Total Minor Commodities	...	310	3,425	1,13,924	1,34,719	1,99,886	4,85,537	4,79,309	3,32,229	2,851	2,665	43	17,54,898	62,47,710
	Grand Total all Commodities	...	605	7,477	3,71,003	2,36,055	6,77,550	17,07,729	94,15,518	13,26,135	3,344	37,691	46	1,37,83,153	3,84,09,317

K.---Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eight rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
										Nil.											

K 2.—Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.							
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	
Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of Securities being stated.	
								Nil.							

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of dispen

1	2	3																					
		INCOME.																					
		A.	B.											C.	C½.	D.	D½.	E.					
			From Government.															Subscrip					
Number.	Name of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January 1887.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.		As European medicines		For diet of Police cases.		Sale of medicines.		Special allowance given by Government.		Total.		From local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.			
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sangor Main ...	.....	780	0	0	...	...			4	2	2	...			51	10	0	875	12	2	1 6 0	2,211 2 9	40	0	0	...	26	0	0
2	City Branch ...	.....	158	5	4	...	...			...			...			...			158	5	4	.....	475 9 3	.....			...	.....		
3	Garhakota ...	.....	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	.....	1,881 9 3	32	0	0	...	.....		
4	Kurai ...	.....	660	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			660	0	0	.....	170 11 7	24	0	0	...	.....		
5	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	490	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			490	0	0	404 4 6	.....	.....			...	.....		
6	Rehli ...	.....	385	5	4	...	...			...			...			...			385	5	4	.....	65 2 6	32	0	0	...	.....		
7	Deori ...	.....	660	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			660	0	0	.....	141 6 3	32	0	0	...	.....		
8	Shahgarh ...	.....	600	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			600	0	4	244 2 6	.....	40	0	0	...	.....		
9	Banda ...	.....	420	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			420	0	0	187 7 7	.....	40	0	0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	4,513	10	8	...	...			4	2	2	...			51	10	0	4,609	6	10	837 4 1	4,945 9 6	240	0	0	...	26	0	0
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	605	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			605	0	0	.....	428 13 8	40	0	0	...	54	4	0
11	Damoh Town ...	.....	.....			...	...			...			...			...			.....			.....	.....	.....			...	.....		
12	Hatta ...	.....	605	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			605	0	0	.....	73 14 11	.....			...	.....		
13	Jabera ...	.....	440	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			440	0	0	153 14 10	.....	.....			...	.....		
14	Pathuria ...	.....	605	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			605	0	0	288 5 8	.....	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	2,255	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			2,255	0	0	472 4 6	507 12 7	40	0	0	...	54	4	0
15	Victoria Hospital	.....	1,200	0	0	...	...			15	7	7	...			...			1,215	7	7	.....	2,101 14 8	.....			...	207	0	0
16	City Branch ...	.....	660	0	0	...	...			—			...			...			660	0	0	.....	395 2 9	.....			...	.....		
17	Civil Station ...	.....	.....			...	...			...			...			...			.....			.....	162 9 6	.....			...	.....		
18	Sehora ...	.....	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	.....	221 13 4	.....			...	.....		
19	Murwa ...	.....	660	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			660	0	0	.....	903 6 0	.....			...	.....		
20	Bijeragogarh ...	.....	420	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			420	0	0	80 11 5	.....	.....			...	.....		
21	Thuggi village ...	.....	.....			...	...			...			...			...			.....			.....	.....	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	3,240	0	0	...	...			15	7	7	...			...			3,255	7	7	80 11 5	3,784 14 3	.....			...	207	0	0
22	Narsinghpur Main	.....	300	0	0	...	...			34	10	10	...			...			338	10	10	.....	550 14 5	.....			...	88	8	0
23	Chhindwara ...	.....	240	0	0	...	...			1	1	3	...			...			241	1	3	.....	269 2 0	.....			...	.....		
24	Gadarwara ...	.....	420	0	0	...	...			4	2	8	...			...			424	2	8	.....	87 4 10	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	960	0	0	...	...			41	14	9	...			...			1,003	14	2	.....	907 5 3	.....			...	88	8	0
26	Hoshangabad Mn.	.....	660	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			660	0	0	22 8 0	361 0 9	45	0	0	...	252	0	0
27	Seoni ...	.....	477	8	0	...	...			...			...			...			477	8	0	0 2 0	404 6 8	90	0		...	.....		
28	Sohagpur ...	.....	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	.....	540 8 9	.....			...	48	0	0
29	Harda ...	.....	780	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			780	0	0	3 10 6	337 2 1	40	8	4	...	53	0	0
30	Pachmarhi ...	.....	668	10	8	...	749	8	0	9	3	7	4	3	0	369	13	10	1,801	7	1	.....	.....	.....			...	58	0	0
	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			240	0	0	2 15 1	124 12 7	60	0	0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	3,126	2	8	...	749	8	0	9	3	7	4	3	0	369	13	10	4,358	15	1	29 5 7	1,767 14 10	235	8	4	...	411	0	0
31	Khandwa Main ...	.....	646	4	0	...	...			...			...			...			646	4	0	500 0 0	1,298 5 9	.....			...	139	8	0
32	Burhanpur ...	.....	587	8	0	...	...			...			...			...			587	8	0	.....	.....	.....			...	.....		
33	Mandhatta ...	321 15 11	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	.....	.....	465 11 8			...	.....		
34	Paodhana ...	.....	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	.....	.....	.....			...	.....		
35	Asirgarh ...	.....	415	10	8	.	83	3	0	...			...			95	8	6	594	6	2	260 13 9	.....	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	321 15 11	2,249	6	8	...	83	3	0	...			...			95	8	6	2,428	2	2	.....	.....	.....			...	.....		
																						760 13 9	1,298 5 9	465 11 8			...	139	8	0
36	Mandla Main ...	.....	420	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			420	0	0	100 0 0	355 10 9	120	0	0	...	73	10	0
37	Ramgurh (Dindori)	.....	352	13	6	...	100	0	0	...			...			...			452	13	6	.....	.....	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	772	13	6	...	100	0	0	...			...			...			872	13	6	100 0 0	355 10 9	120	0	0	...	73	10	0
38	Baduar Main ...	.....	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	187 3 7	50 0 0	.....			...	101	8	0
39	Maltai ...	.....	420	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			420	0	0	110 4 1	.....	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	720	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			720	0	0	297 7 8	50 0 0	.....			...	101	8	0
40	Chhindwara Main	148 9 8	660	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			660	0	0	.....	.....	40	0	0	...	128	8	0
41	Lodikhera ...	.....	300	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			300	0	0	.....	220 1 4	.....			...	.....		
	Total ...	148 9 8	960	0	0	...	...			...			...			...			960	0	0	.....	220 1 4	40	0	0	...	128	0	0

saries in the Central Provinces during the year 1887.

tions.	4										5	6	7	
	EXPENDITURE.													
	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.					
From Natives.	Total income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1887.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
						105 14 4	124 8 0	...			0 1 1	26·44	1
						13 11 7	...	...	3,313 8 11	...	...	24·92	2
159 4 0	3,313 8 11	807 0 6	95 5 8	1,885 8 5	295 4 0	19 7 0	...	...	633 14 6	...	...	12·96	3
...	633 14 6	301 8 11	29 3 0	289 7 0	...	58 11 3	1,363 12 5	...	2,313 9 3	...	0 1 2	46·78	4
100 0 0	2,313 9 3	600 0 0	47 4 11	158 8 4	85 4 4	65 1 9	133 0 11	...	1,411 3 7	...	0 1 3	54·81	5
566 8 0	1,411 3 7	962 0 0	22 3 0	188 13 4	110 0 7	10 15 1	...	...	804 4 6	...	0 0 8	49·30	6
...	894 4 6	670 0 0	22 12 4	190 4 3	0 4 10	17 4 11	43 15 10	...	781 5 0	...	...	65·93	7
298 13 2	781 5 0	588 8 11	17 6 2	124 1 2	...	21 11 9	56 8 9	...	1,004 4 3	...	0 1 1	64·14	8
167 14 0	1,001 4 3	140 0 0	14 14 5	63 11 11	4 5 5	17 15 6	100 0 0	...	1,029 6 0	...	...	51·60	9
85 4 0	1,029 6 0	820 0 0	37 0 0	54 6 6	...	15 1 8	100 0 0	...	813 15 7	...	...		
166 8 0	813 15 7	592 9 0	35 7 8	71 6 6	...								
									12,192 7 7	...	0 1 1	37·80	10
1,584 3 2	12,193 7 7	6,111 2 4	321 8 11	3,026 3 5	495 3 2	316 7 10	1,921 13 11	...	1,592 0 11	...	0 1 3	35·19	11
									127 3 1	...	...	56·17	12
591 2 4	1,719 4 0	924 0 6	51 5 7	376 4 10	113 12 10	83 6 5	43 3 3	...	1,077 6 1	...	0 1 0	61·28	13
...	...	110 0 0	15 5 4	...	...	1 13 9	...	...	717 9 7	...	0 0 6	60·08	14
393 7 2	1,077 6 1	701 9 6	30 15 2	130 0 0	12 3 9	32 2 8	170 7 6	...	1,007 0 11	...	0 1 1		
93 10 9	717 9 7	528 0 0	5 3 11	90 0 0	...	16 13 9	77 7 11	...					
113 11 3	1,007 0 11	748 0 0	12 7 7	155 15 0	16 9 10	35 0 1	39 0 5	...					
									4,521 4 7	...	0 1 2	49·88	
1,191 15 6	4,521 4 7	3,011 9 0	115 5 7	752 3 10	142 10 1	169 4 8	330 3 1	...					
									4,215 14 3	...	0 1 5	28·82	15
									1,055 2 9	...	...	54·19	16
691 8 0	4,215 14 3	2,436 0 0	98 13 10	665 4 5	818 9 3	197 2 3	...	...	162 9 6	...	...	50·17	17
...	1,055 2 9	840 0 0	59 14 10	...	...	155 3 11	...	...	597 12 4	...	0 0 11	41·71	18
...	162 9 6	60 0 0	30 11 10	...	...	71 13 8	...	...	1,500 0 0	...	0 1 5	73·94	19
75 15 0	597 12 4	384 0 0	25 8 10	51 14 0	42 11 9	52 5 3	31 4 6	...	568 2 6	...	0 0 8		20
26 10 0	1,500 0 0	852 0 0	52 1 0	426 5 0	100 3 1	128 5 4	21 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	21
67 8 0	568 3 6	462 0 0	22 2 9	38 14 0	4 15 0	40 3 8	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
									8,189 10 3	...	0 1 5	39·74	
861 9 6	8,189 10 3	5,034 0 0	209 5 1	1,182 5 5	966 7 7	645 2 1	62 6 1	...					
									1,485 12 5	...	0 1 7	22·81	22
		645 2 10	56 8 7	254 6 0	161 7 8	105 10 10	102 8 6	...	668 11 0	...	0 1 5	36·13	23
507 11 2	1,485 12 5	440 0 0	14 0 6	166 5 0	20 9 9	25 5 3	0 3 1	...	1,286 0 1	...	0 1 5	32·97	24
156 7 9	668 11 3	712 8 0	41 13 0	251 8 0	127 6 9	77 7 6	75 4 10	...					
774 8 7	1,286 0 1								3,438 7 6	...	0 1 6	29·20	
1438 11 6	3,438 7 6	1,797 10 10	112 6 1	772 6 0	309 8 2	268 7 7	178 0 10	...					
									1,998 0 9	...	0 1 2	33·03	25
		1,209 0 0	74 13 5	227 11 0	134 15 4	173 1 0	178 8 0	...	1,362 2 8	...	0 1 6	35·02	26
657 8 0	1,998 0 9	801 13 7	26 0 6	248 11 6	108 12 9	94 1 1	82 11 3	...	1,291 8 8	...	0 1 4	24·98	27
890 2 0	1,362 2 8	656 0 0	31 0 0	165 2 6	134 64 9	81 4 5	183 3 0	...	2,259 12 11	...	0 1 3	34·51	28
312 15 11	1,201 8 8	1,375 10 8	27 14 6	293 11 0	145 11 9	163 9 0	253 4 0	...	1,373 14 1	...	0 1 10	99·20	29
1,945 8 0	2,259 12 11	922 10 8	7 13 0	749 8 0	15 14 3	147 8 0	30 8 2	...	496 11 8	...	...	48·29	30
14 7 0	1,373 14 1	322 0 0	15 3 8	101 14 3	...	18 1 9	39 8 6	...					
69 0 0	496 11 8								9,192 2 9	...	0 1 4	46·33	
2,489 8 11	9,192 2 9	5,387 2 11	182 13 1	1,786 10 3	540 4 10	677 9 3	717 10 5	...					
									2,719 1 9	...	0 1 6	23·76	31
		1,102 4 8	97 11 4	531 15 0	283 2 8	197 1 7	506 15 2	...	1,748 3 5	37 4 3	0 1 2	33·58	32
135 0 0	2,719 1 9	1,163 11 6	27 13 0	147 11 0	94 4 6	156 5 4	156 6 7	...	1,091 8 2	30 7 9	0 0 11	27·60	33
732 4 0	1,748 3 5	600 0 0	22 3 0	119 10 0	26 13 10	85 4 1	167 9 3	...	580 13 9	...	...	53·48	34
560 0 6	1,091 8 2	377 0 0	23 10 0	121 6 6	...	20 2 9	18 9 6	...	594 6 2	...	...	1·00	35
...	580 13 9	415 10 8	12 12 7	83 3 0	...	48 4 5	34 7 6	...					
...	594 6 2								6,714 1 3	67 12 0	0 1 2	36·16	
1,367 4 0	6,781 13 3	3,658 9 8	184 1 11	1,003 13 6	474 5 0	509 4 5	883 14 9	...					
									1,207 0 9	...	0 1 0	34·80	36
137 12 0	1,207 0 9	696 0 0	23 8 8	200 0 0	58 9 6	52 1 7	76 13 0	...	603 0 0	...	...	79·12	37
150 2 6	603 0 0	492 0 0	6 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...					
									1,810 0 9	...	0 1 0	48·23	
287 14 6	1,810 0 9	1,188 0 0	29 8 8	400 0 0	58 9 6	52 1 7	81 13 0	...					
									1,029 1 3	...	0 0 10	29·15	38
		536 3 7	8 14 7	377 4 0	41 1 10	24 15 0	40 11 3	...	758 13 1	...	0 2 7	55·24	39
399 6 8	1,029 2 3	563 0 0	5 14 11	112 0 0	10 12 0	37 2 5	29 15 9	...					
228 9 0	758 13 1								1,787 15 4	...	0 0 11	40·27	
618 15 8	1,787 15 4	1,099 3 7	14 13 6	489 4 0	51 13 10	62 1 5	70 11 0	...					
									2,255 13 5	52 12 9	0 1 4	29·26	41
		1,086 8 11	84 7 4	242 13 2	243 9 8	204 15 4	283 7 0	...	678 13 4	...	0 1 4	44·18	40
1,331 8 6	2,308 10 2	484 10 1	13 4 0	106 6 1	15 7 1	43 3 1	15 15 0	...					
158 12 0	678 13 4												
									2,934 10 9	52 12 9	0 1 4	32·71	
1,490 4 6	3,987 7 6	1,571 3 6	97 11 4	459 3 3	259 0 9	248 2 5	299 6 0	...					

Number.	Name of Dispensary.	1	2	3																					
		INCOME.																							
		A.	B.											C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.						
			From Government.															Subscrip						
		Cash balance on 1st January 1887.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.											
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											
42	Seoni Main	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	17 5 0	1,724 2 2	.....	.....	114 0 0											
43	Laknadan	...	420 0 0	...	76 6 0	...	...	57 4 0	553 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	...	1,080 0 0	...	76 6 0	...	...	57 4 0	1,213 10 0	17 5 0	1,724 2 2	.....	.....	114 0 0											
44	Balaghat Main	...	587 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587 7 4	324 14 11	257 13 8	.....	.....	62 0 0											
45	Wara Seoni	...	385 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	388 5 4	2 1 0	674 13 10	.....	.....	.....											
46	Behir	...	394 7 6	.....	86 7 1	.....	.....	100 8 0	581 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
47	Katangi	...	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	427 8 0	.....	284 9 0	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	...	1,787 4 2	.....	86 7 1	.....	.....	111 0 0	1,984 11 3	326 15 11	1,217 4 6	.....	.....	62 0 0											
48	Bhandara Main	...	740 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740 5 5	.....	1,419 11 7	60 8 4	.....	128 8 0											
49	Tirora	...	305 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 4 0	784 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....											
50	Sakoli	...	275 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 5 8	73 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....											
51	Pauni	...	435 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 7 9	.....	442 14 2	.....	.....	.....											
52	Tumsar	...	301 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 4 8	.....	411 2 5	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	...	2,057 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,057 11 6	857 10 0	2,280 12 9	60 8 4	.....	128 8 0											
53	Mayo Hospital	.....	2,995 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995 5 4	31 7 0	9,962 9 7	.....	.....	1,608 10 0											
54	Raï Bahadur	.....	960 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 0 0	.....	1,685 11 4	283 10 4	.....	.....											
55	Hwari	.....	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 0 0	.....	1,896 0 6	.....	.....	.....											
56	Heude	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	1,431 11 11	.....	.....	.....											
57	Khapa	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	973 15 11	.....	.....	.....											
58	Umrer	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	1,163 5 2	.....	.....	.....											
59	Mowar	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	1,143 4 11	.....	.....	.....											
60	Katol	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	290 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....											
61	Ramtek	.....	540 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540 10 8	.....	628 5 6	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	.....	7,916 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,916 0 0	322 3 11	18,885 0 10	283 10 4	.....	1,608 10 0											
62	Wardha Main	.....	480 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 0 0	661 2 0	142 2 6	.....	.....	369 0 0											
63	Arvi	.....	533 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533 2 0	1 1 3	455 5 10	.....	.....	.....											
64	Sindi	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	243 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....											
65	Deoli	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	253 1 5	.....	.....	.....											
66	Hinganghat	.....	325 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 7 9	.....	456 3 2	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	.....	2,298 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,298 9 9	905 6 11	1,306 12 11	.....	.....	369 0 0											
67	Chanda Main	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	751 10 11	.....	.....	81 0											
68	Warora	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 0 0	.....	393 4 2	.....	.....	.....											
69	Brahmapuri	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	1,085 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....											
70	Sironcha	.....	727 9 4	.....	64 3 11	.....	.....	136 11 8	928 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
71	Armori	.....	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 0 0	160 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....											
72	Allapilly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
73	Mul	.....	570 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0	573 12 0	151 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	.....	3,352 9 4	.....	64 3 11	.....	.....	140 7 8	3,557 4 11	1,397 7 0	1,144 15 1	.....	.....	81 0 0											
74	Raipur Main	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	116 10 8	5,907 3 10	.....	.....	113 0 0											
75	Drug	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	601 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....											
76	Sadar Bazar	.....	425 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 0 0	.....	357 7 11	.....	.....	.....											
77	Dhamtari	.....	562 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	562 5 5	.....	626 0 10	.....	.....	.....											
78	Arang	.....	384 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 0 0	663 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....											
79	Birsampur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	.....	2,871 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,871 5 5	1,709 1 9	6,890 12 7	.....	.....	113 0 0											
80	Bilaspur Main	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	2,771 4 2	40 0 0	.....	89 0 0											
81	Mungeli	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	5 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....											
82	Seori Narain	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	196 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	.....	1,260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 0 0	201 14 8	2,771 4 2	40 0 0	.....	89 0 0											
83	Sambalpur Main	.....	941 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941 15 0	.....	1,287 8 7	.....	.....	220 8 0											
84	Bargarh	.....	390 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 0 0	325 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....											
	Total	.....	1,331 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,331 15 0	325 5 1	1,287 8 7	.....	.....	220 8 0											
	Grand Total	470 9 7	42,752 8 8	.....	1,159 12 0	113 12 1	4 3 0	825 12 0	44,854 15 9	8,641 3 3	51,346 3 10	1,525 6 8	.....	4,015 8 0											

tions.	F	4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1887.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
158 12 0	2,674 3 2	996 0 0	63 6 3	855 7 0	277 15 2	124 2 9	357 4 0	.....	2,674 3 2	.....	0 1 3	24·68	42
323 5 0	876 15 0	552 0 0	25 12 1	76 6 0	129 13 8	74 15 3	18 0 0	.....	876 15 0	.....	0 1 6	63·17	43
482 1 0	3,551 2 2	1,548 0 0	89 2 4	931 13 0	407 12 10	199 2 0	375 4 0	.....	3,551 2 2	.....	0 1 3	34·19	
266 3 3	1,498 7 2	839 7 4	11 7 8	324 14 11	107 11 9	144 1 6	70 12 0	.....	1,498 7 2	.....	0 1 0	39·19	44
37 12 0	1,103 0 2	472 5 4	27 0 1	120 10 9	.....	42 6 0	431 10 0	.....	1,103 0 2	.....	.....	39·18	45
257 9 9	839 0 4	715 12 9	1 14 0	86 7 1	.....	30 6 9	4 7 9	.....	839 0 4	.....	.....	69·22	46
61 0 0	773 1 0	523 8 0	10 14 4	177 7 4	.....	59 12 9	1 6 7	.....	773 1 0	.....	.....	55·24	47
622 9 0	4,213 8 8	2,551 1 5	51 4 1	718 8 1	107 11 9	276 11 0	508 4 4	.....	4,213 8 8	.....	0 1 0	47·12	
67 9 10	2,416 11 2	1,101 13 5	44 2 0	327 15 7	195 10 5	84 5 6	612 12 3	.....	2,416 11 2	.....	0 1 7	30·62	48
799 0 9	1,888 10 1	461 14 0	28 4 0	325 14 0	65 4 4	96 6 1	910 15 8	.....	1,888 10 1	.....	0 1 5	16·15	49
245 14 0	594 8 4	379 5 8	10 8 1	165 5 11	.....	39 4 8	.....	.....	594 8 4	.....	.....	46·30	50
25 2 0	910 8 6	635 7 9	26 6 9	202 11 6	.....	62 14 6	13 0 0	.....	910 8 6	.....	.....	47·80	51
14 0 9	726 7 10	409 4 8	12 4 8	169 11 6	.....	25 12 0	109 7 0	.....	726 7 10	.....	.....	41·46	52
1,151 11 4	6,536 13 11	2,957 13 6	121 9 6	1,241 10 6	260 14 9	308 10 9	1,846 2 11	.....	6,536 13 11	.....	0 1 7	31·48	
171 4 0	14,769 3 11	5,346 9 8	46 6 6	2,000 0 0	2,486 11 8	1,638 8 4	3,250 15 9	.....	14,769 3 11	.....	0 2 1	20·28	53
.....	2,929 5 8	1,248 0 0	31 12 8	1,500 0 0	.....	30 12 0	118 13 0	.....	2,929 5 8	.....	.....	32·78	54
.....	2,616 0 6	984 0 0	26 12 3	1,500 0 0	.....	33 9 9	71 10 6	.....	2,616 0 6	.....	.....	27·52	55
.....	2,091 11 11	948 0 0	19 15 6	1,024 3 8	.....	28 1 9	71 7 0	.....	2,091 11 11	.....	.....	31·55	56
.....	1,633 15 11	936 0 0	10 14 8	604 6 8	.....	19 14 7	62 12 0	.....	1,633 15 11	.....	.....	40·39	57
50 8 0	1,513 13 2	676 0 0	8 8 9	813 0 5	.....	60 4 6	56 0 0	.....	1,513 13 2	.....	.....	19·82	58
.....	1,803 4 11	840 0 0	19 13 3	632 3 3	.....	37 0 2	274 4 3	.....	1,803 4 11	.....	.....	30·61	59
.....	710 12 11	600 0 0	6 11 9	48 10 4	.....	38 5 4	17 1 6	.....	710 12 11	.....	.....	59·07	60
.....	1,169 0 2	720 10 8	3 15 9	382 13 6	.....	34 1 3	27 7 0	.....	1,169 0 2	.....	.....	46·28	61
221 12 0	29,237 5 1	12,199 4 4	174 15 1	8,505 5 10	2,486 11 8	1,920 9 2	3,950 7 0	.....	29,237 5 1	.....	0 2 1	27·08	
179 7 0	1,831 11 6	864 2 5	66 13 0	452 14 10	183 7 4	155 13 11	108 8 0	.....	1,831 11 6	.....	0 1 10	26·20	62
.....	989 9 1	734 2 0	18 12 11	168 1 11	25 2 6	32 5 9	11 0 0	.....	989 9 1	.....	0 1 1	53·84	63
.....	543 3 8	420 0 0	11 4 6	95 12 6	.....	16 2 8	.....	.....	543 3 8	.....	.....	55·25	64
.....	978 9 5	764 0 0	27 12 0	142 15 6	.....	43 13 11	.....	.....	978 9 5	.....	.....	67·42	65
65 8 0	978 9 5	505 7 9	34 8 11	129 14 5	53 12 9	113 4 4	69 4 6	.....	906 4 8	.....	0 1 8	35·87	66
124 9 9	906 4 8												
369 8 9	5,249 6 4	3,287 12 2	159 3 4	989 11 2	262 6 7	361 8 7	188 12 6	.....	5,249 6 4	.....	0 1 8	43·79	
90 11 0	1,583 5 11	1,019 10 10	29 10 0	279 4 2	66 1 6	123 14 9	64 12 7	.....	1,583 5 11	.....	0 1 2	41·69	67
254 12 0	1,023 0 2	579 0 0	31 8 3	327 4 0	.....	39 4 0	45 15 11	.....	1,023 0 2	.....	.....	36·66	68
221 0 0	1,606 2 1	408 0 0	16 12 8	134 0 9	.....	47 8 8	999 12 0	.....	1,606 2 1	.....	.....	18·68	69
186 13 0	1,115 5 11	943 9 4	9 12 1	137 12 9	6 7 3	91 5 4	.....	.....	1,115 5 11	.....	0 1 6	83·23	70
151 12 0	1,032 1 5	828 0 0	12 9 7	.....	.....	53 11 1	.....	.....	1,032 1 5	.....	.....	69·76	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
180 2 0	905 13 6	678 0 0	14 10 5	140 0 9	.....	53 2 4	20 0 0	.....	905 13 6	.....	.....	63·36	73
1,085 2 0	7,265 13 0	4,456 4 2	114 15 0	1,082 10 5	72 8 9	408 14 2	1,130 8 6	.....	7,265 13 0	.....	0 1 3	48·95	
794 4 0	8,131 2 6	2,114 2 0	133 7 4	486 10 3	539 6 9	706 0 0	4,151 8 2	.....	8,131 2 6	.....	0 1 1	14·76	74
.....	901 15 5	468 0 0	25 13 6	173 11 8	152 1 7	53 12 8	28 8 0	.....	901 15 5	.....	0 1 4	33·26	75
.....	782 7 11	532 0 0	43 6 0	92 2 1	.....	34 15 10	80 0 0	.....	782 7 11	.....	.....	54·35	76
.....	1,188 6 3	676 5 5	25 6 4	350 0 9	.....	36 13 3	99 12 6	.....	1,188 6 3	.....	.....	47·30	77
.....	1,047 9 0	498 0 0	41 5 7	168 9 8	.....	50 4 7	289 5 2	.....	1,047 9 0	.....	.....	36·64	78
.....	326 14 8	72 0 0	10 0 0	173 11 8	2 13 0	68 6 0	.....	.....	325 14 8	.....	0 1 6	.....	79
794 4 0	12,378 7 9	4,360 7 5	279 6 9	1,444 14 1	694 5 4	950 4 4	4,649 1 10	.....	12,378 7 9	.....	0 1 1	23·94	
81 3 6	3,641 7 8	919 8 0	83 10 3	221 0 6	82 8 2	126 1 1	208 11 8	2,000 0 0	3,641 7 8	.....	0 0 11	40·22	80
318 6 0	623 11 11	390 0 0	22 5 11	88 15 3	.....	77 6 9	45 0 0	.....	623 11 11	.....	.....	48·08	81
.....	496 8 9	378 0 0	3 2 0	84 14 6	.....	30 8 3	.....	.....	496 8 9	.....	.....	60·48	82
399 9 6	4,761 12 4	1,687 8 0	109 2 2	394 14 3	82 8 2	234 0 1	253 11 8	2,000 0 0	4,761 12 4	.....	0 0 11	45·62	
448 0 8	2,898 0 3	1,321 5 4	77 5 2	613 6 0	128 3 4	186 15 11	570 12 6	.....	2,898 0 3	.....	0 1 3	32·52	83
224 8 0	939 13 1	551 12 2	40 14 3	252 2 0	42 4 1	46 12 7	6 0 0	.....	939 13 1	.....	0 1 5	41·49	84
672 8 8	3,837 13 4	1,873 1 6	118 3 5	865 8 0	170 7 5	233 12 6	576 12 6	.....	3,837 13 4	.....	0 1 3	34·71	
17,079 9 0	1,27,933 8 1	63,679 13 10	2,575 7 10	26,047 1 0	7,843 6 6	7,842 1 10	17,825 0 4	2,000 0 0	1,27,812 15 4	120 8 9	0 1 6	35·65	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1887-88.

1	2		3	4	5	Remarks.
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for Worship.	Total annual income from Government.	
	Natives.	Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	468	4,145	8	13	1,13,458	
Church of Scotland	230	82	3	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters	350	189	6	4	...	
Roman Catholic	3,839	1,889	14	14	9,536	
Methodist Episcopal Church	30	77	3	4	..	
Wesleyan Church	20	100	2	1	945	
Lutheran Church	25	8	3	...	...	
Greek Church	...	8	1	1	72	
Armenian	75	15	1	1	72	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	104	19	...	...	...	
Parsi	264	513	4	...	...	
Hindus	79,65,933	18,832	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	2,46,834	5,302	...	...	...	
Budhists	502	...	...	...	...	
Jain	48,928	342	...	...	...	
Sikh	79	16	...	...	...	
Other Sects	11,24,087	16,475	...	...	...	
Kabirpanthi	87,348	...	...	...	...	
Satnami	1,33,086	...	...	...	...	
Gonds	1,57,547	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	97,69,759	47,962	45	40	1,24,083	

B.—Education 1.—The Universtiy.

Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed scholars.								Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Jains.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Chamars and others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Arts Colleges—																							
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	*2	2	..	4	9	7	...	1	17	6	6	...	1	13	...	..	12	1	..	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4 { First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First B. Sc.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First Arts	...	1	3	...	4	21	15	...	2	38	9	14	...	...	23	1	1	18	1	...	2	...	...
4 { Previous Examination	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																							
Law—																							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	*1	..	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	...	..	2	4	..	...	4	..	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																							
4 { First M. B.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4 { First L. M. S.	...	*1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																							
3. L. C. E.	...	*1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	*1	..	..	1	3	...	.	...	3	3	...	.	..	3	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...
Schools of General Education—																							
Matriculation ... { Boys	...	3	4	1	8	96	89	14	2	201	42	43	3	1	89	...	...	82	6	...	1	...	...
Matriculation ... { Girls	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Middle School Examination { Boys	...	33	12	9	54	353	217	52	87	709	268	138	30	17	453	...	5	406	39	...	3	...	..
Middle School Examination { Girls	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	820	240	37	1,097	8,924	1,829	374	1	11,128	5,596	887	254	1	6,738	35	67	6,021	437	20	7	51	100
Upper Primary Examination { Girls	...	27	13	...	40	187	114	...	..	301	138	31	..	...	169	21	...	142	4	..	2	...	.
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	861	402	37	1,300	11,456	3,572	428	...	15,456	7,738	2,004	325	...	10,067	28	94	8,929	660	30	10	93	223
Lower Primary Examination { Girls	..	55	34	...	89	357	247	..	...	604	260	98	..	...	358	32	8	307	8	...	...	..	3
Public Service Certificate { English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	8	2	...	..	...	...
Examination. { Vernacular.	...	...	6	6	...	...	14	11	25	...	...	9	10	19	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Special Instruction—																							
1. Training School Examination for Masters... { Upper	...	5	...	1	6	74	...	2	...	76	52	...	2	..	54	...	...	52	2	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters... { Lower	...	9	1	8	18	151	...	28	3	182	96	...	12	...	108	...	..	104	4	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower	..	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	9	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Examination in Surveying	...	21	...	...	21	233	...	...	...	233	117	...	...	.	117	..	..	103	11	..	...	...	3
5. Industrial School Examination	...	2	..	..	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...
6. School of Art Examination	...	5	...	...	5	163	...	...	...	163	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	..

*Foreign Colleges receiving our students.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Public													
	Under Public Management.												Under	
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the District Councils and Local Boards.				Maintained by Feudatory States.				Aided by the the District nicipal	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institu ns.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arts Colleges.														
University Education. — English ...	1	57	55	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77
Total ...	1	57	55	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77
Secondary Schools.														
School Education, General. — For Boys ... English ...	38	2,835	2,760	2,250	2	88	100	78	...	...	...	...	24	1,281
For Boys ... Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	102
Total ...	38	2,835	2,760	2,250	2	88	100	78	...	...	...	...	29	1,383
Primary Schools.														
For Boys ...	192	13,859	13,883	10,610	739	51,419	50,304	34,848	90	5,456	5,442	3,786	571	24,764
For Girls ...	37	1,666	1,633	1,053	29	1,227	1,215	795	2	89	89	53	42	1,976
Total ..	229	15,525	15,516	11,663	768	52,646	51,519	35,643	92	5,545	5,531	3,839	613	26,740
Schools for Special Instruction														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	3	187	189	172	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	1	20	25	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	10	150	143	105	4	97	92	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	5	90	86	67	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	447	443	365	4	97	92	69	...	...	...	...	...	.
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ..	287	18,864	18,774	14,324	774	52,831	51,711	35,790	92	5,545	5,531	3,839	644	28,200

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

1.—Advanced teaching—
- (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
- (b) Sanskrit ... ...
- (c) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...

2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ...

3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

4.—Other Schools nor conforming to Departmental Standards ... ...

tion 2.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1887-88.

Institutions.								Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of scholars on 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Remarks.
Private Management.																		
Department or by Councils or Municipal Boards.		Unaided.																
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	28
83	72	...	...	...	...	3	134	134	118	...	3	...	119	9	2	...	1	
83	72	...	...	...	...	3	134	134	118	...	3	...	119	9	2	...	1	
1,316	1,054	6	167	166	120	70	4,371	4,371	1,064	3,6[illegible]	143	53	3,639	504	6	...	26	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
115	94	...	...	..	...	5	102	102	...	57	102	..	...	...	..	...	...	
1,431	1,148	6	167	166	120	75	4,473	4,473	1,064	3,691	245	53	3,639	504	6	...	26	
24,393	16,306	86	2,963	2,834	1,932	1,678	98,461	3,077	274	97,985	343	367	85,672	7,482	18	2,470	2,109	
1,917	1,332	3	103	101	67	113	5,061	459	34	4,723	366	219	4,128	281	6	2	59	
26,310	17,638	89	3,066	2,935	1,999	1,791	1,03,522	3,536	308	1,02,708	709	586	89,800	7,763	24	2,472	2,168	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	187	...	...	187	...	...	169	16	..	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	..	1	15	3	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	247	...	...	179	1	2	222	22	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	90	...	...	...	...	...	84	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	544	...	...	386	1	3	490	47	.	...	3	
27,824	18,858	95	3,233	3,101	2,119	1,892	1,08,673	8,143	1,490	1,06,785	958	642	94,048	8,323	32	2,472	2,198	631 girls in Boys' schools. 80 boys in Girls' schools.
...	...	For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	„ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	„ Girls ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	„ Girls ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	631 girls in Boys' schools. 80 boys in Girls' schools.
		Grand Total ...				1,892	1,08,673	8,143	1,490	1,06,785	958	642	94,048	8,323	32	2,472	2,198	631 Total girls in Boys schools. 80 Total boys in Girls' schools.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public										
	Under Public										
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by the District Councils			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3d	3e
Arts Colleges											
University Education — English	12,335	...	...	1,500	...	3,404	17,239	...	...	...	...
Total	12,335	...	...	1,500	...	3,404	17,239	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.											
For Boys... English	40,493	...	19,416	16,354	544	1,039	77,846	...	855	...	250
For Boys... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40,493	...	19,416	16,354	544	1,039	77,846	...	855	...	250
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	31,997	960	24,738	13,670	1,342	297	73,004	26,258	1,29,063	1,262	11,048
For Girls	6,037	230	2,996	...	271	72	9,606	43	5,072	134	...
Total	38,034	1,190	27,734	13,670	1,613	369	82,610	26,301	1,34,135	1,396	11,048
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters	22,759	...	...	...	...	...	22,759	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	5,412	...	...	...	...	...	5,412	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,305	...	24	...	...	...	2,329	...	486	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,476	...	24	...	...	...	30,500	...	486	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	5,244	...	...	...	...	...	5,244	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	6,405	1,762	556	...	...	322	9,045	...	584	...	...
Primary Schools	884	1,320	325	...	60	44	2,633	473	1,462	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	835	...	...	...	...	...	835	...	...	...	...
Buildings	4,839	500	1,801	...	2,434	33	9,697	2,157	18,581	90	100
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,653	...	113	...	14	...	1,778	515	560	...	9
Miscellaneous	254	...	...	...	...	31,930	*32,184	...	...	...	...
Total	20,114	3,582	2,883	...	2,508	32,329	61,416	3,145	21,187	90	109
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,41,452	4,772	50,057	31,524	4,665	37,141	2,69,611	29,446	1,56,663	1,486	11,407

* Book Depot charges ... ... Rs. 30,112
Value of books lithographed in the Press „ 1,818
Grants for Vernacular literature ... „ 254
Total Rs. 32,184

TION 3.

Central Provinces for the official year 1887-88.

Institutions.

management.

and Local Boards.			Maintained by Feudatory States:							Under Private Management.										
										Aided by the Department or by the Districts Councils or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.				
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4e	4d	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,640	...	7,178	1,005	21	11,486	25,330	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,640	...	7,178	1,005	21	11,486	25,330	..	...	...	...
592	...	1,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,078	...	5,748	5,645	3,497	12,175	41,143	296	86	1,717	2,099
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,111	...	460	2,424	571	1,871	8,437	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
592	...	1,697	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	17,189	..	6,208	8,069	4,068	14,046	49,580	296	86	1,717	2,099
2,206	530	1,70,367	13,441	...	...	237	101	...	13,779	36,564	...	3,049	7,512	9,711	13,332	70,668	432	1,127	1,964	3,523
53	...	5,302	309	...	...	...	...	...	309	10,275	...	1,334	3,826	2,323	11,721	29,479	..	...	263	263
2,259	530	1,75,669	13,750	...	...	237	101	...	14,088	46,839	...	4,383	11,338	12,034	25,553	1,00,147	432	1,127	2,227	3,786
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	486	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,486	...	...	...	...	...	2,486	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,118	..	...	...	...	76	3,194	..	...	...	...
...	...	1,935	563	...	...	..	...	...	563	618	..	...	...	...	...	618	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,109	...	23,037	326	...	...	...	...	...	326	3,037	...	...	...	709	18,412	22,758	..	49	...	49
166	199	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	87	545	913	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,275	199	27,005	889	...	...	...	...	...	889	9,859	..	...	281	796	19,033	29,969	..	49	...	49
5,126	729	2,04,857	14,639	...	...	237	101	...	14,977	70,527	...	17,769	20,693	16,919	70,118	2,05,026	728	1,262	3,944	5,934

B.—Education 3—Concluded.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Porvinces for the official year 1887-88.

Objects and Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Arts Colleges.							
University Education — English ...	17,973	...	7,178	2,505	14,911	42,569	
Total ...	17,973	...	7,178	2,505	14,911	42,569	
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General — For Boys ... English ...	54,577	855	25,164	22,545	19,650	1,22,785	
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... English ...	3,111	...	460	2,424	2,442	8,437	
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	57,682	855	25,624	24,969	22,092	1,31,222	
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	94,819	1,30,023	29,049	32,899	44,551	3,31,341	
For Girls	16,355	5,302	4,464	3,826	15,012	44,959	
Total ...	1,11,174	1,35,325	33,513	36,725	59,563	3,76,300	
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special — Training Schools for Masters ...	22,759	...	...	...	...	22,759	
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	5,412	...	...	...	...	5,412	
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ...	2,305	486	24	...	...	2,815	
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	30,476	486	24	...	...	30,986	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction	30,773	...	...	...	...	30,773	
Inspection	82,341	...	...	...	1,831	84,172	
Scholar ships held in — Arts Colleges ...	7,730	...	...	...	...	7,730	
Scholar ships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholar ships held in — Secondary Schools ...	9,523	2,346	556	...	398	12,823	
Scholar ships held in — Primary Schools ...	1,975	2,782	325	...	667	5,749	
Scholar ships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools...	835	...	...	...	...	835	
Buildings	10,633	19,081	1,931	100	24,072	55,867	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	2,168	560	111	290	1,011	4,140	
Miscellaneous	254	...	...	...	31,930	32,184	
Total ...	1,46,282	24,769	2,973	390	59,909	2,34,273	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	3,63,539	1,61,435	69,312	64,589	1,56,475	8,15,350	

B—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of Districts.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on roll on the 31st March 1888.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ...	3,146	340,554	59	2,741	53·3	·8	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,905	304,905	98	4,540	39·8	1·5	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ...	7,798	1,017,327	83	6,028	94·0	·6	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,922	683,779	112	6,466	35·02	·9	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	10,785	649,146	93	5,180	105·2	·8	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	372,899	42	2,183	93·2	·6	
Damoh ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,799	312,957	68	3,312	41·2	1·06	
Hoshangabad ...	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ...	4,437	488,787	100	5,282	44·4	1·08	
Jubbulpore ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	687,233	181	10,110	21·6	1·5	
Mandla ...	Do. ...	4,719	301,766	49	1,893	96·3	·6	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	697,356	205	12,576	18·5	1·8	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,340	231,341	91	4,202	36·7	1·8	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	365,173	99	6,190	19·4	1·7	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	11,885	1,405,171	184	13,423	64·6	·9	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Urya ...	4,521	693,499	178	10,307	25·4	1·5	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	564,950	102	6,562	39·3	1·2	
Seoni ...	Hindi ...	3,247	334,733	46	2,447	70·6	·7	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	387,221	102	5,231	23·5	1·4	
	Total ...	84,445	9,838,791	1,892	108,673	44·6	1·1	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1887-88.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members of visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
BETUL.												
Native General Library, Badnur	Self improvement	...	...	71 6 9	71 6 9	47	...	...	47	Not.	20th July 1884.	
Betul Reading Club	Do.	...	...	39 0 3	39 0 3	43	...	...	43	do.	1st February 1885.	
Chicholi do.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	do.	July 1886.	
Sind Khera do.	Do.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	14	...	...	14	do.	April 1887.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara	Public interest	...	...	*487 7 6	487 7 6	75	...	60	135	do.	1863.	*Of this sum Rs. 100 were given by the Municipality.
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli	Do.	...	43 0 0	19 2 0	62 2 0	20	...	15	35	do.	20th October 1887.	
Public Library, Powni	Do.	...	1 0 0	102 0 0	103 0 0	75	...	60	135	do.	4th October 1887.	
CHANDA.												
The Sneha Wardhak Sabha, Warora	Public improvement and undertaking special matters	...	†30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	17th October 1885.	†Paid by the Warora Municipality.
Loka Hitechhu Sabha, Bramapuri	Do.	...	‡353 0 0	24 4 0	377 4 0	25	...	...	25	do.	1st August 1887.	‡Paid by the Zamindars and well-to-do gentlemen surrounding Bramapuri.
CHHINDWARA.												
Station Library, Chhindwara	Newspaper and other reading	...	...	115 6 0	115 6 0	15	...	...	15	do.	Novr. 1887.	
DAMOH.												
General Library, Damoh	Self improvement	100	25 0 0	260 0 0	385 0 0	400	...	...	400	do.	17th July 1877.	
HOSHANGABAD.												
Sanskrit Sabha, Hoshangabad	Regeneration of Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	do.	Septr. 1883.	
Native Reading-rooms, Seoni Malwa	Improvement of knowledge	...	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	60	...	...	60	do.	Do.	

JUBBULPORE.													
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara ...	Promotion of instruction in Sanskrit and Hindi ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	25	...	...	25	do.	1st Septr. 1884.
Anjuman Islamia, Murwara ...	Improvement of Persian and Arabic ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	do.	July 1882.
Do. Jubbulpore ...	Literary and Political...	1,200	1,662 0 0	12 0 0	2,874 0 0	48	...	...	48	do.	15th October 1876.
Kowria Balbodh Sabha ...	Literary ...	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	20	...	66	86	do.	1886.
Kayasth Sabha, Jubbulpore ..	Literary and Political...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	do.	1874.
Vidya Vardhani Sabha Bijeragogarh	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	do.	1st January 1888.
NAGPUR.											
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	Propagation of General knowledge ...	...	165 0 0	381 1 0	546 1 0	57	1	5	63	do.	1863.
Sitabuldi Reading room ..	News paper reading ...	...	...	215 0 0	215 0 0	30	...	20	50	do.	1866.
Native Library, Umrer ...	Public improvement ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	3,650	...	4,500	8,150	do.	1st January 1871.
Native Library, Ramtek ...	Public Reading ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	25	...	40	65	do.	1st July 1885.
NIMAR.											
Burhanpur Public Library ...	Reading News papers...	...	136 10 0	212 8 0	349 2 0	47	...	...	47	do.	1870.
Do. Prayatnic Sabha ...	Encouraging general knowledge ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	do.	1881.
Do. Student's meeting ..	Self improvement ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	20	30	do.	1883.
Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.	News paper reading ...	...	...	185 8 0	185 8 0	52	...	...	52	do.	1875.
SAUGOR.											
Hit Sabha, Saugor ...	Political and Educational ...	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	92	...	...	92	do.	15th Decr. 1874.
Hit Sabha News paper and Reading Club, Saugor ...	Reading News papers ...	...	...	48 10 0	48 10 0	...	...	...	...	do.	1st Novr. 1873.
WARDHA.											
Native Library ...	News paper and other reading ...	...	70 0 0	250 0 0	320 0 0	30	...	...	30	do.	Septr 1870.
Do. Arvi ...	Do. ...	...	50 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	26	...	...	26	do.	1874.
Elocution Society, Arvi ...	Dialectics ...	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	225	...	...	225	do.	1877.
Native Library, Hinganghat ...	News paper reading ...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	28	...	...	28	do.	July 1883.
Do. Ashti ...	News paper and other reading ...	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	April 1886.

2—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
			A	B	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News papers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha ...	Sadasheo Ramchandra Patwardhan Harda	Nyaya Sudha ...	...	Anglo-Marathi.
Ditto ..	The Mouji Narbada ...	Maulavi Abdul Karim, Hoshang-abad.	The Monji Narbada ...	...	Urdu.
Jubbulpore ...	Star Press ...	Mr. J. Blanchett ...	.....	...	Job work.
Ditto ...	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazar, Jub-bulpore ...	N. Narayenswami ...	.....	...	Do.
Ditto ...	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman Islamia ...	Central Indian News ...	...	English.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Victoria Sewak ...	...	Hindi.
Ditto ...	Union Press ..	Union Press, C. P. ...	Shubha Chintak ..	...	Do.
Nagpur ...	Albert Press ..	Mr. J. Bailey ...	Nagpur News ...	...	Anglo-Marathi.
Ditto ...	Tarjuman-i-Nagpur ...	Mahomed Usman ...	Weekly News paper ...	...	Anglo-Urdu.
Ditto ...	Fanindrapur Mani Prakash ...	Krishnajee Paikaji ...	Ditto ...	...	Job work.
Ditto ...	Nagpur Waibhao ...	Ramkrishna Dikshit ...	Ditto ..	...	Do.
Ditto ...	Dand Dhari ..	Ramkrishna Hari ...	Ditto ...	...	Do.
Ditto ...	Victoria Press ...	Mr. J. Blanchett ...	Ditto ...	...	Do.
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas Press ...	Nanhe Lal Murlidhar ...	Ditto ...	Saraswati vilas	A monthly Magazine in Hindi.
Nimar ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Laxman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	...	Marathi and Hindi.
Ditto ...	Arya Vaibhao ...	Raghunath Balkrishna ...	Arya Vaibhao ...	...	Marathi.
Raipur ...	Bishrampur Mission Press ..	Revd. Lohr ...	.....	...	Job work.
Ditto ...	Balram Press Rajnandgaon ...	V. Sarangpany Mudlear ...	.....	...	Do.
Sambalpur ...	Jagganath Vallabh ...	Bamra Feudatory Chief ...	.....	...	Do.
Seoni ...	Hutty Daroo Press ...	Cowasji Mehurwanji Hatty Daroo.	.....	...	Do.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V. 1.- Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
							Suicide.													From all causes.	
Number.	District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All others causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	Vindhyan Division.																				
1	Saugor ...	491,106	562	297	12,044	2,147	33	34	171	144	382	5,271	20,703	1·14	0·60	24·52	4·37	0·78	10·73	42·15	35·49
2	Damoh ...	297,967	1,064	101	6,499	1,293	18	31	118	100	267	4,118	13,342	3·57	0·34	21·81	4·34	0·89	13·82	44 77	35·07
3	Murwara ...	149,104	30	5	2,279	626	7	6	45	26	84	956	3,980	0·20	0·03	15·28	4·20	0·56	6·41	26·69	31·41
	Nerbudda Division.																				
4	Jubbulpore ...	442,533	383	74	6,904	2,278	10	18	135	56	219	4,840	14,698	0·86	0·17	15·60	5·15	0·49	10·94	33·21	37·66
5	Narsinghpur ..	346,851	2,338	14	9,047	1,184	25	25	87	46	183	2,533	15,299	6·74	0·04	26·08	3·41	0·53	7·30	44·10	37·86
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	435	42	9,087	2,832	4	2	42	20	68	1,705	14,169	0·98	0·09	20·48	6·38	0·15	3·84	31·93	33·62
7	Nimar ...	138,858	115	15	4,444	582	...	1	31	12	44	762	5,962	0·83	0·11	32·00	4·19	0·32	5·49	42·94	42·42
	Satpura Division.																				
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	94	9	1,378	109	1	...	14	2	17	287	1,894	2·00	0·19	29·25	2·31	0·36	6·09	40·20	33·92
9	Mandla ...	297,039	...	20	6,507	357	7	2	90	102	201	584	7,669	...	0·07	21·91	1·20	0·68	1·96	25·82	28·88
10	Betul ...	292 609	42	26	3,370	1,150	13	23	109	47	192	4,030	8,810	0·14	0·09	11·52	3·93	0·66	13·77	30·11	34·01
11	Chhindwara ...	282,917	121	3	5,288	308	8	16	111	33	168	2,013	7,901	0·43	0·01	18 69	1·09	0·59	7·11	27·92	37·42
12	Seoni ...	323,024	318	75	7,818	172	4	7	95	67	173	454	9,010	0·98	0·23	24·20	0·53	9·54	1·41	27·89	36·42
13	Balaghat ...	336,418	...	58	7,005	255	12	12	170	48	242	1,393	8,953	0·00	0·17	20·82	0·76	0·72	4 14	26·61	31·13
	Wainganga Division.																				
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	61	647	14,528	75	22	32	238	83	375	2,378	18,064	0·09	0·99	22·34	0·11	0·58	3·66	27·77	30·70
15	Nagpur ..	480,737	351	237	6,563	697	17	38	145	41	241	8,183	16,272	0·73	0·49	13·65	1·45	0·50	17·02	33·84	32·45
16	Wardha ...	342,462	1,543	113	6,999	1,570	9	16	115	32	172	5,044	15,441	4·50	0·33	20·44	4·58	0·50	14·73	45·08	28·98
17	Chanda ..	501,026	427	350	8,440	1,108	19	18	164	55	256	5,754	16,335	0·85	0·70	16·84	2·21	0·51	11·48	32·60	29·30
	Mahanadi Division.																				
18	Raipur ...	10,98,630	...	627	19,720	2,041	39	28	610	116	793	8,486	31,667	0·00	0·57	17·95	1·86	0·72	7·72	28·82	29·44
19	Bilaspur ..	743,321	6	367	16,951	164	12	9	162	71	254	921	18,663	0·01	0·49	22·80	0·22	0·34	1·24	25·11	28·85
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	3,172	61	3,462	4,451	14	12	103	56	185	3,261	14,592	8·91	0·17	9·73	12·50	0·52	9·16	40·99	24·18
	Total of Districts ...	80,61,634	11,062	3,141	1,58,333	23,399	274	330	2,755	1,157	4,516	62,973	2,63,424	1·37	0·39	19·64	19·64	0·56	7·81	32·67	32·07

V. 2.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2	General diseases.																				3
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.										
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).
	Saugor ...	...	110	1,106	10,902	219	224	386	1	150	381	2,863	25	73	1,793	1,773	13,087	3,126	324	40	723
	Damoh ...	...	75	605	3,251	38	20	37	...	36	36	1,016	11	14	282	571	4,585	1,183	99	2	130
	Jubbulpore ...	...	5	1,548	9,328	246	461	625	19	601	528	2,017	106	68	1,465	1,161	6,272	1,740	501	42	194
	Narsinghpur..	2	727	572	3,128	142	159	192	6	30	124	962	18	15	364	654	3,675	867	236	19	49
	Hoshungabad.	3	33	1,102	10,640	195	131	427	13	117	159	1,523	50	7	552	820	3,989	1,245	115	35	738
	Nimar ...	6	62	1,239	7,046	283	158	402	26	416	185	1,140	17	31	2,106	375	3,219	1,386	75	37	747
	Mandla ...	1	...	174	2,012	7	20	70	5	68	93	265	2	2	14	16	634	195	8	1	13
	Betul ...	...	...	412	3,160	53	19	98	...	218	91	505	3	...	531	126	552	217	8	164	50
	Chhindwara...	...	13	205	1,890	23	63	44	...	57	10	306	8	4	114	132	1,418	528	44	8	25
	Seoni ...	2	67	458	4,755	58	44	169	9	247	75	487	1	31	241	609	1,709	313	54	13	98
	Balaghat ...	1	...	359	6,519	75	149	172	1	226	64	538	4	39	189	250	1,437	306	42	1	38
	Bhandara ...	...	72	779	12,374	177	...	328	...	5,490	91	1,385	5	21	210	...	4,812	1,233	...	18	2,705
	Nagpur ...	17	208	4,822	53,298	1,000	779	2,166	71	7,199	2,335	6,374	220	158	2,588	3,008	22,739	9,342	523	79	1,245
	Wardha ...	13	331	1,162	9,235	169	79	378	12	1,119	242	1,139	36	44	352	546	3,430	1,261	50	14	55
	Chanda ...	3	168	1,299	11,906	13	106	237	3	4,157	211	2,359	...	10	1,417	882	5,699	1,581	346	69	64
	Raipur ...	9	1	1,266	12,789	374	166	541	16	3,696	602	2,241	30	51	559	918	3,731	2,139	79	58	810
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	1,039	5,668	236	109	353	27	1,026	202	621	36	45	688	218	2,727	379	82	35	555
	Sambalpur ...	4	416	800	4,553	136	20	279	2	4,113	67	1,230	5	39	259	329	2,523	578	52	6	30
	Total ...	61	2,288	18,947	1,72,454	3,443	2,707	6,904	211	28,966	5,498	26,971	583	652	13,714	12,388	86,529	27,621	2,638	650	8,200

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1887.

Local Diseases.																	4	5	
																		Operations.	
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of.)	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
3,527	1,602	1,814	70	1,860	...	322	425	314	734	427	1,801	9,217	7,700	109	294	830	68,961	42	3,058
843	567	572	28	796	1	98	98	86	178	241	971	3,742	1,629	2	105	568	22,516	58	746
5,157	2,133	2,264	134	3,663	4	311	450	376	388	335	2,148	5,709	6,255	151	345	1,198	57,948	74	2,756
1,364	640	827	59	1,137	...	130	233	134	59	520	1,066	3,353	2,270	2	65	734	24,524	52	857
2,857	1,623	1,457	70	2,709	...	272	661	190	215	215	951	4,665	3,271	125	146	893	42,304	69	1,221
2,542	1,729	926	215	1,770	6	309	98	141	146	477	348	4,279	3,116	70	80	656	35,864	38	949
537	223	536	10	428	...	95	90	5	...	66	194	1,045	952	15	197	29	8,014	4	86
715	288	544	26	669	2	79	222	13	25	117	573	1,827	1,527	27	72	44	12,978	4	236
468	178	236	36	616	2	95	46	61	31	42	347	1,137	1,534	30	49	367	10,167	58	509
822	533	1,100	28	460	...	158	11	59	11	12	611	1,699	1,391	36	57	282	16,710	27	611
1,186	352	1,233	23	1,776	1	279	121	14	41	5	175	3,472	2,122	36	27	265	21,538	24	315
4,699	4,062	...	23	...	...	222	...	...	7	...	...	5,114	5,778	224	643	859	51,421	11	1,037
20,005	6,291	11,031	273	12,261	33	982	2,971	949	1,165	820	4,638	19,175	23,793	734	53	5,883	2,29,241	256	3,630
2,295	958	1,973	63	2,823	1	132	225	116	71	365	1,007	5,192	3,229	123	79	889	39,201	20	1,041
3,484	1,702	3,351	50	4,568	...	204	333	79	70	42	1,398	7,317	4,762	16	36	790	58,664	17	494
3,098	1,330	3,073	104	4,133	1	256	354	438	175	230	2,183	5,671	5,589	125	170	746	57,752	53	998
1,189	914	893	63	308	32	114	87	244	168	97	172	1,848	1,697	105	66	445	22,488	49	699
939	916	1,852	18	2,334	4	184	89	9	149	63	661	1,871	3,383	24	8	778	28,773	35	809
55,777	26,041	33,682	1,293	42,401	87	4,242	6,514	3,228	3,633	4,074	19,174	86,333	79,998	1,954	2,492	16,256	8,09,064	891	20,052

V.—3. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1887-88.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	'Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number	Ratio per 1,000
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	12	9,407	8,739	18,146	1,502	17,417	11,424	4,823	16,779	729	569	96·34	78·05	30·71	19,627	34·74	389	0·69
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	4,527	4,243	8,770	1,455	8,770	6,412	1,316	7,874	...	...	89·78	...	25·1	10,155	32·45	262	0·83
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	15	13,916	13,357	27,273	1,818	26,859	14,653	9,500	25,174	414	305	93·73	73·67	37·11	24,919	36·29	262	0·38
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	9	7,564	6,447	14,011	1,557	13,350	9,769	2,236	12,943	661	411	96·95	62·18	36·67	12,624	34·57	152	0·42
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	9	8,567	8,551	17,118	1,902	16,077	10,673	3,971	15,365	1,041	896	95·57	86·07	33·28	15,170	31·05	117	0·24
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	8,038	7,287	15,325	2,460	13,609	8,904	3,019	13,048	1,716	692	95·88	40·38	59·48	11,874	51·38	197	0·85
7	Mandla ...	301,760	68·94	7	7,160	6,512	13,672	1,946	11,860	3,269	5,658	11,699	1,812	1,726	98·64	95·25	44·48	15,090	50·01	183	0·61
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·09	8	4,430	4,391	8,821	1,103	8,813	8,108	364	8,480	8	5	96·22	62·50	27·83	9,717	31·87	128	0·43
9	Chhindwara ...	366,940	95·65	8	7,993	14,202	22,195	2,774	13,708	10,348	1,051	13,556	8,487	6,319	98·89	74·46	54·16	16,630	45·32	103	0·33
10	Seoni ...	334,733	103·09	9	8,574	7,772	16,346	1,816	16,337	8,973	5,722	15,799	9	8	96·71	88·89	47·2	14,227	42·50	222	0·66
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	7,978	6,678	14,656	2,443	12,602	8,894	1,969	12,074	2,054	1,539	95·81	74·93	39·97	12,924	37·95	46	0·14
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	11	9,833	9,484	19,317	1,735	19,312	10,110	8,698	19,005	5	8	98·41	60·00	27·80	18,828	27·54	564	0·82
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	14	11,541	10,114	21,655	1,547	21,614	11,431	9,632	21,189	41	34	98·03	82·93	30·43	23,346	33·48	423	0·61
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	7,129	6,557	13,686	1,829	13,669	7,216	5,618	13,088	17	17	95·73	100·00	33·84	14,741	38·07	340	0·88
15	Chanda ...	534,245	49·53	12	9,285	8,766	18,051	1,478	18,034	8,063	6,269	17,168	18	17	95·23	94·44	32·17	15,768	29·51	175	0·33
16	Raipur ...	1,349,228	121·64	25	23,043	21,836	44,879	1,795	44,848	9,056	28,832	41,925	31	16	93·48	51·61	31·08	39,005	28·89	133	0·12
17	Bilaspur ...	882,396	167·09	19	17,610	16,987	34,597	1,821	34,572	9,099	21,840	33,206	25	20	96·05	80·00	37·65	32,536	36·86	192	0·25
18	Sambalpur ...	564,606	143·01	15	15,729	16,273	31,002	1,976	30,975	5,169	24,142	30,135	27	25	97·29	92·59	53·42	26,840	47·54	44	0·12
	Total of Provinces (exclusive of Feudatory States) ...	9,338,574	117·28	198	1,82,344	1,77,176	359,520	1,788	3,42,425	1,61,601	1,44,660	328,507	17,095	12,602	95·94	73·71	36·53	3,34,021	35·77	3,932	0·45

V.—4. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1887-88.

No.	District.	Establishment.								Expenditure.				Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of District.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators.			Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		As. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	7	1	4	2	1,917 13 4	216 8 0	53 9 8	2,187 15 0	...	216 8 0	1,514 12 8	456 10 4	... ..	2,187 15 0	17,348	2 0
2	Damoh ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	2	1,231 0 0	97 0 0	24 8 5	1,352 8 5	...	97 0 0	1,255 8 5	.....	.....	1,352 8 5	7,871	2 8½
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	1	2	4	9	2	2,154 10 6	83 15 0	39 13 3	2,278 6 9	...	83 15 0	2,074 6 9	120 1 0	.....	2,278 6 9	25,479	1 5½
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	5	2	1,517 3 9	184 4 0	33 9 7	1,735 1 4	...	184 4 0	1,398 4 7	152 8 9	.....	1,735 1 4	13,254	2 0½
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,168 1 0	251 14 0	27 13 6	1,747 12 6	...	251 14 0	1,495 14 6	... ..	.....	1,747 12 6	16,264	1 8½
6	Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	2	1,201 7 2	245 14 6	39 14 0	1,487 3 8	...	245 14 6	1,241 5 2	.....	.....	1,487 3 8	13,740	1 8½
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	1	1,409 12 8	182 8 0	42 8 9	1,634 13 5	...	182 8 0	1,452 5 5	.....	.....	1,634 13 5	13,425	1 11½
8	Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,460 7 5	66 0 0	28 14 0	1,555 5 5	...	66 0 0	1,489 5 5	.....	.....	1,555 5 5	8,485	2 11
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	..	1	8	...	...	2	1,514 2 0	304 0 0	27 12 9	1,845 14 9	...	304 0 0	1,541 14 9	.....	.....	1,845 14 9	19,875	1 5½
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,657 5 11	245 0 0	40 8 11	1,942 14 10	...	245 0 0	1,536 8 2	161 6 8	.....	1,942 14 10	15,807	1 11½
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	1,080 6 4	336 0 0	25 0 4	1,440 6 8	...	335 0 0	1,105 6 8	.....	.....	1,440 6 8	13,613	1 8½
12	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	6	2	1,772 4 7	231 8 0	31 3 7	2,035 0 2	...	231 8 0	1,623 8 2	180 0 0	.....	2,035 0 2	19,000	1 8½
13	Nagpur ...	...	1	...	1	7	4	3	2	2,464 7 4	62 0 0	137 12 5	2,664 3 9	...	62 0 0	2,146 3 9	456 0 0	.....	2,664 3 9	21,223	2 0
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	2	1,218 13 0	195 0 0	29 14 1	1,443 11 1	..	195 0 0	1,248 11 1	.....	.....	1,443 11 1	13,105	1 9
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	2	1,678 15 9	106 4 0	32 6 10	1,817 10 7	...	106 4 0	1,671 6 7	40 0 0	... ..	1,817 10 7	17,185	1 8½
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	5	4	15	5	3,464 4 6	215 0 0	82 6 4	3,761 10 10	...	215 0 0	3,453 2 10	93 8 0	.....	3,761 10 10	41,941	1 5½
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	2	6	5	8	2	2,631 2 8	65 0 0	45 5 4	2,741 8 0	...	65 0 0	2,676 8 0	.....	.....	2,741 8 0	33,226	1 3½
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	3	2	1	12	1	1,468 3 5	391 12 0	51 4 6	1,911 3 11	...	391 12 0	1,519 7 11	.....	... ..	1,911 3 11	30,160	1 0
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Total of Provinces (exclusive of Feudatory States) ...	...	18	...	24	80	37	81	36	38,510 9 4	3,478 7 6	794 6 3	42,783 7 1	...	10,678 7 0	30,444 12 10	1,660 2 9	.....	42,783 7 1	3,41,109	0 2 0

V.—5. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1887-88.

Districts.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under one year.	One and under six.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Saugor	...	...	...	790	...	782	690	72	762	8	8	97·44	100·00
2 Damoh	...	...	...	1,042	...	1,042	724	174	911	...	...	87·48	...
3 Jubbulpore	..	...	...	1,876	...	1,594	910	400	1,423	282	218	89·27	77·30
4 Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Hoshangabad	...	...	...	1,268	...	1,216	860	172	1,080	50	45	88·67	91·84
6 Nimar	...	...	...	440	...	390	228	122	350	50	26	89·74	52·00
7 Mandla	...	...	...	360	...	339	224	111	339	21	18	100·00	85·71
8 Betul	...	...	...	206	...	206	169	21	191	...	...	92·71	...
9 Chhindwara	...	...	...	2,341	...	1,456	1,378	21	1,456	885	622	100·00	70·28
10 Seoni	...	...	...	80	...	80	60	17	77	...	...	96·25	...
11 Balaghat	...	...	...	972	...	851	579	205	812	121	91	95·42	75·21
12 Bhandara	...	...	...	1,310	...	1,310	825	455	1,280	...	...	97·71	...
13 Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Wardha	...	...	...	735	...	731	407	247	655	4	1	89·60	25·00
15 Chanda	...	...	...	679	...	679	369	191	582	...	...	85·71	...
16 Raipur	...	...	...	949	...	948	449	441	907	1	...	95·67	...
17 Bilaspur	...	...	...	690	...	658	148	422	594	2	2	86 34	100·00
18 Sambalpur	...	...	...	937	...	937	150	701	854	...	...	91·14	...
		...	...	14,675	...	13,251	8,170	3,772	12,278	1,424	1,031	92·62	72·40

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

BY

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C. S. I., C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Nagpur

December 1889.

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1889.

[PRICE TWO RUPEES.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
The Chief Commissioner's tour	i
Weather and Crops	*ib.*
Prices	ii
Vital Statistics	*ib.*
Revenue and Finance	*ib.*
District administration	iii
Municipal administration	iv
District Councils and Local Boards	v
Police	vi
Criminal Justice	vii
Prisons	viii
Civil Justice	ix
Registration	x
Survey and Settlement	*ib.*
Forests	xi
Excise	*ib.*
Education	xii
Medical	xiii
Public Works	*ib.*
Feudatory States	xiv

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.—

Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c. ...	i
Historical Summary	*ib.*
Form of administration	*ib.*
Character of Land Tenure	*ib.*
System of Survey and Settlement	*ib.*
Civil Divisions of British Territory	*ib.*
Changes in Administration	*ib.*
Relations with Tributary States	*ib.*
Self-Governed Feudatories	2
Feudatory States under Government management ...	5

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—

Survey and Settlement	9
Waste Lands	11
Wards Estates	12

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.—

Legislative Authority	12*b*
Course of Legislation	*ib.*
Police	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	16
Prisons	18
Civil Justice	20
Registration	23
Municipal administration	25
Military	27

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.— Page.

Agriculture	29
Weather and crops	30
Horticulture	33
Forests	37
Mines and Quarries	40
Manufactures	44
Trade	*ib.*
Public Works	51
Industries	56
State Railways	57

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance—

A.—Revenue.—

Land Revenue	64
Opium	*ib.*
Salt	*ib.*
Stamps	*ib.*
Excise	65
Provincial Rates	*ib.*
Assessed Taxes	66
Forests	*ib.*
Registration	*ib.*
Tribute	67
Interest	*ib.*
Post Office	*ib.*
Law and Justice	68
Police	69
Education	*ib.*
Medical	*ib.*
Scientific and Minor Departments	70
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	*ib.*
Stationery and Printing	71
Miscellaneous	*ib.*
Civil Works	72
Public Works Department Revenue	*ib.*

B.—Expenditure.—

Refunds and Drawbacks	73
Assignments and Compensations	*ib.*
Land Revenue	*ib.*
Stamps	74
Excise	75
Assessed Taxes	*ib.*
Forests	*ib.*
Registration	*ib.*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	76
Post Office	*ib.*
General administration	*ib.*
Law and Justice	77
Police	*ib.*
Education	79
Medical	*ib.*
Political	80
Scientific and other Minor Departments	*ib.*
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	*ib.*
Stationery and Printing	81
Miscellaneous	82
Famine Relief charges	83
Civil Works	*ib.*
Public Works Department Expenditure	84

PAGE.

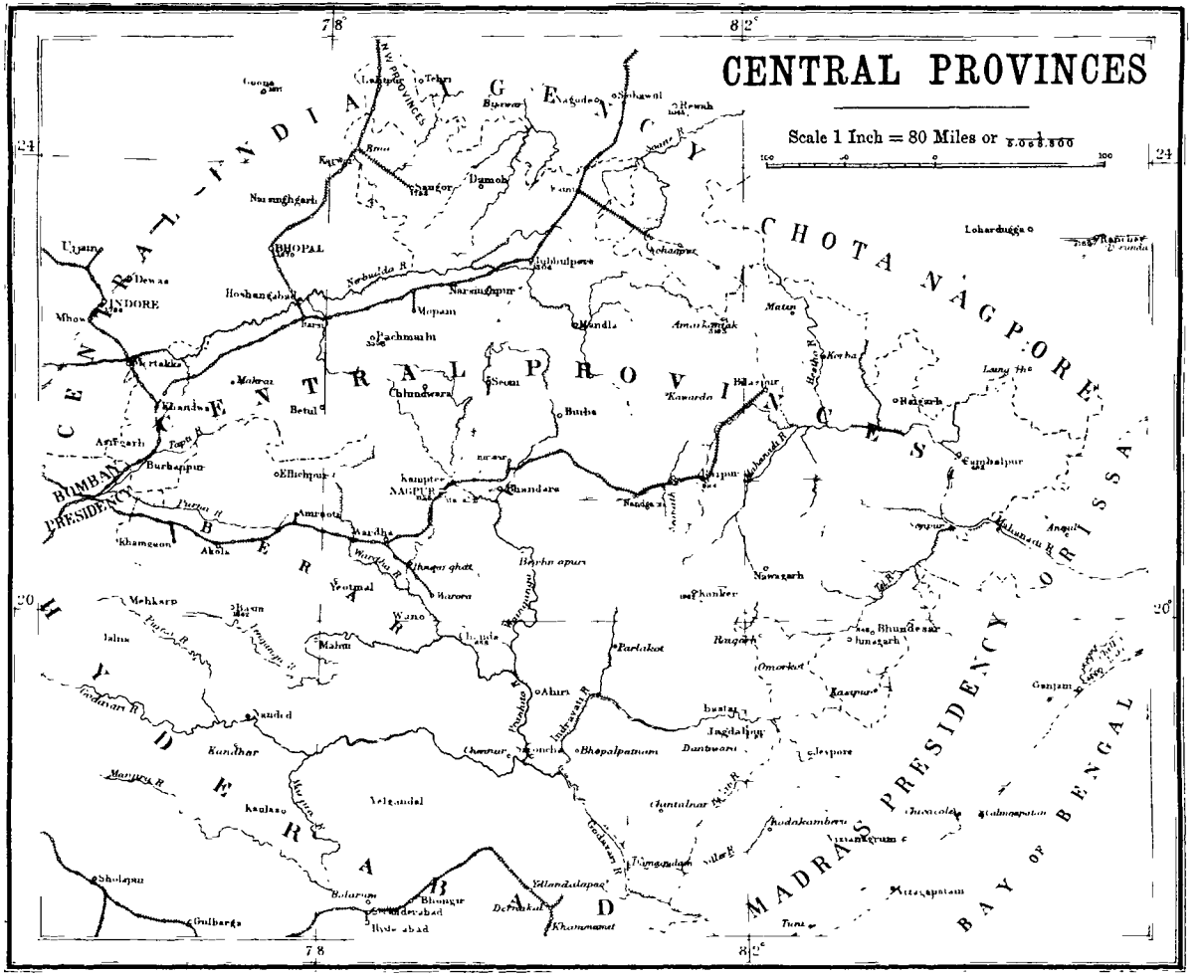
CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES—

Census 85
Births and Deaths ... ... *ib.*
Medical Relief 88
Treatment of the Insane 89
Lock Hospitals 91
Vaccination ... . *ib.*

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION—

Education 93
Literature and the Press 99
Literary Societies ... ... *ib.*
Arts and Sciences .. .. *ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY 101


CENTRAL PROVINCES
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
MYDERABAD
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
N.W. PROVINCES
BHOPAL
INDORE
NAGPUR
Jubbulpore
Narsinghpur
Hoshangabad
Mopani
Pachmarhi
Chhindwara
Betul
Burhanpur
Ellichpur
Amraoti
Wardha
Akola
Khamgaon
Yeotmal
Wani
Mahur
Chanda
Bhandara
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Korba
Lohardugga
Nawagarh
Kanker
Bhundesar
Jagdalpur
Jeypore
Bhopalpatam
Ahiri
Parlakot
Kandhar
Nanded
Velgandal
Bhongir
Hyderabad
Sholapur
Gulbarga
Khammamet
Vizianagram
Vizagapatam
Ganjam
Angul
Mehkar
Jalna
Mandla
Seoni
Matan
Amarkantak
Kawarda
Nandgaon
Sironcha
Indrawati R.
Godavari R.
Wardha R.
Wainganga R.
Narbuda R.
Mahanadi R.
Hasdeo R.
Purna R.
Manjra R.
Kaulas
Tungabhadra R.
Kistna R.
Bolarum
Dernakal
Yellandalapad
Tuni
Kodakamberu
Chicacole
Kalingapatam
Lang Tho
Ranchi
Dewas
Mhow
Ujjain
Khandwa
Asirgarh
Tapti R.
Godavari R.
78°
82°
24
20

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1888-89.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1888 respecting the Judicial, Jail and Police Departments, and for the official year 1888-89 respecting other departments. The following General Summary deals with the same period.

The Chief Commissioner's tour.

2. Starting from Jubbulpore (after visiting and inspecting the Umaria Colliery), the Chief Commissioner marched in the cold weather of 1888-89 through the districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Nagpur. He visited *en route* the island and temples of Onkar Mandhata, on the Nerbudda river, and the hill-fort of Asirgarh. He travelled without a Secretary and, for the greater part of the time, unaccompanied by any of the District or Divisional officers, his object being to gain a more intimate knowledge of the people by direct personal intercourse. He held Durbars at Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Badnur, and presided at the opening of the Town-hall at Harda. In his replies to the addresses presented to him on these occasions, he explained (among other matters) the orders that had been issued with a view to encouraging agricultural improvements, the assistance that is to be given by the Public Works Department in the construction and maintenance of roads, and the policy of the Administration with regard to Educational expenditure. The state of indebtedness of the Malguzars and cultivators of the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad Districts attracted his attention; and he took the opportunity of calling their attention to the advantages offered to agriculturists by the rules framed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Weather and crops.

3. The rain-fall of the year was below the average in every district except Saugor and Bhandara, and fell far short of that of the previous year in every district except in Saugor and in Damoh. In all districts up to the end of August the fall had been ample: but after the first ten days of September there was a long break which continued till the very end of October. After this, again, the cold weather rains practically failed.

The yield of cotton exceeded the amount harvested for many years past. Juari and til were much better than they had been in the preceding year. Rice crops had promised well, but the dry weather of September and October largely reduced the out-turn. The spring crops fared worse. In the chief wheat-growing tracts the harvest was a very poor one. Linseed did not suffer so much from the lack of rain; but was damaged by the early setting in of the hot winds.

Prices.

4. The effect of the short rain-fall soon showed itself in the price of food-grains. Rice was generally dearer than in the preceding year, when the crop had been such a good one. The price of wheat rose in December and did not fall again. Juari was the only food-grain which became considerably cheaper after June. The price of gram has been steadily rising for some time, and last year it was again higher than in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

5. The health of the population during 1888-89 was on the whole better than it was in the previous year. The death rate *per mille* was 28·70 only as compared with 32·70 in 1887-88. It has not been so low for four years past. Cholera and bowel complaints generally were much less fatal to life than in 1887: but, on the other hand, small-pox claimed many more victims, chiefly children. While fever continued to be the chief cause of mortality, the ratio of deaths from this disease fell from 19·20 *per mille* (in 1887) to 17·94. The early cessation of the rains had probably something to do with the diminished death-rate, as the rapid changes in temperature which occur during the monsoon are fertile sources of disease. The heavy and late rains of 1887, too, had filled all the wells, and there was no deficiency in the water-supply during the hot weather of 1888.

Revenue and Finance.

6. The year was decidedly a satisfactory one from a financial point of view. The Provincial Revenue and Expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,00,503 and Rs. 68,90,786 respectively, as against the contract figure of Rs. 68,74,000 on both sides of the account, as explained in detail in Chapter V of Part II of this Report.

The revenue shows (in round numbers) a lakh and a half increase as compared with 1887-88, improvement being manifest under nearly every revenue head. In the few instances in which there is a slight falling off, the reason is generally the credit of some unusual item in the accounts of 1887-88.

In regard to expenditure, while there is a total increase of Rs. 40,000 (in round numbers), the figures show that a tight grasp has been kept over every Department; and where a larger outlay as compared with the preceding year's returns is observed, it will in most cases be found that there has been a corresponding—though not always proportionate—increase under the relative Revenue head—*e. g.*, in the instances of Forest and Jail expenditure. The estimated opening and closing balances were, respectively, eighteen and ten lakhs: but the actuals were twenty-one and twenty-three and a quarter lakhs (nearly). A much larger expenditure on Public Works was estimated for than was actually incurred: the reason being that the detailed estimates for the partial execution of the extensive scheme of roads which the Chief Commissioner had ordered to be constructed were not all ready in time. The outlay on roads in the current and future years will be much greater than in any past year. The Settlement expenditure was also below the contract figure. On the other hand the increase in Land Revenue effected by Settlement operations during the year was larger than anticipated, though the greater portion of it was not actually realised until after the 31st March 1889.

Circular orders issued during the year for the careful examination and revision of the arrangements under which a separate Departmental record is maintained of all revenue credited into the Treasury, with a view to ensuring

the application of an effective check to the correctness of the Treasury returns. The system of Departmental accounts has now been placed upon a satisfactory basis. Enquiry was made into the powers from time to time given to Civil officers to sanction certain classes of expenditure within fixed pecuniary limits, with a view to the issue of a complete synopsis of the orders on the subject. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to increase the sanctioning powers of Commissioners and Heads of Departments in such formal matters as the refund of revenue realized in excess. Revenue and Finance.

The Rules for the assessment and collection of the Pandhri tax were thoroughly revised and brought into harmony with the procedure followed in the assessment and collection of Income-tax. Indeed the provisions of the Rules were made applicable to the assessment of Income-tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum, so that practically the two taxes are now worked as one. Among the reforms introduced by the Rules is the giving of full and timely notice to each assessee of the amount of tax which he will probably be called on to pay by the issue of Provisional Assessment lists, the details of which can be examined by the parties concerned before the assessments are finally decided on. Another is the clear enunciation of the principle that assessments are to be made triennially and not every year, the labour and vexation of an annual revision of the two taxes being thus avoided.

The expenditure on Stationery and Forms was brought under closer control by the issue of rules laying down what articles may be purchased locally, and what must be obtained from the Stationery Department; and by requiring all indents for Forms to be submitted through the Provincial Comptroller of Stationery. Form-printing has been made an industry of the Nagpur Central Jail, which will soon be in a position to do the whole of the work.

The discovery of a case of embezzlement of public money, in connection with the payment of rewards to Excise informers and for the destruction of wild animals, led to an examination of the system upon which payments are made from the Permanent Advances held by Deputy Commissioners and the records of Contingent expenditure are maintained and checked. Considerable variety in practice was found to prevail; and general orders were issued which define the procedure to be followed, and the apportionment of responsibility between the officials concerned.

The new Rules on the subject of the grant of Loans by Local Governments to Municipalities and other bodies were made the basis of an application by the Nagpur Municipal Committee for a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the extension of the Water-works of that city. The loan, which bears interest at 4½ per annum and is repayable in 20 years, was granted after the close of the year under review.

7. The Tour Diaries which were prescribed in 1887 have proved of great assistance to the Administration in enabling it to enlarge its knowledge of the state of the communications in each district, the condition of the villages and of the people, the prospects of agriculture, the relations of Zamindars and large land-owners to their ryots, the work done by local bodies, &c., &c. They have also ensured that each and all of the many matters which are under the direction or influence of a District officer shall receive a due share of his attention when in District administration.

District administration.

Camp. With such a wide range of subjects to be dealt with, it is absolutely necessary that a Deputy Commissioner should systematize his enquiries in order that nothing of importance may be overlooked, and that his time may be economised. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the same principle should be applied to the inspection of offices; and with this end in view he has directed the preparation of an *Inspection Catechism*, which will enumerate the chief matters which require to be looked into when a District Office, Tahsili, Police Station or Municipality is inspected.

One of the leading matters to which a Deputy Commissioner must give his attention when on tour is the sanitary condition of the villages and the purity of their water-supply. Hitherto the action which it has been possible for him to take in the direction of enforcing the most elementary principles of hygiene has been very limited: but an amendment of the Rules regulating the powers and duties of Mukaddams or village headmen has been effected, which, with the passing into law of the Village Conservancy Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, lead in time to considerable improvement in village sanitation. The provisions of the Bill in question were received with very general approval by the native gentlemen and local bodies who were consulted as to its suitability to the wants and circumstances of the Province. It is not, however, intended to extend it otherwise than gradually and with due reference to local conditions. In applying the Act, the Deputy Commissioner will have the assistance of the Sanitary Commissioner, who, by orders issued since the close of the year under review, has been placed in his proper position as head of an executive department, with authority to insist on the execution of such sanitary reforms as may appear desirable.

The growth of business in all branches of administration had given rise to applications from more than one District officer for skilled assistance, and the Chief Commissioner found it necessary during the year to carefully examine the work of each district, and to draw up a scheme setting forth the minimum staff of Assistants required for the performance of ordinary duties. It was found that a maximum effective strength of 54 Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners was necessary: and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for and obtained to the temporary appointment of additional Extra-Assistant Commissioners whenever circumstances reduced the effective strength below 51.

At the same time the necessity for revising the scale of District office and Tahsil Establishments could no longer be overlooked: and Mr. J. W. Neill, C. S., Commissioner of Jubbulpore, was towards the close of the year placed on special duty, with a view to the institution of a thorough enquiry into the matter and the submission of appropriate proposals. Mr. Neill performed the task in an entirely satisfactory manner; and by bringing the salaries of certain classes of officials more into accord with the standard justified by modern conditions, evolved a scheme which, while providing for the entertainment of a considerable number of additional clerks and moharirs, effects a prospective net saving to the Administration of nearly Rs. 16,000 per annum.

Municipal administration.

8. The administration of the Octroi tax by Municipalities received the Chief Commissioner's careful attention during the year. The Model Schedule of Rates and the Model Rules for collection of Octroi, to which reference was

made in paragraph 9 of the General Summary for 1887-88, have been adopted (with modifications suited to local conditions) by most of the Municipalities in which the tax is levied. The propriety of substituting some other method of taxation for Octroi in towns in which the cost of collecting this import-duty is out of proportion to the income which it yields, was brought under the notice of the Municipalities concerned: and in one or two instances a tax on the occupiers of houses has taken its place. The Model Election Rules and the Model Rules for the conduct of business by Municipal Committees (also referred to in last year's Summary) have been generally brought into force. The transfer to Municipal Committees of the management of schools within Municipal limits is being pressed forward. It is hoped that the result will be to foster the interest taken by these bodies in the progress of education, and to increase the measure of private support to Municipal schools. What can be done by Municipal bodies towards developing the resources of public institutions in which they are interested, is shown by the increase in subscriptions to Municipal dispensaries (from Rs. 18,757 to Rs. 25,553). With a view to encourage private aid to these institutions the sanction of the Government of India was obtained during the year to the creation of Dispensary endowments. At the same time the case of well-to-do persons who obtain medicines from the charitable dispensaries without subscribing to them, was met by the issue of rules requiring payment for medicines by applicants who are not fit subjects for gratuitous relief. Municipal administration.

The transfer of the supervision of Conservancy from the Police to Municipal Committees has been given effect to in several cases on the application of the Committees themselves. The subject of sanitation in Municipalities will probably receive fuller attention and attain more practical results now that the duties and authority of the Sanitary Commissioner have been more clearly defined. The increasing complexity of Municipal administration has rendered it necessary to revise and extend the provisions of the Act of 1873, which gives to the Municipalities of the Central Provinces their present legal status and powers. A Bill has accordingly been introduced into Council which aims at supplying fuller and more exact definition of the powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Committees, and of the procedure which they should follow. It includes several necessary provisions for the protection of the public health; and transmutes into substantive law the various rules on the subject of Nuisances which have from time to time been framed by Municipal bodies under the imperfect authority of the existing Act. The Bill has been very favourably received by the public, the criticisms on its provisions being mostly confined to administrative details.

9. The assistance given by members of District Councils and Local Boards in looking after the management of Primary schools, Pounds, Ferry contracts, Nazul income, and the like, has been very generally acknowledged by District officers in the annual reports. In such matters the local knowledge, influence and experience of the Board members is invaluable: and they have shown an active interest in developing the local revenues. In order to check the tendency shown by certain District Councils to retain all control in their own hands, thus impairing the utility of the Local Boards, the Chief Commissioner issued orders during the year that the proceedings and correspondence of District Councils and Local Boards should be conducted in Vernacular instead of in English, as the majority of the members of Local District Councils and Local Boards.

District Councils and Local Boards.

Boards are not acquainted with the latter language. The most important measure adopted in 1888-89 which affects the work and responsibilities of these local bodies, is the transfer of the execution of the scheme of roads, referred to in paragraph 21 of last year's Summary, from the comparatively unskilled agency hitherto employed by District Councils to the Public Works Department and the District officer. The maintenance of the ordinary fair-weather roads is to be undertaken, on behalf of the Council, by the Deputy Commissioner with the assistance of Local Board members. The Public Works Department will lay out and construct all new lines of road, and maintain communications of a higher class. It was found that the District Councils and Local Boards had neither sufficient knowledge nor predilection for the active prosecution of public works on a large scale: and the professional assistance which they were able to secure was not equal to the work before it. The result was that many of the District roads were allowed to fall into disrepair, while little or no progress was made in constructing new ones. The removal of the burden of responsibility in this matter has been very generally welcomed by the Boards and Councils. In order to provide sufficient funds for the execution of the programme of road-construction, it was considered necessary to limit the expenditure by District Councils on Education—an end for which they strive with commendable zeal, but with insufficient consideration of the fact that the maintenance and development of communications between town and town is a civilising agency more potent even than school-primers. The tendency to increase establishments had also to be checked; and, in accordance with instructions issued on the subject, the number of clerks and peons employed by local bodies has been reduced. The allotments for expenditure on Arboriculture have been limited to fixed amounts: and the management of road-side avenues has been made a part of the work of the authority which is in charge of the roads which they fringe.

The important subject of the management of *Nazul* lands was taken up during the year. All District officers have been called on to report the character, extent and annual income of the property at present classed as *Nazul*, the mode in which it is managed, and the head of account to which the income from it is credited. In non-municipal areas the letting and maintenance of Nazul property is mostly at present in the hands of District Councils. It is not intended to interfere with this arrangement: but it is desirable that the extent of the property and the responsibility for its management should be definitely ascertained and made publicly known.

Police.

10. The calendar year 1888 was, on the whole, a less busy one for the Police than its predecessor. There was a decrease in offences of all classes except Public and Local Nuisances, the total being 25,118 against 28,265 in 1887. Burglaries and thefts were much fewer than in the previous year. This result is, no doubt, in part due to the fact that the harvests reaped at the end of 1887 and the beginning of 1888 were generally good, and that there were in consequence fewer incentives to crime. The number of murders (140) exceeded the total of the previous year by 32. Dacoities stood at the same figure as in 1887 (25): but in dealing with these offences the Police were considerably more successful than in the preceding year, convictions having been obtained in 32 per cent of the cases. Of the five dacoities reported in Nimar, four are said to have been committed by Tantia and his gang. The capture of this well known

outlaw—which occurred after the close of the year under review—will no doubt have the effect of diminishing the number of offences of this class. Bondria, one of his principal lieutenants, is still at large, but there is every reason to hope that he will ere long be run down. So long as men of this stamp can find a safe refuge in foreign territory, it is comparatively easy for them to play the part of the border cateran with impunity. The thorough and hearty co-operation during the past year of the agents of the Indore Durbar with the Central Provinces Police soon made it impossible for Tantia to continue his marauding, and the same concerted action cannot fail to cut short Bondria's career. Police.

The number of cases investigated by the Police was 16,980 as compared with 21,221 in the preceding year. Fuller advantage was taken of the provisions of Section 157 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which authorises a refusal to enquire into cases of an obviously petty description. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated improved considerably, the figures for 1887 and 1888 being respectively 47·02 and 52·93: and the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried rose from 77·51 to 79·56.

The working of the Police was thus on the whole satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner has lately been called upon by the Government of India to consider certain statistics which tended to show that the Police are not so successful in the prosecution of cases as they were in former times. The results of the enquiry made need not be set out here: but it may be mentioned that the statistics of a series of years clearly establish that the amount of crime in these Provinces has of late years much diminished, although the population has increased, while the Police force has remained stationary. If the Police have not (from causes for which they may not be wholly responsible) been so successful in procuring convictions as they used to be, they have not, at least, ceased to maintain their control over the criminal classes.

The improvement of the pay of the rank and file of the Police is a much-needed reform which is now on the eve of partial accomplishment. A reduction in the strength of the Mounted Police was sanctioned during the year, and by means of the savings thus effected it will be possible to raise the number of Constables in receipt of Rs. 7 per mensem to two-thirds of the whole force. A scheme for establishing a well-armed and well-trained Reserve at the headquarters of certain districts was under consideration, and has just received the Chief Commissioner's approval. The end in view has been achieved mainly by a carefully considered re-distribution of the force in all districts, the actual increases in the strength of the police and in its cost to Provincial revenues being small.

The necessity of improving the Police administration of the Zamindaris in the Chhattisgarh Division had for long impressed itself upon the notice of the Administration; and the Chief Commissioner was able during the year to place the matter upon a satisfactory basis. The details of the arrangement made are set forth in paragraph 9 of Chapter III in the Second Part of this Report. The strength of the extra force required for the efficient Police control of these estates has been carefully fixed, and the scheme will be gradually given effect to as the Settlement, which is now in progress, is completed.

11. The total number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts was 38,479, against 39,267 in the preceding year. Of these, 22,247 were Criminal Justice.

Criminal Justice.

convicted or committed, while 15,028 were discharged or acquitted, the percentage of convictions being 57·8 as against 60·3 in 1887. The falling off in the percentage is probably due to prosecutions for petty offences against the person having been more numerous, and prosecutions for offences against property less numerous than in 1887.

The Magistrates who tried the greatest number of persons were the Tahsildars. They, however, only dealt with 33·3 per cent of the whole number, as compared with 39·7 per cent in 1887. Honorary Magistrates took a larger share in the disposal of Criminal work, new Benches having been established at fifteen places, and the strength of this body of public servants having been increased by eighty-two members. The assistance given by these Native gentlemen to the Stipendiary Magistrates was real and wide-spread. Indeed, it has been found necessary to check the tendency to transfer cases of all kinds to Honorary Magistrates, by the issue of general orders to the effect that, as a rule, Police cases should not be sent to any Magistrate of this class who is not qualified by training and experience to dispose of them satisfactorily. There is some ground for believing that the falling off in convictions in Police cases was partly due to the transfer of such cases for trial to inexperienced Benches. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine in 1888 rose from 50 (the figure for 1887) to 58, while that of persons whipped only fell from 8 to 5·9, and that of persons imprisoned only from 33 to 27·3. This result is partially due no doubt to the change in the character of the offences which formed the bulk of the cases under trial, petty offences against the person having multiplied in 1888; but a portion of it is attributable to undue leniency on the part of the Subordinate Magistracy in punishing with fine offences against property, which would have been more appropriately punished with whipping or imprisonment.

New rules in regard to the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses were published in the early part of the year and have effected a considerable reduction of expenditure, the total amount paid in the whole Province being Rs. 10,112 as against Rs. 19,957 in 1887, and the average rate of payment per witness being 1 anna 7 pie, as against an average of 3 annas in 1887.

While there was a decrease in the number of cases before the Magistrates, it is not a little curious that the number of Appeals increased in all classes of Appellate Courts. At the same time the percentage of Appeals rejected increased in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and in the Session Courts, while it declined in the Courts of District Magistrates.

Prisons.

12. The total Jail population was 18,184 as against 20,181 in 1887 and 18,410 in 1886. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 4,146·69 as compared with 3,651·02 in 1886: long-term sentences having been more numerous. The figures of 1887 were affected by Jubilee releases. The percentage of sentences of 6 months' imprisonment and under was 76 as against 82 in 1887. The number of prisoners transported for life rose from 38 to 59, and of those sentenced to death from 22 to 59. This was due to an extraordinary increase in murder cases during the year. The transfer to these Provinces of Burmese prisoners sentenced to transportation has largely increased the numbers of the transportation class in the Provincial Jails—there being now detained 437 prisoners under such sentences, as compared with 245 in 1886.

The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners declined from 3,567 in 1887 to 2,701 in the year under review, and the ratio of the punishments to the

number of prisoners from 25·11 to 21·26. The cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners rose from Rs. 2,34,758 to Rs. 2,53,167, or by Rs. 18,409, of which Rs. 13,442 was under the head of Rations. This increase was due partly to the higher daily average number of prisoners, partly to the rise in prices in the latter part of the year, and partly to the issue of orders for improving the dietary of short-term convicts. No unnecessary expenditure was incurred. Strenuous efforts were made by Superintendents of Jails and Deputy Commissioners to secure supplies on reasonable terms. Arrangements for storing grain have been completed in a number of jails; and the necessity for laying in adequate stocks at the time when prices are lowest, is now fully realised and acted upon by all Superintendents. Prisons.

With a larger (average) Jail population, the daily average number sick was greater than in the previous year: but the ratio *per mille* of the daily average number sick was somewhat less. The jails were happily free from cholera or any other epidemic: and in the number of deaths there was a marked decrease (from 248 to 168).

The Sanitary Commissioner, under orders issued during the year, now receives timely reports as to any out-break of disease among the jail population: and regularly inspects and reports on all the Jails in the Province.

The subject of Jail industries received a full share of attention. Among the reforms effected was the concentration of the Jail-printing industry in the Nagpur Central Prison, and the transfer of the work of printing the forms required by the various Departments of the Administration from the Secretariat and private Presses to the presses set up in that Jail.

Since the close of the year the Report of the Jail Commission has been received: and steps are now being taken to apply to the management of prisons in these Provinces some of the valuable suggestions which it contains.

13. There was a slight decrease in the amount of litigation in 1888 as compared with the total of 1887, the number of suits instituted having fallen from 111,855 in 1887 to 110,479 in the year under review. Suits between landlord and tenant were slightly more numerous: the number of suits for rent exceeding the previous year's figure by 389. 63 per cent of the whole number of suits were disposed of by Small Cause Courts, Naib-Tahsildars and Munsiffs. Two new Munsiff's Courts were opened during the year. Civil Justice.

Tahsildars did less work than in 1887: and the business which fell to the share of Assistant Commissioners substantially increased. The number of original cases tried by Deputy Commissioners again diminished, the original jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners having been to a large extent transferred to selected Assistants. Despite the decline in institutions, the number of appeals increased to a considerable extent. The same feature has been noticed with respect to Criminal cases.

Judgment debtors were imprisoned in 351 cases only, as against 591 cases in 1887, and arrested but not imprisoned in 1,664 cases as against 2,801 in that year. The decrease in these figures is no doubt due to the operation of Act VI of 1888, which came into force on the 23rd March 1888.

Civil Justice.

New rules in regard to the realization of process fees and the procedure to be observed in receiving and accounting for the diet-money of witnesses were prescribed during the year.

Registration.

14. The number of Registration offices open in 1888-89 was 81, or 5 more than in the previous year. The total number of documents registered showed a slight decrease, the figure being 27,383 as compared with 27,545 in 1887-88. Though smaller than the total of 1887-88, the number of registrations was greater than in 1886-87, or any previous year. The system of employing School-masters as Sub-Registrars has been introduced, with a view to multiplying Registration offices and making registration more popular. The Schedule of Registration fees has been revised and simplified: and a large increase in receipts has resulted.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The record of the work done by the Settlement Department in 1888-89 is satisfactory and full of promise. The assessment of the Sambalpur District was completed during the year and Settlement operations have been brought to a close there. The total cost of the Settlement, including the cost of the Cadastral survey by the Patwaris (but not of the preliminary Traverse by the Survey Department), has been Rs. 1,30,184, falling at the rate of only Rs. 67 per square mile. The revised assessments have resulted in an increase of 48 per cent in the Land Revenue of the district.

In Raipur and Bilaspur the Cadastral survey (conducted in the latter by professional agency) was completed: and assessments were made over an area exceeding 1,000 square miles in both districts.

Good progress was made with the Cadastral survey in the Jubbulpore and Damoh Districts. In both, the work of assessment was commenced during the year. Cadastral work was continued in four other districts and started in four more. The Summary Settlement of the Mandla Tahsil of the Mandla District—to which reference was made in last year's Summary—is now approaching completion. The land revenue has been raised without difficulty or pressure by 72 per cent, there having been a large extension of cultivation since last Settlement.

The progress of Settlement operations brought into prominence the need for amending the Provincial Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, which had for some time previously been apparent. Bills were prepared and submitted to the Legislative Department, which since the close of the year have been passed into law. The definition of 'sir' has been amended, provision has been made for Ryotwari settlements in areas to which the Malguzari system has not been applied, Imperfect Partitions have been given legal recognition, village forests have been protected from waste, and in many other respects the deficiencies of the Revenue law have been remedied and supplemented. Both the Bills were fully and freely discussed by the public, and amendments were made in them which met the majority of the objections raised to their provisions.

The principles by which the assessment of Revenue is to be regulated at the present Settlement were discussed with the Government of India during the year. The Supreme Government was pleased to express its approval of the system which has been elaborated for ascertaining the values of holdings and villages, and adjusting the State demand. So far as the work of assessment has

Survey and Settlement.

yet gone the Chief Commissioner has been able to secure a large increase of revenue while reducing in the vast majority of villages the proportion of assets taken at last Settlement. This has been effected for the most part by a moderate levelling up of unduly low rents, and by the assessment of tracts brought under the plough since the date of the last Settlement.

Forests.

16. Reference was made in last year's Summary to the intentions of the Administration with regard to the exclusion of culturable land from forest areas, and the bringing under stricter management of the whole of the area —now designated the *Class A Reserves*—which is to be maintained as the permanent forest estate of the Government. Definite and detailed instructions were issued during the year for the exclusion from the Class B Reserves of all land more suited for cultivation than for the growth of forests, and for the gradual transfer of the remaining area to the A Class. 410 square miles were so transferred during the year, and 616 more have been transferred since its close.

The demarcation of Forest boundaries was completed in 10 Divisions and was in progress in 8 more.

The Forest Survey Branch completed the detail survey of a portion of the forests in Raipur, and the triangulation of a separate area in the same district. Detached parties were at work in the Jubbulpore and Chanda Districts.

The Forest Revenue of the year was Rs. 11,80,405 and the expenditure Rs. 5,99,599, giving a surplus of Rs. 5,80,806. The surplus in the previous year was Rs. 5,66,873. The increased revenue was chiefly derived from grazing dues. The expenditure was enhanced by the cost of the Survey parties. The net revenue would have been larger had it not been for the flooding of the timber market by fellings recklessly carried out in private forests by Malguzars of the Chhindwara, Damoh and other districts.

The increasing work of the Department has of late made it difficult for a single Conservator to keep abreast of his duties; and since the close of the year the appointment of a second Conservator has been sanctioned. The forests have been divided into two Conservators' charges, a Northern and a Southern Circle. The appointment of a Working Plans Officer, also sanctioned since the year 1888-89 ended, is another step in advance.

Excise.

17. The gross Excise revenue was Rs. 26,56,838 and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,87,558, giving a net revenue of Rs. 23,69,280 compared with a net revenue of Rs. 22,63,538 in the previous year. The figures for 1888-89 indicate a partial recovery from the contraction of prices experienced in 1887-88; and the details show that this recovery occurred chiefly under the head of country-spirit monopolies. The bids for these had fallen abnormally in the preceding year. The net Excise revenue still stands at a lower level than the net revenue in any of the three years preceding 1887-88. The chief features of the year's administration were the abolition of a considerable number of Contract stills—the working of which offers many facilities for fraud, and entails undue responsibilities on the Police—in favour of Outstills: the placing of restrictions upon the manufacture of liquor at stills of the latter class: and the

Excise. enhancement of the receipts from Ganja by the levy of additional fees at the Central Ganja Store. Orders were issued for a careful enquiry into the necessity for each and all of the liquor shops established in every district, with a view to the closing of any for which there was no positive demand: and since the end of the year 550 such shops have been dispensed with. The Nimar Police continued to make large seizures of smuggled opium which was being carried through Khandwa by rail: but it seems unlikely that any effectual check will be given to this contraband trade until the wholesale dealers whose head-quarters are in foreign territory are traced out and punished.

Education. 18. The total expenditure on Education in 1888-89 was Rs. 7,94,023, of which less than one half was from Provincial revenues.

The amount spent on Collegiate education was a little over 7 per cent of the "direct" expenditure of the Department (*i. e.*, the expenditure on *teaching* only), while the cost of Secondary education was 23 per cent and of Primary education about 69 per cent of the same total. If the net expenditure ("direct") from Provincial revenues is examined, the figures show that while grants to Colleges decreased, the outlay on schools for special instruction increased by Rs. 3,737. This latter result is due to the establishment of Agricultural and Engineering classes and the appointment of Teachers of Physical Science in connection with the Training schools for Masters.

The year was a full and a busy one for the Department: and is specially characterised by the progress made in the introduction of the elements of Technical Education.

The Agricultural class at Nagpur had an average strength of 25 throughout the year. The students worked with their own hands on the Model Farm at all the ordinary agricultural processes. They learned practical field-surveying and worked in the laboratory at the mechanical and chemical analysis of soils. Seventeen lads passed successfully a strict examination held at the close of the year under the presidency of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

A Law class was opened at Nagpur, and since the year closed another has been started at Jubbulpore.

All the Colleges and High schools and most of the Middle schools have now been provided with Drawing Masters: and the subject is being gradually introduced into the Primary schools, as masters can be trained at the Normal schools. Itinerant teachers of physical science visited selected centres during the year, at which teachers deputed from the surrounding Middle schools attended. A new scheme of examination for Teachers' Certificates was promulgated, in which provision is made for a fuller acquaintance with modern principles of instruction.

The Kindergarten system is now taught in the Normal schools: object lessons are being generally introduced in Primary schools: and the old Carpentry classes are being remodelled on the Slöjd system to carry on the training of the faculties of observation from the point where the Kindergarten leaves it.

Finally, the Scholarship Rules of the Province were revised, so as to give special encouragement to technical studies. Education.

There was an improvement in the attendance and fee-receipts at Primary and Secondary schools during the year: a result which was mainly due to the exertion of the School Committees. District Councils and School Boards continued to take an active interest in Education: but the Chief Commissioner has had to call attention to the fact that they are too prone to spend all their available funds on salaries and establishment, leaving the repair of school-houses to the casual exercise of local liberality. Arrangements are now being made for the transfer to the management of District Councils of the grants-in-aid given in most districts for the support of Indigenous schools, so that Primary schools of all classes may be brought under their control and benefit by their influence over the people.

19. The contributions made to Dispensaries by District Funds and Municipalities rose from Rs. 59,987 to Rs. 66,751. At the same time the subscriptions from both Europeans and Natives increased: but the latter do not as yet subscribe as they ought, and the rules regarding payment by well-to-do patients for medicines received from the Dispensaries have not yet been fully given effect to. The total number of patients (both in-door and out-door) treated during the year was 849,965, as compared with 809,064 in 1887—being an increase of 40,901. Two new Dispensaries were opened. Medical.

A satisfactory feature in the year's Vaccination returns is the increase in the number of children under the age of one year who were vaccinated. The total was 173,924 in 1887-88 and 197,854 in the year under review—an advance of 23,930 cases. In three districts buffaloes were inoculated with vaccine virus and the lymph obtained from them was successfully used. Rules framed by the Superintendent-General for the appointment, pay, promotion, &c., of the Vaccination Establishment throughout the Province received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner at the commencement of the year: and before the year closed the organization of the whole staff of Vaccinators and Superintendents at work in the Zamindaris as well as in the *Khalsa*, as a single establishment divided into grades, was carried into effect.

20. Under the head of Public Works in Chapter IV of Part II, a detailed account is given of the Road Scheme which was briefly referred to in last year's Summary, and which is intended not only to provide these Provinces with a proper system of communications, but also to form a sound basis for a Provincial programme of Famine relief work. Tables have been prepared showing the number of people that could be profitably employed for a period of six months in the execution of each work in the scheme. On the first symptoms of distress appearing in any district, orders can at once issue through the Public Works Department to start work on roads in the locality affected. Public Works.

The preparation of surveys and estimates for the Scheme of Roads detailed in Chapter IV is of course a task of some magnitude. During the year, five Survey parties were engaged on it and considerable progress was made: but it is expected that it will take at least three years to complete it. In the meantime sufficient funds for the execution of the whole programme are being accumulated

Public Works.

from savings in the general administration. One of the reasons why the closing balance of 1888-89 is so much in excess of the estimate is that the Public Works expenditure during the year was less by four and a half lakhs than the amount which it was at first thought likely would be absorbed in the construction of roads then under survey.

The manner in which the Provincial scheme is correlated with the requirements of each district in the matter of communications, and the share in its execution which is left to District Councils, is explained in the same Chapter of Part II and has already been incidentally referred to in this Summary. The expenditure which is to be incurred from District funds on the construction of new roads is to be settled each year in communication with the Public Works Department, at the time when the Budgets are framed.

Reference has been made to the Loan advanced to the Nagpur Municipality for expenditure on Water-works. Surveys and estimates were under preparation during the year for the extension of the Nagpur water-supply to the high parts of the city and to the Civil Station, under a scheme for pumping water from the existing Main to a Service Reservoir placed at the required elevation. The work has been commenced since the year closed.

In paragraph 53 of Chapter IV will be found an account of the genesis of the idea of establishing Pottery works in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, where excellent *kaolin* is found in considerable quantities. A lease of a portion of the land bearing the white clays has now been granted to Messrs. Burn & Co. of Calcutta, who intend to commence at once the manufacture *in situ* of drainage pipes, Battery jars, insulators, &c.

The working of the Warora and Umaria Collieries in 1888-89 shows a great improvement upon the results previously obtained, the whole establishment and organization of both undertakings having undergone a complete revision in the preceding year. The demand for Umaria coal is increasing. The results of the trials made show that $1\frac{1}{3}$ tons of it may be taken as equivalent to 1 ton of English coal. The output of both Collieries was practically doubled, and yet the demand for the Warora coal was in excess of the supply.

Surveys and estimates for the construction of a metre-gauge feeder railway line from Gondia Station, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Burha, the head-quarters of the Balaghat District, were submitted to the Government of India during the year. It is intended to make use of the permanent way of the old Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway in the construction of this line.

Feudatory States.

21. There are fifteen Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. Five of these are managed by their Chiefs without any assistance from Government. In the remaining ten, officers appointed by Government control the administration, either as Diwans of the States, or as temporarily representing the Feudatory authority during minority, or in consequence of misrule. The States under management are rapidly recovering from the effects of previous mal-administration. Re-settlements are being carried out, forest conservation introduced, oppressive taxes abolished in favour of a light income-tax, and the Police and Judicial administration re-organized. Whenever possible, the heir to the estate is sent to the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore or, if his age permits, is instructed in the rudiments of Judicial knowledge and administrative work under the supervision of the Deputy Com-

missioner. The rapidly increasing ramifications of this portion of the administrative work of the Chhattisgarh Division has rendered it necessary for the Chief Commissioner to recommend to the Government of India the deputation of a Senior Deputy Commissioner from the ranks of the Commission, to act as Political Agent and fill the vacancy left by the lamented death of Mr. Berry, C. S., C. I. E., an Assistant Commissioner whose special aptitude for the appointment was fully displayed during the period in which he discharged its duties. Feudatory States

NAGPUR:
The 2nd December 1889.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference:—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.
2.—Historical Summary.
3.—Form of Administration.
4.—Character of Land Tenure.
5.—System of Survey and Settlement.
6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. A. Mackenzie, C. S., C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

8.—Relations with Tributary States.

3. As was the case last year, six of the fifteen Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces, viz., Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Kawardha and Sakti, continued under Government management during the year under report. In five of the remainder—Bastar, Sonpur, Rehrakole, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan—the administration is conducted by a Diwan controlled by the Political Agent, but acting on behalf and in the name of the Chief. Four States—Bamra, Kanker, Khairagarh and Makrai—are directly administered by their own Chiefs. The only State which gave serious trouble during the year was Rehrakole. Local enquiry showed this State to be practically bankrupt, and its administration utterly disorganized. The measures taken to put matters on a proper footing are detailed below. The control of this State was transferred from the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur to those of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, who now has ten of the fourteen Chhattisgarh States under his supervision, the remainder being under the Deputy Commissioners of the districts near which they lie.

With so many States more or less directly administered by Government officials, the need for a more systematic conduct of business, especially in regard to judicial and financial matters, made itself evident. This reform was taken in hand by Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner of the Division, and with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner rules were introduced dealing with the disposal of petitions addressed to the Political Agent, the cognizance of appeals from the Courts established in Native States which are administered by Government, and the observance of the provisions of certain Acts (the Penal and Procedure Codes and others) of the Imperial Legislature. In financial matters the entertainment of Establishments and other expenditure, and the appointments, leave, &c., of officials were brought under definite rules. The expediency of taking similar action was suggested to the Chiefs administering their own States. The reform of direct taxation in Feudatory States, which is urgently called for, is now engaging the Commissioner's attention.

The political administration of the Province sustained a serious loss in the death from cholera on the 18th May 1889 of Mr. Berry, C.S., C.I.E., whose appointment as Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories was noticed in last year's report. Mr. Berry distinguished himself early in his service in connection with the suppression of the Kalahandi disturbances and won for himself the Order of the Indian Empire. Since then he had managed the political relations and controlled the internal administration of the principal Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh with singular tact, ability and success.

8 a.—Self-Governed Feudatories.

4. *Makrai* (Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad).—This State appears to be fairly well managed and no complaints of any importance have been received. The country is for the most part hilly and wild, and the population is largely composed of Gonds and Kurkus.

Area in square miles	...	155
Population	...	16,764
Income	...	Rs. 27,213
Tribute	...	*Nil.*

5. *Bastar* (Political Agent).—The income of the State was Rs. 1,41,000 (in round numbers) as compared with Rs. 1,27,300 in the previous year, and the expenditure exceeded the income by about Rs. 1,650. In the expenditure, however, is included a sum of Rs. 23,000 devoted to the repayment of debt; and there was an abnormal item of expenditure in the cost of re-building a Tahsili which had been destroyed by fire. The income shows an increase of over Rs. 14,000 as compared with the revenue of the previous year, a result which is mainly due to better management of the forests and to the recovery of dues on felled timber which had lain unclaimed owing to the demands previously made on this account having been pitched too high. The felling of teak appears to have been carried too far, and the forests are now to be protected from excessive cutting. The Land Revenue is crippled by the large number of rent-free grants. Enquiry is being made into the history and validity of these. The attention of the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and the Political Agent has been drawn to the unsatisfactory state of the administration of justice in the subordinate Zamindaris. Reforms have been effected in several branches of the administration, and Education and Vaccination have both received attention. The results are creditable to Mr. Ganpat Rao Gokhle, the Diwan. During the cold weather Mr. Berry made a careful inspection of the whole working of the State, and it is a subject of special regret that he was unable to submit the result before his sudden death. The Raja devotes his whole time to sport and devotion, but he is thoroughly loyal and friendly, giving his hearty support to the Diwan in all matters, and has assented readily to the abolition of vexatious imposts.

Area in square miles	...	13,062
Population	...	1,96,248
Income	...	Rs. 1,41,000
Tribute	...	„ 2,056

6. *Kanker* (Political Agent).—The State was visited by the Political Agent during the cold weather but, like Bastar, unfortunately not reported upon. The administration seems to be fairly well conducted. The Chief has established an Anglo-Vernacular school at Kanker at an annual cost of Rs. 456, and there are

Area in square miles	...	1,429
Population	...	63,610
Income	...	Rs. 51,000
Tribute	...	*Nil.*

three Hindi schools in the interior. A Dispensary is to be opened at Kanker. Arrangements for vaccination are not in a satisfactory state; and the State was visited during the year by an epidemic of small-pox. The Raja's son and his nephew fell victims to the disease. The Raja also lost one of his brothers, and these family afflictions brought on a mental disorder, from which he is only now recovering. The returns show an income of Rs. 51,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 53,000. The excess of expenditure over income has been met from the balance in the State Treasury. The expenditure this year was abnormally increased by the cost of ceremonies attendant on the investiture of the Raja's nephew with the sacred thread, and on the funerals of the Raja's son, brother, and nephew. The Raja is a loyal gentleman, of frank and intelligent address and friendly disposition. He is deserving of every sympathy in the series of family bereavements that have come upon him. With the only near relative left him he has not hitherto been on good terms.

7. *Khairagarh* (Political Agent).—The State was visited during the year by the Commissioner of the Division and the Political Agent. No complaints were made concerning the administration which indeed appears to have been satisfactorily carried on by the Raja. Certain gaontias raised objections in connection with the re-settlement of their villages, but the enquiry which the Commissioner and the Political Agent made on the spot revealed that the objections were baseless. The income of the State shows an increase, chiefly due to increased Forest dues, and the expenditure is well within the receipts. The expenditure on the Raj family amounted to Rs. 90,703, or to more than two-fifths of the total outgoings. On the other hand, the expenditure on Roads, Education and Medical institutions was insignificant. Khamaria is a great grain-producing parganah, but the roads between that place and Dongargarh are not good enough to allow of the transport of grain at all seasons. Enquiry has been made as to whether the roads do not require improvement, and how much grain there would be for export from Khamaria. The Commissioner has been asked to call the attention of the Chief to the desirability of spending more money on Public Works, Education, and other objects of public utility. The Chief Commissioner has had several opportunities of meeting this Chief, and is satisfied that he is anxious to rule well, and is amenable to advice.

Area in square miles	...	931
Population	...	166,138
Income	...	Rs. 214,700
Tribute	...	„ 70,000

8. *Nandgaon* (Political Agent).—The public finances of this State are in a very unsatisfactory condition. With an actual income of Rs. 1,76,300 only, the expenditure in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 2,35,738. In order to meet the expenditure, it was necessary to borrow Rs. 48,943 from the Raja's private treasury. At the same time the State was debited with the large sum of Rs. 93,791 on account of the Raj-family expenditure. The figures for the previous year are not available, but from the Report submitted in August 1888, it appears that the expenditure on this head in 1887-88 was Rs. 63,831 only; so that, with a diminished income, the Raja increased his personal expenditure by nearly Rs. 30,000. The Raja and his mother, a lady of much intelligence, have a considerable private income, derived from commercial undertakings, and there seems to be no valid reason why he should weaken the financial stability of the State by drawing largely upon its revenues. An arrangement has been come to whereby the expenditure on

Area in square miles	...	871
Population	...	164,339
Income	...	Rs. 1,76,300
Tribute	...	„ 70,000

the Raj-family is this year to be limited to Rs. 50,000. With an income of only a lakh and three quarters, even this sum is considerable; and it has been pointed out that the allowance should be fixed for the period during which the State remains under the present arrangements for its administration. The income of the State is capable of being considerably developed with proper care and attention. A summary settlement is now being made; and the Excise and Forest administration is about to be revised. Until the finances are placed on a sound basis, much expenditure on public works cannot be looked for. It is to be regretted that while so large a sum has been spent by the Raja for his private purposes, so little has been expended for the benefit of his people. The results shown in the Judicial and Police branches of the administration are not favourable. There has, however, been a change in the Diwan and in the Superintendent of Police, and it is hoped that this will lead to an improvement in both the Police and Magisterial work. The Octroi levied in Nandgaon seems to be to a large extent of the nature of a transit duty; and it was pointed out to the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, that Octroi should not be levied as a source of State income. The Raja is a young man of somewhat weak character with a tendency to loose living; but he is, the Chief Commissioner believes, not altogether deaf to advice, and the Commissioner hopes better things of him in future.

9. *Chhuikhadan* (Political Agent).—The income of this State, amounting to a little over Rs. 48,000, was slightly exceeded by the expenditure; but it is explained that, owing to the expiry of leases and to the fact that a re-settlement has yet to be effected, the receipts from land revenue were below the average. The Chief has shown a disposition to anticipate the orders of Government as to the principles of assessment to be adopted in carrying out the Settlement; but the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, is about to visit the State along with the Political Agent, and the matter will no doubt be satisfactorily arranged. Deducting the payment on account of tribute, the State expenditure during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 33,711. Of this sum Rs. 27,543 was devoted to the Chief's personal expenses; leaving a balance of a little over Rs. 6,000 for the purposes of general administration. Under these circumstances Education and Public Works have naturally received but a poor share of attention. Some reduction of this profitless expenditure seems desirable, and the Commissioner has accordingly been asked to draw the attention of the Chief to the propriety of devoting a larger share of his income to public objects. The State of Chhuikhadan was visited twice during the year by the Political Agent, and once by the Commissioner of the Division. The Chief has an intimate personal knowledge of all portions of his State, but is led away by an over-weening sense of his own importance, and has on more than one occasion shown great obstinacy and impatience of control.

Area in square miles	...	154
Population	...	32,979
Income	...	Rs. 48,000
Tribute	...	„ 15,000

10. *Sonpur* (Political Agent).—The annual report on this State had not been received when the present report was sent to Press. Detailed information as to the administration of the State during the year is therefore not available, but it is believed that improvement has been effected by the Diwan, whose appointment was noticed in last year's report.

Area in square miles	...	906
Population	...	178,701
Income	...	Rs 48,000
Tribute	...	„ 5,000

11. *Bamra* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—The income of this State during the year is stated at nearly Rs. 37,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 37,297. The re-settlement of the land revenue began in 1887, and was completed during the year. It has yielded a considerable increase in income; but there have been no complaints of over-assessment. The receipts from Forests show a considerable advance. The expenditure on establishments has increased, one large item being the pay of Patwaris. The State was visited during the year by the Deputy Commissioner, whose report was a favourable one. Raja Sudhal Deo's intelligence and enterprise have been recognised by an Imperial grant conferring on him the dignity of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. A Durbar was held at Sambalpur on the 25th April last by the Commissioner of the Division, at which the Raja was present and received the insignia of the order.

Area in square miles	...	1,088
Population	...	81,286
Income	...	Rs. 37,[illegible]
Tribute	...	„ 1,500

12. *Rehraeole* (Political Agent).—This State was formerly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, but was transferred on the 31st October to the Political Agent who, it was considered, was in a better position to supervise it. It was visited in January 1889 by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and the Political Agent. It was then found that Bamdeo Boidar, the Government pensioner who had been appointed Diwan in the previous year, had grossly neglected his duty, and that there had been no improvement in the administration. The State accounts were in confusion and the Treasury was empty. With the assent of Raja Bishanchandra Jenamani, Bamdeo Boidar was dismissed, and a new Diwan (Dasrathi Pujari, Naib-Tahsildar) appointed in his place. The late Diwan utterly neglected the collection of land revenue, and the receipts under this head show a decrease of over Rs. 3,000 as compared with the previous year. The expenditure of the State was Rs. 10,007, or within a few rupees of its income; and the balance in the Treasury on the 31st March 1889 was practically *nil*. It became necessary to arrange for a loan, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was advanced from Provincial balances, at 5 per cent interest. It will be some time before the people recover from the exactions which the Raja, under the influence of evil advisers (who have now been removed from the State), was induced to make. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, has been requested to see to the expenditure on the Raj-family being reduced, due consideration being, as far as possible, shown to the old Raja.

Area in square miles	...	833
Population	..	17,700
Income	...	Rs. 10,000
Tribute	...	„ 800

---

8 b.—Feudatory States under Government management.

13. *Patna* (Political Agent).—During the year under report, while the income of the State decreased, the expenditure was on the increase. This was chiefly due (1) to the failure of the Excise arrangements, and (2) to the increase in expenditure on Settlement Establishment and on the Raj-family. With regard to the former, the present system, under which the kallars portion out the villages among themselves, and each looks on one or more villages as his prescriptive monopoly, is to be put an end to. A proper system of competition for monopolies is to be introduced, out-

Area in square miles	...	2,399
Population	...	257,959
Income	Rs.	81,599
Tribute	„	8,500

siders, if possible, being induced to attend and bid at the Excise sales. Good progress has been made with demarcation work in anticipation of a general resettlement of the Land Revenue; and all branches of the administration have received attention at the hands of the Superintendent, Mr. Trimbak Rao Sathe. The expenditure has trenched on the balance at the disposal of the State, but the Commissioner of the Division reports that since the beginning of the current year the expenditure has been brought within the income. The young Raja is being educated at the Rajkumar School in Jubbulpore and is a very intelligent and promising youth.

14. *Kalahandi* (Political Agent).—Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was Rs. 1,16,106 as compared with Rs. 1,14,953 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 1,148; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,20,193, giving a decrease of Rs. 8,502.

Area in square miles	...	3,745
Population	...	224,548
Income	Rs.	1,16,000
Tribute	"	12,000

The excess of expenditure over income was met from the balance in the State Treasury. The financial position of the State is not satisfactory: but this is in a great measure owing to the fact that the State is in debt, and expended Rs. 27,300 on repayment of loans during the year. It is hoped that the debt of Rs. 8,473 owing to the Patna State will be liquidated in full during the current year: and then there will remain only the balance of the Government loan which is to be paid off in annual instalments of Rs. 12,000. The revision of the land settlement sanctioned in January last gave an enhancement of Rs. 3,779 in the assessments of the Khalsa tracts, and of Rs. 1,550 in the Zamindari takolis. All the old balances of revenue demand have been cleared off; and less than Rs. 900 remains to be collected on account of the year under review. A large decrease in Miscellaneous receipts was due to the fact that in the previous year over Rs. 4,000 were recovered from the Bastar and Patna States on account of arms and accoutrements of the Military Police. The new Jail buildings were completed, also the Rani's Palace. There are not funds at present for any extensive outlay on Public Works. The general administration of the State was satisfactorily carried on by the Superintendent, Rao Sahib Gopinath Guru. The young Raja continues to do well in the Rajkumar School at Jubbulpore, and is as distinguished in gymnastics as he is attentive to his studies.

15. *Sarangarh* (Political Agent).—The income of the State was Rs. 41,778 during the year as compared with Rs. 30,766 in the previous year. The expenditure on Public Works was reduced, and it was reported that in future it will be well within the receipts. There was an increase in income from Land Revenue. On the whole the State was well managed during the year by the Superintendent in charge, Mr. Raghunath Rao. The Young Chief, Bhowani Pratab Singh, has died since the close of the year under report. He was a lad of much promise.

Area in square miles	...	540
Population	...	71,274
Income	...	Rs. 41,778
Tribute	...	" 3,500

16. *Raigarh* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—The income of the State increased from Rs. 34,503 (in 1887-88) to Rs. 66,720. A large part, Rs. 16,631, of this increase is due to the revision of the land settlement. The new assessments were realised without difficulty, owing to the growing prosperity of the State, through which the Bengal-Nagpur line now runs. The influx of strangers engaged

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population	...	128,943
Income	...	Rs. 66,720
Tribute	...	" 4,000

upon the railway caused an increase in Pandhri receipts from Rs. 1,231 to Rs. 2,064. Excise receipts should also have risen, but on the contrary they declined,—a result which can only be attributed to bad management. The income from Forests rose from Rs. 3,880 (in 1887-88) to Rs. 10,715. There was a demand for timber for the railway: and the introduction of a fixed commutation system for minor forest produce helped to swell the receipts. It is a matter of regret to the Chief Commissioner that he is unable at present to spare the services of a Forest Officer to look after the working of the forests of the State, but the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, has been informed that, if possible, the Forest Officer of Sambalpur will inspect the forests of the State next cold weather. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 53,902 in 1887-88 to Rs. 45,354. This is chiefly attributable to the fact that last year there was abnormal expenditure incurred for marriages in the Raj-family. The outlay upon Public Works was insignificant, the reason being that the State has a debt of Rs. 64,000 to discharge. After the close of the year, Rs. 15,000 was paid from the closing balance in reduction of this debt. Owing to the temporary presence of a large number of contractors and work-people, the receipts and issues of the Post Office in the Raigarh State were greatly increased. The Police administration of the State is well reported of. The vaccination work also was creditably performed under the careful direction of the Civil Surgeon of Sambalpur. On the whole the management of the Raigarh State was well conducted during the year, the only exception being the Excise branch. The Raja (Raja Gansham Singh) took no share in the administration, not possessing the requisite intelligence, but his son Lal Bhup Singh now takes some part in public work.

17. *Kawardha* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The Chief, Thakur Rajpal Singh, resided at the village of Noagaon, 4 miles distant from Kawardha, throughout the year, and gave no trouble. He is not naturally intelligent, and the inordinate use of intoxicating drugs has rendered him incapable of taking any part in the administration of the State. The actual income of the year amounted to Rs. 81,271 as compared with Rs. 78,068 in 1887-88. There was an increase of receipts under Forests, Excise, Law and Justice, Pounds and Miscellaneous. There would have been an increase under Land Revenue, but for the fact that the orders sanctioning the revised proposals for the summary re-settlement were not issued till January last; and a balance of nearly Rs. 5,000 remained outstanding at the year's end. The increase in Forest income is due to larger realizations on account of grass, bamboos and grazing fees. A survey of the forests has been commenced, preparatory to the introduction of a proper system of forest conservancy. The expenditure was Rs. 1,09,303, exceeding the income by about Rs. 28,000, an excess which was met from the balance. The expenditure has been carefully revised by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and will be brought within proper limits. It was increased in the year under review by a grant of Rs. 8,000 for marriage expenses, and by the takoli having been raised from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 32,000. The Police force has been strengthened, and the Forest Establishment increased. The outlay on Public Works shows a large increase, chiefly on account of the construction of the Chilpi ghat. The general administration was, on the whole, satisfactory, and reflects credit on Mr. Balwant Rao, the Superintendent of the State. The Police worked fairly well; and criminal cases were disposed of with promptitude.

Area in square miles	...	798
Population	...	86,362
Income	Rs.	81,500
Tribute	,,	32,000

18. *Sakti* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The ex-Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh continued to reside at Raipur during the year and gave no cause of complaint. His two sons Rup Narain Singh and Chitrabhan Singh remained at Bilaspur under the care of the Deputy Commissioner. Arrangements have been made for a more careful supervision of the training of the elder son, as it was found that he was not doing his best to acquire a practical knowledge of Judicial work. The younger son's conduct was unsatisfactory. Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was about Rs. 17,000, and the expenditure was slightly in excess of this amount. There was, however, a sufficient balance (Rs. 6,237), and it is anticipated that the income will be higher during the current year. Arrangements have been made for appointing Patwaris to circles of villages. A staff of ten Patwaris and two Revenue Inspectors has been told off to make a detailed measurement of the villages in the plains preparatory to regular settlement. Ten out of the 119 villages in the State have been surveyed, and maps and khasras have been prepared. Proposals for the introduction of a better system of forest conservancy are now under consideration. The Police force has been strengthened, and a trained official deputed from the Khalsa has been appointed Chief Constable. A new Tahsili, a new Jail and a Police Station-house are under construction.

Area in square miles	...	138
Population	...	22,819
Income	...	Rs. 17,000
Tribute	...	„ 1,300

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.— *Survey and Settlement.*

The information which is given under this head is for the season 1888-89, but the figures must be taken as only approximately correct, since complete reports of the season's work are not as yet available.

2. In Sambalpur the assessment of the whole District was completed during the year, and operations have been brought to a conclusion. The area remaining for assessment at the close of last year was 838 square miles, and this was disposed of by the end of May 1889. The revised assessments have resulted in the increase of the Land Revenue, on a total area of 1,933 square miles, from Rs. 1,04,393 to Rs. 1,55,393, a rise of 48 per cent.

The total cost of the Settlement, including the cost of the Cadastral survey by the Patwaris, but not the preliminary Traverse by the Survey Department, has been Rs. 1,30,184, falling at the rate of only Rs. 67 per square mile.

Of the 17 Zamindari estates, comprising an area of 2,660 square miles, in this district to be summarily settled, the assessments of 15 estates have been carried out and sanctioned during the year, the revenue demand or takoli being raised from Rs. 6,016 to Rs. 9,135, or by 52 per cent. Patwaris have now been appointed by Government for these estates, and the Zamindars' payments on their account will amount to Rs. 1,136.

3. In the Raipur District the area remaining to be cadastrally surveyed from the previous season, in all 598 square miles, has been completed.

In the Parganas which were summarily settled in 1886-87, the Cadastral survey has been pushed on under the Settlement Officer, and 647 square miles have been surveyed out of a total of 1,901 square miles.

The total area to be surveyed and assessed regularly in this district was 3,181 square miles. The survey is now complete, and the assessment, which had been carried out for 870 square miles at a cost of Rs. 54,544, with an increase of the revenue demand from Rs. 1,05,640 to Rs. 1,68,896 (a rise of 60 per cent) during the year 1887-88, has been pushed on during the year 1888-89,—the assessment of 588 estates comprising an area of 1,041 square miles having been effected.

In 6 out of the 17 Zamindari estates of this district revised assessments have been made and sanctioned with effect from the 1st of July 1889, and the takolis of these estates, which include payments under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Pandhri, have been raised from Rs. 12,680 to Rs. 25,030, or by 97 per cent.

4. The Cadastral survey of the Bilaspur District by professional agency was completed during the year, and maps and records were prepared for 918 square miles. The total area to be assessed in this district was 3,147 square miles.

In 1887-88 assessment was completed for over 1,100 square miles, the land revenue demand being increased from Rs. 1,23,695 to Rs. 2,14,057, or by 73 per cent, though the share of assets taken has not been larger than at last settlement. In the present year 1888-89 good progress has been made, an area of 1,052 square miles having been added to the assessed portion at the cost of a little over Rs. 20,000.

5. In Jabalpur and Damoh the Cadastral survey by Patwari agency is being vigorously carried out. Up to the end of 1887-88 1,235 square miles in Jabalpur and 752 square miles in Damoh had been completed. During the year 1888-89 the outturn amounted to 1,291 square miles in Jabalpur and 763 miles in Damoh; the area remaining for Cadastral survey being now only 1,000 square miles in Jabalpur and under 500 square miles in Damoh.

The work of assessment was commenced during the year, and in Jabalpur assessment proposals have been completed for 55 estates, while in Damoh complete statistics for 68 estates have been compiled.

6. Cadastral work by Patwari agency was continued in the four districts of Saugor, Narsinghpur, Seoni and Chhindwara under the direction of Assistant Settlement Officers, and the progress has been very satisfactory.

The outturn of the season compares very favourably with that of the previous season, as the following figures show:—

	1887-88. Outturn in square miles.	1888-89. Outturn in square miles.
Saugor	380	860
Narsinghpur	433	840
Seoni	170	500
Chhindwara	243	618

The results are specially good in the case of Chhindwara, which has a very small staff of only 146 Patwaris.

7. In four other districts (Hoshangabad, Betul, Wardha and Nagpur) Cadastral work was started under Assistant Settlement Officers. The area completed amounted to 940 square miles in Hoshangabad, to 830 square miles in Wardha, to 522 square miles in Nagpur, and to 90 square miles in Betul. In the latter district, work was not regularly commenced till late in the season, and the staff, which is a very weak one, required considerable organization before work could be taken in hand properly. Arrangements were made for infusing new blood into the staff of Patwaris, and satisfactory

progress for the future is now anticipated. In all four of these districts the full staff could not be employed owing to the lack of traverse plots for the whole area, and hence, except in the case of Betul, the progress made has been very satisfactory.

8. The instruction of the Patwaris in the Chanda, Nimar, Bhandara and Balaghat Districts was taken in hand and completed during the year, and these districts are now ready for the commencement of Cadastral work.

9. The Summary Settlement of the Mandla District was commenced in the year 1887-88 and during that year an area of 438 square miles was assessed at a cost of Rs. 12,843. The land revenue of this tract was raised from Rs. 31,132 to Rs. 53,582 or by 72 per cent. It is expected that during the current season the remaining portion of the Mandla Tahsil will be assessed, the Ramgarh Tahsil, which is not so well cultivated, being left over for assessment next year.

10. Survey or Settlement operations of some kind or other have thus been in progress during the year in every one of the 18 Districts of the Provinces, and the results may on the whole be deemed satisfactory.

2.—*Waste lands.*

11. The Ryotwari Settlement of the waste lands in the Charwa tract, in the Hoshangabad District, which have been excluded from the permanent forests and made available for colonization, was actively pushed on. Maps and papers have been completed for the whole area, comprising 87 villages and 4,000 survey numbers, which have been formed into 4 assessment groups. It is expected that the assessments will be ready for sanction by February next, and survey numbers will then be allotted to cultivators.

The large areas of cultivated land situated in the Government Forests, which have hitherto not been measured or assessed and which have been let out on annual leases at plough rates, are now being included in the Patwari system. Patwaris are appointed and paid by a small cess levied from the ryots who cultivate the land. The Patwaris prepare maps and records, which will enable a proper ryotwari settlement to be made. Arrangements have been completed and sanctioned for the Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara Districts. The Mandla arrangements were completed three years ago and include the appointment of 10 special Patwaris. But it is probable that the Patwari staff of this district will be shortly remodelled and strengthened, as the re-settlement of the district draws to completion. The arrangements in the other 3 districts comprise the appointment of 22 Patwaris for the supervision of 72,182 acres of cultivation.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

12. During the year 1887-88, which is the latest period for which information in a complete form is available, the Court of Wards relinquished the management of four estates with an area of 88 square miles and a rental of Rs. 30,046, but assumed that of eight estates with an area of 69 square miles and a rental of Rs. 24,593.

13. The total number of estates under management on 30th September 1888 was 139, with an area of 8,271 square miles and an income of over sixty lakhs of rupees.

Of the eight estates taken up during the year, the management of six was assumed on account of the minority of the proprietors, and of the other two on account of the incompetence and indebtedness of the proprietors.

Arrangements were made during the year to bring formally under the Court of Wards several estates the management of which had been undertaken before the passing of the Central Provinces Government Wards' Act, 1885, in order to save old and influential families from ruin. The authority of the Court of Wards in these cases had rested on agreements made with the owners of the estates.

In some of these cases the proprietors have refused to place their estates formally under the Court of Wards, but the majority have agreed to do so, and their estates are now administered under the Act. Those estates the proprietors of which have refused to take advantage of the Act, have been or will be relinquished, unless there are special and strong reasons for their retention.

14. A satisfactory feature in the management of the year was the decrease in the amount of arrears which remained uncollected at the end of the year. A considerable portion also of the arrears due on account of former years was collected during the year under review. As much as 93 per cent of the year's demand, and more than half of the arrears of former years, were collected before its close. This is due partly to the good rabi crops in the Northern Districts where the arrears last year were most noticeable, and partly no doubt to greater care having been taken to collect punctually.

During the year a close scrutiny was instituted into the expenditure of those estates which are heavily in debt, and reductions were made wherever practicable. The amount of debts due from the embarrassed estates under management was 28 lakhs, of which upwards of 3 lakhs were paid off during the year. Not much was done in the matter of utilizing portions of the large balances which stand to the credit of several estates in making permanent improvements. Small schemes have been suggested from time to time, but little has been done to complete them or to give adequate effect to the policy of the Administration in this matter. The reasons assigned for the failure are that professional aid is not always forthcoming when needed, and that there is no qualified person available to whom the execution of such works might be safely entrusted.

The practical instruction in farm management and surveying which is now being given in the Class of Agriculture formed in connection with the Model Farm at Nagpur, will doubtless in future years furnish excellent Managers.

Orders were issued during the year for the levying of a contribution, according to the practice which obtains in other Provinces, from the estates under management at the rate of 2 per cent on their gross *income* on Revenue account.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,09,997, which is equal to 9 per cent on the income from land and 6 per cent of ordinary income.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

Acts passed.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1888 which affect the Central Provinces, are as follows:—

(*a*). Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces:—

Nil.

(*b*). Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of, or the whole, of British India:—

Act I of 1888.—To amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

Act III of 1888.—The Police Act.

Act V of 1888.—The Inventions and Designs Act.

Act VI of 1888.—The Debtors' Act.

Act VII of 1888.—The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act.

Act X of 1888.—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Causes Courts' Act, 1882.

3.—*Police.*

Amount of crime.

3. The following table shows the number of offences reported under each class during the past 5 years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	243	230	304	300	281
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,046	1,159	1,160	1,203	1,169
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	4,242	4,911	5,754	7,321	5,899
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	166	161	199	222	119
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	11,634	11,703	13,051	16,305	14,631
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances) ...	1,796	1,578	1,832	1,781	1,732
Total ...	19,127	19,733	22,300	27,132	23,831
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances	1,360	1,822	1,401	1,133	1,287
Grand Total ...	20,487	21,555	23,701	28,265	25,118

This shows that there was a decrease in 1888 under all classes of offences except under Class VI. The increase in this class was chiefly under the head of Public and Local nuisances. In Classes III and V are included burglaries and thefts, and it is under these two heads that the decrease of the year mainly occurred. The cause of the decrease is undoubtedly the easier circumstances of the people. The harvests reaped at the end of 1887 and in the earlier part

of 1888 were generally good, and even in those districts in which there was no marked fall in prices the people were more prosperous, and there were fewer incentives to crime of this nature.

4. The following statement shows the number of the most serious offences committed during the past four years:— Heinous offences.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ... „ dacoits ...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Murder ... „ robbers ...	17	20	17	20	3	...
Murder ... „ poison ...	4	6	...	3	3	...
Other murders ...	96	100	90	115	25	...
Total ...	118	126	108	140	32	...
Attempt at murder ...	22	18	18	21	3	...
Culpable homicide ...	20	20	28	23	...	5
Rape ...	81	75	61	47	...	14
Administering stupefying drugs ...	9	7	13	11	...	2
Total ...	250	246	228	242	14 net increase.	...

There were thus two cases of murder by dacoits against one in the previous year; these occurred one in the Nimar and the other in the Wardha District. There was an increase of 3 cases in the number of murders by robbers. Cases of this kind were most numerous in the Districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Chanda and Raipur. Six of them were cases in which children were murdered for the sake of the ornaments they were wearing. There were also three cases of murder by poison against none in the previous year, but the number is still less than in former years, and the cases were all unimportant, none of them having been committed by professional poisoners. Under the head of other murders there was an increase of 25 cases. This increase occurred chiefly in the Districts contained in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, and it is impossible to account for it fully and satisfactorily.

5. Under this head there was an increase of 4 cases, the number reported having risen from 25 in 1887 to 29 in the past year. Of these 29 cases, 4 were declared false, so that there have been 25 real cases, which occurred as shown below:— Dacoity.

Nimar ...	5
Hoshangabad ...	4
Wardha ...	4
Saugor ...	3
Bilaspur ...	3
Raipur ...	2
Jubbulpore ...	1
Betul ...	1
Bhandara ...	1
Balaghat ...	1.

In dealing with these cases the Police were considerably more successful than in the previous year, convictions having been obtained in one case pending from 1887, and in 8 cases or 32 per cent of the cases which occurred during the year. The most important case in which a conviction was secured was that which occurred in the Balaghat District. This was committed by Umed Singh, the Zamindar of Hirri, a small estate in the Balaghat District, and his gang. He had for long defied the Police, and was the terror of the neighbourhood in which he lived.

Of the 5 dacoities reported in Nimar, 4 are said to have been committed by Tantia and his gang. With regard to two of these cases, it is extremely doubtful whether Tantia or any of his followers had anything to do with them; but although it is not positively known that he himself was present on every occasion, it is certain that two of the Nimar dacoities—one of those which occurred in Hoshangabad, and the single case reported from Betul—were committed by his gang.

Police action.

6. The following statement gives the results of Police action in respect of both persons and cases during the past two years:—

	1887.	1888.
Cognizable crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement II D—1 ...	28,741	25,522
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	21,221	16,989
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	73·83	66·56
Do. do. convicted to investigated ...	47·02	52·93
Do. do. do. to tried ...	77·51	79·56
Number of persons arrested by police (column 21 of Statement II D—1 ...	18,962	16,252
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do.)	2,226	2,300
Total number arrested ...	21,188	18,552
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by police ...	3·85	3·70
Do. of do. put on trial to arrested ...	96·46	97·43
Do. of do. convicted to arrested by police ...	71·88	74·66
Do. of do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement II D—1) ...	67·69	69·65
Do. of do. to tried ...	70·47	72·32
Do. of do. acquitted to tried ...	27·80	25·77
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed	495	371
Property stolen and recovered.	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	5,19,773	5,29,050
Recovered	1,68,642	1,98,541
Percentage recovered	32·	37·

With fewer investigations, the percentage of cases convicted to investigated has naturally improved considerably, and the percentage of cases convicted to tried is also better than in the previous year.

Strength of force.

7. The strength of the Police force at the end of 1888 was—

1	Inspector-General.				
18	District Superintendents.				
2	Assistant District Superintendents,	1st Grade.			
4	Do.	do.	do.	2nd „	A Division.
5	Do.	do.	do.	2nd „	B Division.
37	Inspectors.				
5	European Constables.				
69	Sub-Inspectors.				
138	Chief Constables.				
1,006	Head Constables.				
6,774	Constables.				
86	Boy Orderlies.				
191	Mounted Constables.				
6	Detectives.				
Total 8,342					

As compared with the previous year there has been an increase of 1 Chief Constable, 2 Head Constables, 13 Constables and 6 Detectives. The strength of the Police in each of the towns of Badnur, Betul and Multai, in the Betul District, was increased by one Constable for conservancy work; and the whole of the remaining increase of strength was on account of the special establishment which was experimentally entertained in the Districts of Nimar and Hoshangabad for the prevention of opium smuggling. The scheme referred to in paragraph 10 of Chapter III of last year's Administration Report, for enrolling the clerical establishments under the Police Act, has come into effect since the close of the year, but the reduction of the Mounted Police, though sanctioned, has not yet been carried out.

Distribution of force.

8. No change was effected in respect of the distribution of the force during the year. The question of establishing a well armed and well trained Reserve at the head-quarters of certain districts was under consideration. It has, however, been found impossible to provide for this without materially increasing the total strength of the force, except by a general redistribution of the force in all districts. This is necessarily a work of some difficulty.

Zamindari Police.

9. The Zamindari Police question, in so far as the Zamindaris in the Chhattisgarh Division are concerned, has now been finally disposed of. It has been arranged that in the larger and more remote Zamindaris in which it would be both difficult and expensive for the Government to maintain a force of regular Police, the present system, under which the Zamindars maintain and supervise their own Police, is to be continued; while the smaller Zamindaris, in which it is impossible for the Zamindars, on account of want of means, to maintain an efficient Police force, and a few others in which, in consequence of their position with reference to the Khalsa and of other considerations, it would be impracticable to allow the present system to remain in force without impairing

the general efficiency of the Police administration, are to be brought under the control of the regular Police. At the same time, it has been laid down that in the event of any of the former class of Zamindars neglecting their Police duties, or showing themselves incapable of performing them, their estates will at once be brought under the management of the regular Police. The strength and cost of the force which will, under these circumstances, be located in each Zamindari, has been settled with reference to the size and capabilities of the estate, and a clause will be entered in each Zamindar's sanad giving these particulars, and providing that if it should be found necessary to take his estate under the control of the regular Police, the cost will be met by the addition of the amount specified to his takoli. Each Zamindar will thus be made to realise thoroughly the extent of his responsibility in regard to Police matters, and the consequences to him of any neglect or mal-administration. The strength of the extra force necessary for the efficient control of the estates which are to be at once brought under our ordinary Police management has also been fixed, and the cost of this will be added to the takolis of these estates. The scheme, then, cannot be given effect to till the completion of the settlement which is now in progress.

General results.

10. The general discipline of the Police force was fairly maintained during the year. The work of training and improving the petty officers and Constables has gone on steadily, and the effect is already marked. The beat system is now everywhere organised and bad characters are better looked after. The Police Manual is under issue. The question of Armed Reserves—which will serve also as training-schools for recruits—is approaching settlement. In short, much good work has been done during the year; and the Police Administration of the Central Provinces is now placed on a sound and improving basis.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of cases reported.

11. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true, for each of the last two years:—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Sec. 203, C. Cr. P.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1887 ...	28,056	3,168	465	24,423	87·1
1888 ..	27,482	3,456	412	23,614	85·9

The figures for previous years are not given, as they would be useless for the purpose of comparison, for they included amongst 'reported cases' cases reported to the Police, and amongst 'cases declared false' cases declared by the District Magistrate on a reference by the Police to be false; whereas since last year only cases brought before a Magistrate have been, under the orders of the Government of India, shown in Criminal Statement No. II B—2 as 'cases reported,' and only cases declared by a Magistrate after trial to be false as 'cases declared false.' The slight decrease in the total number of 'cases reported' does not call for explanation.

Number of offences brought to trial.

12. The number of offences affecting the human body increased from 6,511 to 7,316, whilst the number of offences against property decreased from 11,145 to 9,025. The decrease in the latter class of offences is attributed to

the fact that owing to good harvests the poorer classes were not tempted to steal. It seems also that the Police availed themselves more largely of the provisions of Section 157 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and refrained from investigating cases which did not require their interference. The increase in the number of offences affecting the human body is principally due to more numerous complaints of hurt and assault. This increase is also said to be due to the prosperity of the people, but it is, no doubt, in some measure due to the increase in the number of Criminal Courts by the appointment of more Honorary Magistrates.

Strength of Magistracy.

13. Among Stipendiary Magistrates there was an increase of five in the First class and three in the Second, and a decrease of three in the Third; among Honorary Magistrates there were thirteen more in the Second class, and sixty-nine more in the Third class. New Benches were established during the year at Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Ashti, Deori, Rehli, Damoh, Hatta, Seoni, Khandeli, Bilaspur, Ratanpur, Mandhata, Ramtek and Umrer, and several existing Benches were strengthened.

Work of Magistracy.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 37,403 against 38,333 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution amongst the various classes of Magistrates are compared below:—

	1887.	1888.
District Magistrates	5·2	5·4
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates	27·8	29·3
Other Stipendiary Magistrates	39·7	33·3
Honorary Magistrates	27·3	32·0

Tahsildars disposed of less criminal work than in 1887, and each of the other classes of Magistrates a little more. The great assistance rendered by Honorary Magistrates was noted and acknowledged in the annual Criminal Report.

Results of trials.

15. During the year 38,479 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial. Of these, 22,247 were convicted or committed, whilst 15,028 were discharged or acquitted, the percentage of convictions being 57·8 as against 60·3 in 1887. The falling off in the total percentage is probably due to prosecutions for petty offences against the person having been more numerous, and prosecutions for offences against property less numerous than in 1887. Courts of Sessions tried 252 persons against 160 in the preceding year: the percentage of convictions rose from 60 to 70.

Punishments.

16. The total number of persons punished was 21,767 as against 23,656 in 1887. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only rose again from 50 to 58, the figure for 1886, whilst that of persons whipped only fell from 8 to 5·9, and that of persons imprisoned only from 33 to 27·3. The increase in the proportion of sentences of fine only is no doubt partly due to the increase of petty offences against the person, and the decrease of offences against property;

but partly also to undue leniency and want of discretion on the part of the subordinate Magistracy in punishing with fine offences against property which could only be appropriately punished with whipping or imprisonment.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

17. New rules in regard to payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses were published in the early part of the year and have effected a considerable reduction of expenditure, the total amount paid in the whole Province being Rs. 10,112, as against Rs. 19,957 in 1887, and the average rate of payment per witness being 1 anna 7 pie, as against an average of 3 annas in 1887.

Appeals.

18. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1888, as compared with the disposals of the preceding year:—

	1887.	1888.
To District Magistrates ...	1,410	1,573
„ Courts of Session ...	1,090	1,189
„ Judicial Commissioner ...	140	185

Thus, though there were various local fluctuations, the total work of each of the three classes of Appellate Courts was heavier in 1888 than in 1887.

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of, were as follows in each of the last two years:—

	1887.	1888.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	78	88
„ Sessions Courts	74	79
„ District Magistrates' Courts ...	66	62

Revision and confirmation.

19. Including 102 cases pending at the close of last year, there were 831 cases, involving 1,304 persons, for revision in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year under review. Of this total, 746 cases involving 1,167 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving 85 cases pending at its close.

During the year 64 sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation. In 45 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 8 modified, and in 5 reversed; 6 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

20. The admissions of the year compare thus with those of the three preceding years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Convicts ...	8,706	10,449	9,360
Under-trial ...	4,877	5,079	4,970
Civil ...	352	706	682
Total ...	13,935	16,234	15,012

The total jail population was 18,184 as against 20,181 in 1887 and 18,410 in 1886. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 4,146·69 as compared with 3,739·79 in 1887 and 3,651·02 in 1886. The figures of 1887

were affected by jubilee releases and are not comparable. The excess of 495·67 over the figures of 1886 is ascribed to longer average residence in jail; and the statistics of sentences passed would seem to support this view. The decrease in the number of Civil prisoners arises from changes in the law of imprisonment for debt. There was a satisfactory decrease both in the actual numbers (208 against 271) and in the proportion (2·78 against 3) of juveniles sent to jail. The Reformatory building at Jubbulpore is in hand, and will eventually receive most of this class of criminals.

Sentences.

21. The number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment shows a distinct improvement, the percentage of sentences of 6 months and under being 76 against 82 in 1887. On the other hand, the care now taken to identify old offenders is said to account for the larger number of sentences under 5 and 10 years—(368 in all, against 321 in 1887). The number of prisoners transported for life rose from 38 to 59, and of those sentenced to death from 22 to 59. This was due to an extraordinary increase in murder cases during the year, which has been noticed in paragraph 4 above under the head *Police*. The transfer of Burmese prisoners sentenced to transportation has largely increased the numbers of the transportation class in the Provincial Jails—there being now detained 437 prisoners under such sentences, as against 245 in 1886.

Punishments.

22. The following table shows, for the past 3 years, the total number of prisoners, the number of punishments inflicted, and the ratio of the number of punishments to the total number of prisoners in each jail :—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent to total number of prisoners.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Nagpur ...	1,697	1,791	1,882	1,026	1,168	634	60·46	65·21	33·68
Jubbulpore ...	2,047	2,349	2,268	998	749	763	48·75	31·89	33 64
Raipur ...	1,650	2,320	1,906	358	460	308	21·61	19·83	16·16
Saugor ...	807	755	739	31	39	56	3·84	5·17	7·57
Bhandara ...	522	505	388	11	5	62	2·10	0·99	15·98
Chanda ...	486	490	340	131	97	34	28·11	19·79	10·00
Wardha ...	294	337	343	213	173	89	72·45	51·33	25·94
Balaghat ...	330	495	235	32	123	58	9·70	24·84	24·68
Sironcha ...	54	51	28	2	...	...	3·70	...	...
Damoh ...	246	325	252	41	74	116	16·67	22·77	46·03
Seoni ...	302	329	373	74	86	33	24·50	26·14	8·85
Mandla ...	360	361	212	84	115	122	23·33	31·86	57·55
Chhindwara ...	253	302	250	148	214	165	58·49	70·86	66·00
Betul ...	427	358	301	18	13	20	4·21	3·63	6·64
Hoshangabad ...	553	602	704	123	47	77	22·24	7·81	10·94
Narsinghpur ...	697	712	564	31	26	50	4·45	3·65	8·86
Nimar ...	275	341	409	84	21	18	30·55	6·16	4·40
Sambalpur ...	807	1,043	798	92	118	63	11·40	11·31	7·89
Bilaspur ...	792	738	809	72	39	33	9·09	5·28	4·08
Total ...	12,585	14,204	12,701	3,569	3,567	2,701	28·36	25·11	21·26

This shows that there has not only been a large decrease in the number of punishments, but that the percentage has fallen from 28·36 in 1886, and 25·11 in 1887, to 21·26 in the past year.

Expenditure.

23. The cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners rose from Rs. 2,34,758 to Rs. 2,53,167, or by Rs. 18,409, of which Rs. 13,442 was under the head of Rations. Rs. 11,435 of the expenditure on rations is accounted for

by the larger average population; Rs. 1,800 by the improved dietary of short term men; and Rs. 2,000 by the additional Burmese prisoners, who are very expensive to keep. After making allowance for these special causes of additional outlay, the fact that the outlay on rations was kept at the figure reported, in face of the rise of prices nearly everywhere, was highly creditable to the jail management. The effect of the orders issued during the past two years has been to call forth strenuous efforts on the part of Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners to secure supplies on reasonable terms; and though the arrangements for *storing* grain are still incomplete in many jails, a good deal has already been done in this direction. There can be no doubt that the reforms in the arrangements have mitigated, and will mitigate materially, an unavoidable increase of expenditure.

Manufactures.

24. The improvement in the system of supplying the jails has extended also to the jail manufactures—and though the cash earnings only show Rs. 37,253 as against Rs. 39,776 in 1887, the actual profits have been Rs. 57,551. If all the work done for the jail by prisoners for which charges would have been made by the Public Works Department be included, the earnings of the jails would indeed be seen to be very much more. In Nagpur, the real profits rose to Rs. 24,000, or Rs. 9,000 over the average of the past five years. In Jubbulpore, work valued at Rs. 5,688 was done for the Public Works Department—and the blanket work executed for jails has also not hitherto been taken into account.

Vital statistics.

25. With a larger jail population there were naturally more admissions to hospital, and the daily average number sick was also greater than in the previous year, but the ratio per *mille* of the daily average number sick was somewhat less. In the jails of Nagpur, Saugor, Chanda, Sironcha, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Bilaspur, however, this ratio increased, in some instances in rather a marked manner, so that it can scarcely be said that the year was a particularly healthy one. In the number of deaths, however, there was a marked decrease, from 245 to 168. The jails were happily free from cholera or any other epidemic during the past year, and this no doubt accounts for a great part of the decrease.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

The Courts.

26. The number of Courts open at the close of 1888 was 178 as against 168 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin. The increase in the number of Assistant Commissioners' Courts is due partly to an increase in the number of Assistant Commissioners and partly to the fact that more Assistant Commissioners were employed in trying Civil suits. The increase in the number of Munsiffs was caused by the appointment of a Munsiff in place of

		1887.	1888.
Court of	Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do.	Commissioner ...	4	4
Do.	Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Do.	Civil Judge ...	9	11
Do.	Assistant Commissioner ...	29	36
Do.	Tahsildar ...	51	51
Do.	Munsiff ...	17	18
Do.	Naib-Tahsildar ...	31	31
Do.	Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars ...	8	8
	Total ...	168	178

the Judicial Naib-Tahsildar at Umrer, and by the opening of a Munsiff's Court at Jubbulpore. The number of Naib-Tahsildars' Courts remained the same as in 1887, for though the Naib-Tahsildar's Court was closed at Umrer on the appointment of a Munsiff, a Judicial Naib was posted to Gadarwara to relieve the Munsiff there of part of his work.

Number of suits.

27. There was a slight decrease in the amount of litigation as compared with that of 1887, the number of suits instituted having fallen from 1,11,855 to 1,10,479, but the total still remains considerably above that of 1885. The decrease was distributed amongst 11 districts, and partially counter balanced by an increase in the number of suits instituted in the other 7 districts.

Value of suits.

28. The fluctuations in the value of suits are not large, but there seems to be, as might be expected, a tendency for the average values of suits to increase with the development of the country and the increase of trade. Thus whilst in 1886 the proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value was 76 per cent and that of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value 99 per cent of the whole litigation, in 1887 the proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value was 73·9 and that of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value 98·1. In 1888 again the proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value sank to 73·8, and that of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value to 97·9. The diminution in the number of suits of which the value cannot be estimated is probably due, in part at least, to more correct classification. Enquiries made on the quarterly returns received from districts have shown that in many instances suits which under the Court Fees Act should have been valued (*e. g.*, suits for an injunction, for an account, and for a declaratory decree with consequential relief), have been entered as suits of which the value could not be estimated. Mistakes were pointed out to the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and a circular explaining the law on the subject was issued.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

29. While the total number of suits has slightly declined, the number of suits between landlord and tenant has steadily increased. This increase is generally attributed to the tenant class having become more aware of their rights under the Tenancy Act, and more inclined therefore to assert themselves against their landlords. There were 389 more suits for rent and 232 more other suits between landlord and tenant. So small an increase does not call for explanation.

Distribution of work.

30. 68 per cent of the whole number of suits were disposed of by Small Cause Courts, Naib-Tahsildars, and Munsiffs, as against 68·7 per cent in 1887; a smaller part of this work has been done by Naib-Tahsildars and a larger by Munsiffs; Tahsildars did a little less work than in 1887; and the amount of work done by Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges substantially increased. The number of original cases tried by Deputy Commissioners again considerably diminished, and the original jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners was to a large extent transferred to Civil Judges.

Duration of suits.

31. The following figures show the Provincial durations and average number of hearings for the last two years :—

		1887.	1888.
Duration of suits ...	Contested ...	51·7	53·5
	Uncontested ...	32·7	34·2
Average number of hearings ...	Contested ...	3·5	3·1
	Uncontested ...	2·0	1·7

Thus whilst the average duration of suits has increased, the average number of hearings has diminished.

Appeals.

32. Despite the decline in the number of original suits instituted, the total number of first appeals increased to a considerable extent. The increase is about 18 per cent in appeals to the Commissioner and in appeals to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner or Civil Judge, and the percentage of appeals to appealable cases has also risen. It is impossible to say why there was an increase. The appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court were 15 per cent more than they were in 1887. The increase in the Judicial Commissioner's and the Commissioners' Courts may be said to be due to the transfer of original and appellate jurisdiction to Civil Judges.

Duration of appeals.

33. The average durations of appeals, both regular and miscellaneous, increased in District Courts, but decreased in the Courts of Commissioners. The total number of appeals disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judges was 6,816 as against 5,517 in the previous year; and the average duration increased from 43·0 to 46·4 in regular appeals, and from 33·2 to 36·9 in miscellaneous appeals. In the Courts of Commissioners, though the number of institutions increased, the number of cases disposed of was fewer by 8 than in 1887. But the average duration of regular appeals fell from 121·5 in that year to 89·8 and that of miscellaneous appeals from 120·6 to 90·7.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

34. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the average durations were 129·5 in regular, and 108·5 in miscellaneous appeals, as against 109·5 and 98·7 in the preceding year. The duration was affected partly by the number of institutions and partly by Mr. Crosthwaite's absence on deputation. But the number of regular appeals disposed of was considerably greater than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 709 as against 597; and though the number of such appeals filed increased from 626 in 1887 to 708 in 1888, the number of cases left pending at the end of the year was diminished by one (being 238 as against 239 at the end of 1887). On the other hand, the number of miscellaneous appeals and revision cases disposed of was somewhat less in 1888 than in 1887.

Execution of decrees.

35. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 84,238, of which 9,578 remained pending at the close of the year. The figures for 1887 were 82,575 and 9,969, so that whilst the number of applications increased, rather fewer were left pending than at the end of 1887. Satisfaction in full was obtained in 17,368, and in part in 16,196 cases, whilst 37,876 applications proved wholly infructuous.

The amount realized by process was Rs. 11,75,016, and the amount realised without process was Rs. 26,076. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 351 cases only as against 693 cases in 1887, and arrested but not imprisoned in 1,634 cases only as against 2,091 cases in 1887. The decrease in these figures was no doubt due to the effect of Act VI of 1888, which came into force on the 23rd March 1888, and a still more marked decrease should be observable this year.

Miscellaneous.

88. In consequence of the discovery of frauds in connection with process fees in the Caugor District, new rules in regard to the realization of process fees and the procedure to be observed in receiving and accounting for witnesses' diet money were prescribed during the year. There has not yet been time to appreciate the working of these rules.

7.—Registration.

Registration Staff.

87. The number of Registration Offices open in 1888-89 was 81, or 5 more than in the previous year. There were considerable changes in the Registration Staff during the year. In cases where the income derived from commission was found to be unduly large, and in some other cases where grounds of administrative efficiency appeared to make the change desirable, special unsalaried Sub-Registrars were replaced by special salaried men. In two cases *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars were replaced by special salaried Sub-Registrars. The services of two special unsalaried Sub-Registrars were dispensed with and they were replaced by schoolmasters, while one post of special salaried Sub-Registrar was abolished and a schoolmaster appointed to do the work. Finally in three cases schoolmasters were appointed as Sub-Registrars of newly created offices, while for the remaining two new offices special unsalaried Sub-Registrars were selected.

The resulting establishment, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
I.—Registrars ...	18	18
II.—Sub-Registrars—		
1. *Ex-officio* ...	37	35
2. Special salaried ...	12	17
3. Unsalaried—		
(*a*) Special ...	9	4
(*b*) Schoolmasters ...	0	7
Total Sub-Registrars ...	58	63
Total Establishment ...	76	81

1,070 registrations were effected by the seven schoolmasters who acted as Sub-Registrars, and their work is reported to have been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

General results of the year's operations.

38. The general results of the year's operations as compared with those of 1887-88 may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*).—The total number of documents registered showed a slight decrease, the figure being 27,383 as compared with 27,545 in 1887-88. Though smaller, however, than the figure of 1887-88, the number of registrations was greater than that of 1886-87 or of any previous year.

(*b*).—Compulsory registrations (including authorities to adopt) rose from 19,914 in 1887-88 to 19,979 in the year under review, while the number of optional registrations (inclusive of wills) diminished from 7,631 to 7,404.

(*c*).—Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 95,546 as compared with Rs. 83,001 in 1887-88. This increase was almost entirely confined to regular fees, the increase in miscellaneous receipts having only amounted to Rs. 746.

(*d*).—There was a slight increase in the total expenditure, the figure being Rs. 43,209 as compared with Rs. 42,706 in the previous year.

(*e*).—The percentage of expenditure on income fell from 51·4 to 45·2, the lowest percentage which has been reached since 1883-84.

(*f*).—The net income amounted to Rs. 52,337 as compared with Rs. 40,295 in the previous year.

There was thus an increase in net receipts of Rs. 12,042 or 29·9 per cent.

The main features of the year are, therefore, the decrease in optional registration, the large increase in receipts from ordinary fees, and the resulting enhancement in net income.

General analysis of Registrations.

39. The following statement shows the results of the year in respect of the classes of documents registered as compared with the five previous years. There has been a slight increase in sales of immoveable property, while mortgages have remained nearly stationary. The number of registrations of leases has declined, while in other registrations there has been a slight increase.

Year.	Sales of immoveable property.	Mortgages of immoveable property.	Leases.	Registrations affecting moveable property.	All other Registrations.	Total.
1883-84...	4,472	8,806	4,100	3,825	1,177	22,380
1884-85...	4,686	8,395	4,009	3,886	1,313	22,289
1885-86...	4,891	9,847	4,337	4,173	1,367	24,605
1886-87...	5,470	10,814	3,540	4,354	1,517	25,695
1887-88...	6,158	11,167	4,170	4,326	1,724	27,545
1888-89...	6,257	11,071	3,903	4,329	1,823	27,383

Financial results.

40. The receipts from Registration fees rose from Rs. 46,194-4-0 to Rs. 57,993-1-0, while the receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 37,552-9-1, as compared with Rs. 36,806-7-6 in 1887-88. The gross income was thus Rs. 95,545-10-1 as compared with Rs. 83,000-11-6 in the preceding year, or an increase of 15 per cent. This great improvement in income is due to the very much larger realizations under ordinary fees, consequent on the introduction of the new Schedule of fees which was sanctioned by the Government of India and which came into force on the 1st June 1888. The number of registrations has, so far as can be ascertained, been but very slightly if at all affected by the change in the system of fees, while a perceptible enhancement of income has been secured by the introduction of the new schedule.

There was again a slight increase in expenditure, which rose from Rs. 42,706-6-0 to Rs. 43,208-15-6. Owing to the lowering of the rates of commission the expenditure under that head fell from Rs. 11,311-6-0 to Rs. 8,777-5-0. The cost of Establishment, in which there had been a concurrent reduction in some directions and increase in others, remained nearly stationary. On the other hand, there was an increase under the heads Travelling Allowance, Furniture, Stationery and Miscellaneous. When it is remembered, however, that the new Schedule of fees was not in force during the first two months in the year and that the reduction in establishment and in rates of commission had not had time to show their full effect on the figures of the year, the financial results of the past year may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Value of property dealt with and incidence of Registration fees.

41. The aggregate value of the property dealt with by registered documents rose from Rs. 97,40,336-11-6 to Rs. 98,58,640-9-7, the value of the immoveable property affected alone amounting to Rs. 93,85,320-11-5. The incidence of registration fees per document registered rose from Rs. 1-10-10 to Rs. 2-1-10. The increase was due to the introduction of the new Fee schedule, and as this schedule was only in operation for ten months in the year, it may be anticipated that the incidence will again show a slight rise during the current year.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

Number and constitution of Municipalities.

42. The number of Municipalities constituted under Act XI of 1873 existing during the year 1887-88 was 58, the number in each Division being—

Nagpur	...	20
Jubbulpore	...	12
Nerbudda	...	22
Chhattisgarh	...	4
Total	...	58

The only change since the previous year is in the omission of Mohari, which ceased to be a Municipality on the 1st January 1887. One Municipality—Shahara in the Nimar District—was abolished during the year under report. There were 638 members on the Municipal Committees, 24 being shown as *ex-officio*, 154 as nominated, and 460 as elected.

Model election Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner have now been generally adopted. The effect of these is to place the franchise on a broad, simple, and uniform basis.

Income.

43. The total income from Octroi fell from Rs. 5,99,758 (omitting Mohari) to Rs. 5,84,964, a decrease of Rs. 14,794, or, deducting the receipts of the Saugor Cantonment (included in the Municipal accounts for the year under report) of Rs. 21,916. The decrease was fairly general, and is, for the most part, attributed to bad harvests and consequently restricted consumption. The administration of octroi duty received the Chief Commissioner's careful attention during the year. The model Schedule of Rates, referred to in paragraph 43 of last year's Administration Report, has been finally issued, and model Rules for regulating the levy of octroi duty were published under the same orders. The object of this measure is to ensure the application of existing restrictions on the number of articles liable to duty and on the rates of taxation; to enforce the due application of the refund system, and to render the levy of the duty throughout the Provinces as uniform as local circumstances will permit. The work of adapting the model Rules and Schedule to each Municipality is now going on. So far as the year under report is concerned, the only part of these reforms to which practical effect was given was the reduction of the minimum limit of refunds to four annas.

The house-tax brought in Rs. 20,695 against Rs. 18,795 in the previous year. This is generally in force in Municipalities which do not levy octroi. It is intended to place this also under a proper system when the law is revised. Other heads of receipt do not call for particular notice.

Expenditure.

44. The total outlay under the head "Public Health" rose from Rs. 3,78,955 to Rs. 3,92,229. The increase is entirely accounted for under "Water works." The expenditure on office establishment fell from Rs. 34,358 to Rs. 33,480, in spite of the entertainment of additional Moharirs for the new Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The cost of collection of taxes increased from Rs. 80,361 to Rs. 85,174. The expenditure on roads decreased from Rs. 1,11,477 to Rs. 98,309. This is unsatisfactory, as the proper maintenance of their internal communications is one of the most important of a Committee's duties. Some of the Committees evince a disposition to spend too much on education and dispensaries and to starve sanitation and public works.

Miscellaneous.

45. Dispensary subscriptions increased from Rs. 18,757 to Rs. 25,553, and this although, as mentioned in several reports, calls upon private liberality in aid of Jubilee celebrations, the Imperial Institute and the Countess of Dufferin's Fund had somewhat diverted the flow of subscriptions. The principal measure taken to encourage private aid to charitable dispensaries was the obtaining of the sanction of the Government of India to the creation of Dispensary endowments, it having been represented that the amalgamation of Dispensary receipts with the general Municipal Fund was calculated to discourage subscriptions. The formation of these endowments was enjoined upon all Municipalities, and a few have taken steps to form the nucleus of a fund for the future maintenance of the dispensaries under their control. Another measure was the issue of rules providing for the realization of payments from

well-to-do persons who resort for aid to the dispensaries. This, if properly worked, should result in substantial and much-needed support to these institutions.

The transfer to Municipal Committees of the management of schools within Municipal limits is being pressed forward and will, it is hoped, stimulate the Committees to endeavour to obtain more private support in aid of education also.

The Chief Commissioner is also considering the question of placing the administration of "nazul" on a satisfactory basis. Hitherto the treatment of such lands within Municipal limits has not been conducted on any definite principle.

The transfer of the supervision of conservancy from the Police to the Municipal Committees has been given effect to in many cases on the applications of the Committees themselves. One main ground for the desire to undertake this duty is, no doubt, the fact that the Committees can, as a rule, supervise conservancy at a less cost than the amount which they pay to the Police for the work; but it is, at the same time, perhaps, a sign of a growing interest in sanitation on the part of the Committees.

9.—*Military.*

Regular forces.

46. The re-organization of District Commands which took place during the year effected considerable changes in the distribution of the forces stationed in the Central Provinces. The Saugor District became the Nerbudda District, losing Nowgong and receiving Hoshangabad from the Nagpur Command; the Nagpur District, which has its head-quarters at Kamptee and includes the stations of Raipur, Sambalpur, and Sitabaldi (Nagpur), was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Army, losing Sambalpur, which is to be transferred to the Bengal Army and attached to the Presidency Command. The Central Provinces therefore no longer retain any Madras troops, being garrisoned on the North and East by the Bengal and elsewhere by the Bombay Army. These changes were accompanied by corresponding transfers among the troops, the 4th and 16th Bombay Regiments replacing, in the Nagpur Command, the 20th and 23rd Madras Regiments respectively, though a detachment of the last-named battalion still garrisons Hoshangabad, which place it is in contemplation to abandon as a military station. The 2nd Madras Lancers continue at Kamptee and the European troops there are unchanged. Brigadier-General Bengough, C. B., was succeeded by Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., in the command of the Nagpur District. In the Nerbudda District, the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment replaced the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Jubbulpore, and the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 7th Bengal Infantry succeeded the corresponding 2nd and 3rd Regiments at Saugor. Brigadier-General Barnard commands the District in place of Brigadier-General East, C. B.

Auxiliaries.

47. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued during the year under the command of Colonel C. H. Grace, M.S.C. A separation was, however, effected in the original force, the officials of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, composing two Companies, having withdrawn with the object of constituting a separate corps for the railway line. This, with the sanction of the Government of India, was effected and the corps placed under the Central Provinces Administration,

Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, being appointed Commandant with the rank of Major. The services of Captain G. Silver of the East Surrey Regiment were obtained as Adjutant. The new corps now numbers over 400 efficients. They were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur District, who was much pleased with the numerical strength of the corps and complimented them on the high degree of discipline and efficiency attained in so short a time. On the other hand, great exertions were made on behalf of the Nagpur Volunteer Corps to fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of the railway employés. Additional members were enrolled, detachments formed at out-stations and a Cadet company constituted, and by the close of the year the corps had almost attained its former numerical strength. It also was inspected by General Anderson, who expressed much satisfaction with its efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

Area of Province.

1. The total area of the Central Provinces is 1,15,936 square miles, of which 29,435 square miles are held by Feudatory Chiefs, for whose territories no statistical information is available. Of the remaining area (86,501 square miles) 20,052 constitute the Forest estates of the Government, in which at last settlement proprietary rights were reserved by the State. The area held by private persons (who are British subjects) is 66,432 square miles, of which 45,174 square miles are held by small proprietors or "malguzars" (whose proprietary rights in the Sambalpur District are limited to their home farms); while the balance (21,275 square miles) is included in the large estates or talukas which are the property of the class of landholders known in these Provinces as "Zamindars."

Crop area.

The tracts for which any statistical information of even approximate accuracy is available are those included in the malguzari area and in the zamindari estates of two districts, Bhandara and Balaghat. The patwari system, which affords the only agency by which statistics can be obtained, is in process of extension both to cultivated areas in Government Forests and also to Zamindari estates, but this extension is a matter of time, and for some years to come the agricultural statistics of the Administration will be incomplete.

In the year under report, when Settlement operations were in progress in some form or other in all the districts of the Provinces, the statistics have been of necessity based to a large extent on estimates, and can therefore only be accepted as rough approximations.

2. The returns for the year, over the area for which information is available, show that out of a total of 3,64,35,150 acres 1,38,70,050 were cropped—that is 44 per cent of the whole; if however current fallows are added to this, the total cultivated area amounts to 1,54,30,296 acres or a little over 50 per cent of the whole.

Detail of crops.

The proportion of cultivated to waste and forest land varies very much in different districts.

In Wardha it is about 65 per cent of the total area, in Raipur and Saugor about 40 per cent, while in Chanda it is only about 20 per cent.

3. The areas under the principal crops were as below:—

Food grains.—

	Acres.
Wheat	40,45,399
Rice	37,85,566
Others	42,98,061
Total ...	1,21,29,026

Other crops—

		Acres.
Oilseeds	... ...	13,02,523
Cotton	... ...	6,74,559
Other fibres	... ...	31,412
Sugar-cane	.. ...	49,650
Tobacco	... ...	19,649
Other kinds	... ...	4,69,502
	...	25,47,295
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,46,76,321

The double-cropped area was 8,06,271 acres.

Wheat cultivation is not confined to any Division of the Provinces, but the Northern districts, and especially the Nerbudda valley, grow by far the largest amount of wheat. In Chhattisgarh and in the Nagpur country wheat cultivation is on the increase. Rice is the chief staple of Chhattsigarh and those of the Southern districts, but it is grown in all districts, though in some cases to a very small extent.

Cotton is chiefly grown in Nimar on the Khandesh border and in the Wardha District adjoining the Berars, but a considerable amount is to be found in the Nagpur and Chhindwara Districts. There is hardly a single district in which some cotton is not to be found.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

Rain-fall.

4. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year under report and compares it with that of the previous year and with the average of the past 22 years:—

District.	April and May 1888.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1888 to March 1889.	Total rain-fall 1888-89.	Total rain-fall 1887-88.	Average rain-fall of past 22 years.
Saugor ...	·13	5·43	10·61	31·05	8·46	·23	1·31	57·22	54·06	46·18
Damoh ...	...	6·87	15·03	23·24	6·04	...	·32	51·50	46·52	49·39
Jabalpur ...	·20	4·77	17·60	17·34	2·24	·13	1·83	44·11	89·55	57·08
Mandla ...	...	9·53	14·01	17·93	2·10	...	·64	44·21	67·87	51·74
Seoni ...	·05	3·64	20·42	15·65	7·73	·03.	·87	48·39	84·07	50·79
Narsinghpur ...	·17	2·06	11·57	22·36	5·53	...	1·80	43·54	60·74	53·15
Hoshangabad ...	·06	4·80	15·50	12·38	10·46	...	·43	43·63	57·48	47·26
Nimar ...	...	1·72	10·95	4·03	5·51	·32	·12	22·65	37·13	33·42
Betul ...	..	2·50	15·13	7·13	8·46	·41	·86	34·49	64·08	43·41
Chhindwara ...	...	5·26	6·49	11·36	6·50	·66	1·80	32·07	55·87	44·50
Wardha ...	...	7·43	14·96	4·51	2·79	·15	3·85	33·69	58·97	40·56
Nagpur ...	·06	9·83	11·21	8·01	5·49	·37	1·17	36·14	56·72	45·67
Chanda ...	·34	6·02	25·09	7·48	2·38	·35	1·29	42·95	68·74	49·69
Bhandara ...	·41	8·59	20·25	20·81	6·66	·72	1·69	59·13	85·33	54·22
Balaghat ...	·02	9·07	21·96	17·43	6·64	1·32	·69	58·03	78·18	60·48
Raipur ...	·22	7·04	19·46	12·26	7·17	·12	·47	46·74	65·47	52·08
Bilaspur ...	...	5·21	13·00	13·97	5·46	·22	2·35	40·21	49·50	45·08
Sambalpur ...	·02	4·51	18·68	28·83	3·78	·34	·82	57·48	59·34	77·75

5. The rain-fall of the year was below the average in every district except Saugor and Bhandara, and fell far short of that of the previous year in every district except in Saugor and Damoh, where it slightly exceeded last year's figure.

In Jabalpur it was 13 inches below the normal, in Chhindwara 12 and in Nimar 11 inches.

The larger fall in Saugor and Damoh was due to the exceptionally heavy rain of August in those districts.

In fact up to the end of August in all districts the rain-fall had been ample, but after the first ten days of September there was a long break, which continued till the very end of October. After this again the cold weather rains practically failed.

6. As might have been expected, though the rice had promised well, the dry weather of September and October largely reduced the out-turn, while the yield of cotton exceeded the amount harvested for many years past.

Juari and til were much better than they had been in the preceding year, but they did not come up to the cotton.

7. The spring crops fared worse, and considerable areas were left unsown, the cultivators having waited too long for the rain, which never came. Wheat in the Southern districts fared better, but in the chief wheat-growing tracts the crop was a very poor one.

Linseed did not suffer so much, as owing to the lack of rain there was no damage from rust, but the hot winds set in earlier than usual and both linseed and wheat suffered in consequence.

Both crops were best in Saugor, Wardha and Nagpur.

8. The following Statement contrasts the prices of wheat, gram, juari, and common rice during June, December and March in the two past years :—

Price current, 1888-89.

[In seers and chittacks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Saugor ...	1887-88...	17 6	25 7	...	9 4	15 7	16 14	...	10 11	19 5	25 12	...	10 15
	1888-89...	17 6	22 10	...	8 10	14 13	17 1	...	10 4	16 3	21 12	...	9 8
Damoh ...	1887-88...	21 5	30 0	...	11 7	17 3	18 13	...	14 6	24 0	30 0	...	11 7
	1888-89 ..	21 13	26 11	...	11 7	16 0	17 2	...	11 7	20 9	26 11	...	12 10
Jabalpur ...	1887-88...	15 12	21 0	18 0	13 0	14 12	20 0	20 0	12 8	15 4	20 0	24 0	12 1
	1888-89...	17 0	25 0	...	10 12	13 4	17 12	18 0	10 0	15 12	20 0	21 0	10 8
Mandla ...	1887-88...	22 0	32 0	...	13 0	18 0	25 0	...	14 0	24 0	39 0	...	14 0
	1888-89...	24 0	32 8	...	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	12 0	19 0	27 8	...	11 0
Seoni ...	1887-88...	19 8	20 6	...	10 15	16 9	17 15	...	16 9	21 5	22 6	...	15 7
	1888-89...	20 6	22 6	..	14 15	14 15	19 8	...	13 9	16 10	19 8	...	12 5
Narsinghpur ...	1887-88...	15 2	21 11	...	9 13	15 7	17 10	...	12 4	16 14	25 0	...	14 9
	1888-89...	16 14	25 5	...	10 15	12 15	17 10	...	10 14	14 10	19 13	...	10 6
Hoshangabad ...	1887-88...	15 0	19 0	...	9 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	15 0	24 0	...	9 0
	1888-89...	15 0	22 15	...	9 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	14 0	20 8	...	8 8
Nimar ...	1887-88 .	15 1	18 9	20 11	11 14	12 0	14 3	17 11	11 7	15 1	18 9	15 8	11 7
	1888-89...	14 4	17 4	14 9	11 7	14 4	14 3	16 8	11 7	14 4	15 2	19 1	11 7
Betul ...	1887-88...	17 8	22 0	20 3	11 1	15 9	15 0	17 7	10 0	17 8	20 0	17 7	9 2
	1888-89 .	17 8	20 0	17 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	17 7	10 0	15 9	20 0	17 7	10 0
Chhindwara ...	1887-88..	19 0	22 13	20 9	10 0	13 13	16 14	18 0	13 5	19 0	22 0	20 9	13 5
	1888-89...	21 0	22 0	20 9	11 7	16 14	21 11	20 9	11 7	15 3	19 0	20 9	10 0
Wardha ...	1887-88...	17 2	16 0	21 13	11 1	16 0	13 5	20 0	11 7	20 0	13 5	20 0	11 7
	1888-89...	18 7	16 0	20 0	13 5	17 2	17 2	24 0	11 7	17 2	20 0	20 0	11 7
Nagpur ...	1887-88...	15 10	17 3	19 11	12 3	16 4	16 4	19 11	12 3	17 8	17 8	18 12	12 3
	1888-89...	17 8	18 12	18 12	12 8	16 4	19 11	19 11	12 3	16 4	20 0	21 4	12 8
Chanda ...	1887-88...	16 3	14 6	20 0	12 3	14 5	13 10	18 0	13 8	16 2	19 3	20 3	14 10
	1888-89...	15 0	14 9	20 2	14 8	18 10	19 3	23 6	14 7	17 15	20 0	23 6	14 7
Bhandara ...	1887-88...	15 0	15 0	...	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	16 4	18 12	20 0	...	16 4
	1888-89 ..	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	18 12	18 12	...	16 4	17 8	23 12	...	15 0
Balaghat ...	1887-88...	18 6	19 3	...	14 0	17 1	15 10	...	20 6	23 10	24 0	...	17 14
	1888-89..	21 0	21 10	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	17 14	19 11	21 10	...	17 14
Raipur ...	1887-88...	21 0	22 0	...	16 10	21 13	18 0	...	17 2	21 13	20 0	...	18 4
	1888-89 .	24 0	18 0	...	18 8	19 11	16 0	...	15 15	22 13	17 0	...	17 10
Bilaspur ...	1887-88...	26 10	33 8	...	21 6	24 6	25 2	...	22 8	24 5	21 14	...	20 1
	1888-89	23 11	22 5	...	16 15	17 12	14 0	...	11 4	22 7	13 12	...	16 15
Sambalpur ...	1887-88..	20 2	18 12	...	16 10	21 0	18 12	...	22 12	21 0	18 0	...	20 2
	1888-89...	20 9	18 0	...	15 12	14 0	13 8	...	17 8	16 10	...	...	16 10

9. The good spring harvest of 1888 caused the prices of wheat to fall somewhat in the June quarter, but the poor prospects in December resulted in a general rise, and even at harvest time they did not fall again, and throughout ruled higher than in the previous year. The improvement in the juari crop brought about a considerable fall of prices, which had been exceedingly high in June.

The price of gram has been steadily rising for some time. Last year it was again higher than in the previous year, except in the Nagpur Division. In the Jabalpur Division, where gram is chiefly grown, though prices are rising, it is still cheaper than in other parts of the Province.

Rice, as might be expected, was generally dearer than in the preceding year, when the crop had been such a good one. In some districts the prices were about the same as those of previous years in December and March, but in Chattisgarh there is a large rise noticeable during those two months.

The growth of the export traffic continues to produce a general rise in the prices of grains, which even good harvests fail to compensate for, but in the year under report when harvests were generally poor or moderate this rise was only to be expected.

3.—*Horticulture.*

District gardens.

10. Gardens were maintained at the cost of Provincial Funds at the head-quarter stations of twelve districts, or one less than last year. The decrease is due to the leasing of the Wardha garden to one of its malis for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 100. Most of the gardens were carefully and economically managed, and their net cost to Government was a little over Rs. 3,000, or less by Rs. 88 than that of the preceding year. This is due to a saving on account of the Wardha garden being leased out. The Raipur garden was the only one which actually showed a profit, while in the case of the Chanda garden the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 27-6-10 only.

The distribution of fruit trees and plants to private persons on payment and gratis still continues satisfactory in several districts. The gardens at Sambalpur, Saugor and Raipur have done best in this respect.

There is very little to mention under the head of experiments.

In April 1888 a supply of the Tunisian date palm seed was obtained from the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpur, North-Western Provinces, and distributed for trial to the Deputy Commissioners of all districts except Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Wardha, together with a copy of printed instructions for sowing and cultivation. The only Superintendents who have mentioned the results of their experiments are those of Saugor, Mandla, Seoni and Sambalpur. The seed germinated very well indeed and the young plants are thriving. Some of the districts of these Provinces are well suited for the cultivation of the palm, and it may be hoped that this variety will be established here. The Superintendent of the Seoni garden mentions that German

lentil (Dhal) was sown in black cotton soil and germinated well and seemed to be flourishing, but bore no seed. Strawberry plants procured from Naini Tal are doing well at Narsinghpur; some years ago strawberries were well established in Jabalpur, and there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed in the surrounding districts.

In Hoshangabad, out of five Eucalyptus seedlings planted three have grown to over 30 feet. Thirty-six mahogany trees have also been successfully reared in this garden. Potatoes were tried at Raipur and Sambalpur. In the former district the experiment was not altogether a failure, as the outturn weighed six times the quantity sown. In the latter the results were unsatisfactory, owing to the crop having been injured by white-ants. The soil and climate of Sambalpur are well suited for most vegetables and roots. Better results may be expected when fresh seed can be obtained by means of the railway which is about to be opened in this district. The pine, leechee and mango crops are reported to have been very fine during the year. Efforts were also made in this garden to grow a few foreign plants, such as the "Hevea Braziliensis" and the "Acacia Dilhata" or silver wattle of Australia. But as the seed supplied was bad it failed to germinate. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, has put down a quantity of fruit and other seeds with a view to supplying the Railway Station gardens.

Maharaj Bagh.

11. The Horticultural gardens (Maharaj Bagh) at Nagpur and the public gardens at Pachmarhi continued under the direct management of the Agricultural Department. The net cost to Government of the former institution (including the maintenance of the works which supply the gardens and the Residency garden with water from the Telenkheri Tank) was Rs. 7,351. The expenditure on the Maharaj Bagh was larger by Rs. 715 than in the year preceding, owing mainly to the expenditure incurred in building a large aviary for small birds and several cages. The garden and menagerie continue to be very popular and are visited daily by hundreds of persons and on festivals and holidays by thousands.

The net cost of the Pachmarhi garden was Rs. 958. The mulberry plants which are being raised there for the trial of sericulture are in a flourishing condition, and there seems to be no doubt that the climate of this part of the Province is exceedingly well adapted for growing the food of the silk worm.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

12. The season was favourable to most of the kharif crops, especially to cotton and juar, but was unsuited to the rabi crops.

Cotton, til and juar were sown, hoed and weeded at the right time, the weather having afforded frequent opportunities for these operations.

The light showers of August and the early cessation of the rains were also propitious to the cotton plants during the flowering and picking seasons, and saved the juar from rust, which is often engendered by damp when the corn is forming in the ear. On the other hand, these conditions were unfavourable to the rabi crops, and owing to the absence of rain in September and October there was a lack of moisture at sowing time and the seed germinated badly. This bad start was followed by the entire failure of the winter showers, and hot winds set in at the beginning of the hot weather.

Crops.

13. A considerable quantity of Upland Georgian cotton seed was distributed among cultivators in the Wardha District. The Deputy Commissioner reports that those who have used it consider it to be of a superior quality, yielding more clean white cotton than the indigenous varieties. He is unable, however, to say what the outturn was, as the reports which were received are so discrepant that it is impossible to draw any inference from them. He has been requested to have a few experiments carefully made during the current season and the results compared with those obtained from the indigenous varieties grown under similar circumstances. The outturn of juar was also good, being 60 per cent better than in the preceding year. Wheat suffered a good deal, but linseed not to the same extent, and as a matter of fact the year was more favourable to it than any of the four preceding years, during which the linseed crops were very poor. The average outturn of the linseed crop, excluding manured plots, was 233 lbs. per acre as compared with 161 last year.

Experiments.

14. Experiments in green soiling, *i. e.*, in ploughing in green hemp, were continued during the year, but owing to the absence of rain in September and October the hemp remained unrotted in the ground and practically had no effect on the crop. But it was observed that the fields which had been fertilized in this manner in previous years were much enriched by the process.

Bone dust, saltpetre, farm-yard manure and poudrette were all tried. The results from bone dust and saltpetre compare favourably with those obtained from other manures.

The trial of the plan of embanking fields for rabi crops, so common and effective in the Northern Districts of the Province, and which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued during the year, but with no better success.

The unsatisfactory results obtained last year were, it was thought, due to the fields being uneven and not properly embanked. These defects were remedied, but with no improvement in results. This may probably be ascribed in a great measure to the ingredients and consistency of the kanhar soil of the Nagpur District, but it may also be due to the time at which the banks were cut and to the treatment which the fields received preparatory to sowing. The draining operation was apparently too long delayed, and the consequence was that the fields did not become fit for ploughing till late in the season. This circumstance, taken in connection with the absence of rain in September and October and again at Christmas, would suffice to account for the small yield of the embanked fields which had been sown late.

Accurate information will be obtained this year as to the precise time for completing the operations preparatory to sowing the seed, and the experiment will be continued till it is plain that the kanhar or black soil of the Nagpur country cannot in this respect be treated in the same manner as the kabar or black soil of the Narbada valley.

Agricultural Implements.

15. A trial was made of the cheap Iron Cane Mill of Messrs. Rogers of Saharanpur, and the results obtained, when compared with those of the Bihea Mill, are reported to be favourable. A strong cheap iron mill is much needed in these Provinces. Mills of this kind which have hitherto been available are

beyond the means of ordinary cultivators, and the people seem unable or unwilling to combine for the purpose of purchasing what is to them an expensive article and beyond the means of one person. Moreover the wooden mill now used is supplied by the village carpenter, who must be supported in any case, so that practically the cultivators get their mills for little or nothing, and as ordinarily each cultivator makes only a small quantity of gur, it does not seem to him to be worth while to spend Rs. 150 for a mill to make a few rupees worth of gur. It is therefore only a cheap iron mill that will induce him to abandon the use of the ineffective "Kohlu" or Native wooden mill.

The sale of improved agricultural implements is still exceedingly small. Intelligent practical farmers to whom these implements have been shown on several occasions, admit the advantages claimed for them, but urge that they are unsuited to this country. The Swedish plough for example goes a little deeper than the plough in ordinary use in the Nagpur District and also inverts the soil, which the country plough does not. But then it needs much stronger bullocks to work it; and even in the Nagpur country, where the cattle are more robust and better fed than in most districts of the Province, they are said to be not strong enough to pull it through stiff clays.

The expenditure on the Farm amounted to Rs. 5,930-6-0, of which Rs. 2,185-12-1 were covered by receipts. The net cost of the institution has therefore been only Rs. 3,744-9-11, which is less by Rs. 2,019-6-1 than the estimate, and less by Rs. 1,943-2-8 than the net cost in the preceding year.

Agricultural class.

16. The practical utility of the Farm has been greatly increased by the opening of an Agricultural class in connection with it. The class was started in 1888. The Superintendent of the Farm is its Principal, and is assisted by a Lecturer on Agriculture and Surveying. Considerable progress has been made by the students during the year. The average attendance was 25 throughout the year.

The students are trained in all farm operations and at the same time receive theoretical instruction in Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany. They learn field surveying and work in the laboratory at the chemical analysis of soils. Each pupil has a plot of his own in which he raises the principal crops grown in the district.

With the aid of the Assistant Settlement Officer (an officer of the Survey Department of India) and the Professors of the Hislop College at Nagpur, an examination was held in March last. Of the 20 students examined, 17 passed and have now commenced their second year's course of study. The Inspector-General of Education considers the progress which has been made very satisfactory and writes:—

"The general result reflects credit on the Principal and his assistants. "The class may be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage and to "have obtained an assured position among the educational institutions of these "Provinces."

4.—*Forests.*

Areas.

17. The area of the Government forests at the commencement and close of the year was, in acres:—

	On 1st April 1888.	On 31st March 1889.	Difference.
Reserved Forests ...	12,833,471	12,615,968	—217,503
Unclassed State Forests ..	208,893	207,761	—1,132
Total ...	13,042,364	12,823,729	—218,635

The same expressed in square miles:—

	On 1st April 1888.	On 31st March 1889.	Difference.
Reserved Forests ...	20,052	19,712	—340
Unclassed State Forests ..	326	324	—2
Total ...	20,378	20,036	—342

In other words, the area of the Government forests as now returned is shown as less by 218,635 acres, or 342 square miles, than it was on the 1st April 1888. The reduction is almost entirely due to correction of former computations.

Classification of areas.

18. The designation of the areas under strict conservation, formerly known as 1st Class Reserves, was by orders issued during the year altered to Class A Reserves. Instructions were at the same time issued for the exclusion from the Class B Reserves of all land more suited for cultivation than for the growth of forests and for the gradual transfer of the remaining area to the A class. According to the new classification the areas of Reserved Forests under more or less strict conservation were, on the 1st April 1888, respectively:—

	Square miles.
Class A Reserves ...	3,600
Class B „ ...	16,452
Total ...	20,052

During the year 410 square miles were transferred from the B to the A Class, and 616 more have been so transferred since the close of the year.

Demarcation.

19. Demarcation was completed in 10 and in progress in 3 Divisions. The boundaries of all Class A Reserves were maintained in good order during the year.

Surveys.

20. In the past field season the Forest Survey Branch completed the detail survey, on the scale of 4 inches=1 mile, of a large portion of the forests in the Dhamtari Range, and the triangulation of the whole of the Sihawa Forests, in the Raipur District. A party of this survey was also at work in the Jubbulpore District, of which the detailed topographical survey of 35,841 acres was completed; while a third party was employed in surveying the Ahiri Forests in Chanda.

Establishments

21. The following statement shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the permanent Executive and Protective Establishments as they respectively stood at the commencement and close of the year 1888-89: —

Designation.	Scale as sanctioned by the Government of India.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1888.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1889.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Monthly cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sub-Assistant Conservators ...	8	1,500	8	1,500	8	1,500
Forest Rangers ...	44	3,190	26	1,920	29	2,095
Foresters ...	177	4,955	123	3,000	153	3,730
Forest Guards ...	1,299	9,805	1,158	8,710	1,299	9,805
Hospital Assistant ..	1	30	1	30	1	30
Total ...	1,529	19,480	1,316	15,160	1,490	17,160

Breaches of Forest law.

22. The total number of offences against the Forest laws reported during the year was 7,481 against 7,237 in the previous year. The number of cases still under inquiry at the close of the year was 535 as against 1,049 in the previous year. Of the cases reported, 341 were after due inquiry discharged, while 218 were prosecuted; in 7,303 cases composition was effected, and in 22 cases the offenders remained undetected.

The percentage of convictions obtained was :—

	Cases.	Persons.
1887-88 ...	83·6	76·4
1888-89 ...	75·6	68·5

The smaller proportion of convictions was probably due to the fact that there were a larger number of cases of setting fire to the forests, and that it is difficult to bring home charges of this sort to the actual offender.

23. The area brought under special protection during the dry season of 1888 was returned at 1,221,656 acres; of which were successfully protected 1,114,268 acres. The area burnt was therefore 107,388, or 8½ per cent of the area attempted. During the dry season of 1889 there was an additional area taken up for protection equal to 389,475 acres, or 31 per cent more than the total area under protection in the previous year. The total area attempted during 1889 was therefore 1,601,695 acres or 2,502 square miles, which is equal to 12½ per cent of the total area of the Reserves. Of the area attempted, 67,418 acres or 4½ per cent were burnt. The cost of protection was 3·9 pies per acre as against 4·6 pies in the year previous. The cost per square mile was Rs. 13 as against Rs. 15 in the year previous. The total cost for the past dry season was Rs. 31,261 against Rs. 26,914 spent in 1888. These results are not unsatisfactory, in view of the fact that the hot season was an exceptionally dry one and therefore unfavourable to fire protection. The orders issued at the beginning of 1888 warning malguzars and others of the responsibility they incur by permitting fires to be kindled in the neighbourhood of Reserved Forests, are reported to have had a good effect. Special protection from fire.

24. The extent to which the forests were resorted to for grazing purposes is seen by the number of animals for which grazing licenses were granted during the year under report. The statement following compares the figures of this and the previous year:— Grazing.

		1887-88.	1888-89.
Buffaloes	...	373,653	345,595
Cows and bullocks	...	2,837,123	2,205,239
Sheep } Goats }	...	* 429,534	{ 147,626 / 206,120

The decrease in the number of animals grazed is attributed to the enhancement of the rates charged for grazing, which caused cattle owners to resort more largely to zamindari and malguzari forests. Although the number of animals admitted to the forests decreased, the receipts from this source increased. The total receipts from grazing and grass together during 1888-89 are compared below with similar receipts for the preceding year:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grazing ...	4,40,713	4,61,447	20,729
By sale of grass ...	54,691	72,267	17,576
Total increase ...			38,305

* Not separately classed in previous years.

Financial results.

25. The statement below compares the receipts and charges for 1888-89 with those for the previous year:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	...	10,93,369	...	11,80,405
Charges ... A ...	2,78,063	...	2,40,800	...
Charges ... B ...	2,48,433	526,496	3,58,799	5,99,599
Surplus ...	...	5,66,873	...	5,80,806

It will be observed that the year's gross receipts were better by Rs. 87,036 and the surplus better by Rs. 13,933, than the year 1887-88; while the total expenditure exceeded that of the latter year by Rs. 73,103.

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

26. The Warora Colliery was worked throughout the year without interruption. The output during the official year was 1,32,930 tons as against 1,16,397 in the preceding year, an increase of 16,533 tons. The cost of raising the coal was Rs. 4,20,745, equivalent to a ton rate of Rs. 3/2/8, the ton rate in the previous year being Rs. 3/9/4. The earnings of the colliery amounted to Rs. 5,47,157 and as the expenses were Rs. 4,38,494, the net profits amounted to Rs. 1,08,663, or Rs. 33,766 in excess of those in the preceding year.

The increased output is due to a larger demand on the part of the principal consumers, *viz.*, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; and the decrease in the cost of raising is attributable in a measure to the larger output, and also to considerable reductions which were effected in the working expenses commencing from September 1888.

Profits.

27. The net profits of the year, *viz.* Rs. 1,08,663, represent a return of 9·69 per cent on a capital outlay incurred to end of December 1888 of Rs. 11,20,647.

The revised capital of the colliery, however, now stands at a considerably higher figure, as, acting under orders from the Government of India, certain charges which had in the past years been debited to the Wardha Coal State Railway were during the year under notice transferred to the colliery. The capital outlay on the colliery now stands at Rs. 14,11,117, and on this amount the net profits of the year, *viz.* Rs. 1,08,663, represent a return of 7·7 per cent.

Earnings.

28. The net earnings, satisfactory as they are, would have been still greater had it been possible to increase the output, as the supply was short of the demand. The contractors engaged in raising the coal during the greater part of the year could not be induced to increase their gangs to the extent necessary to fill the workings. The work has, however, been taken

from these men and given to a contractor who has both money and labour at his command, and if the demand continues as brisk during next year as in this, there is every reason to suppose that the output will be equal to the demand, and that the profits will be commensurately increased. The terms under which the new contractor works are very different to those of the old contractors. Formerly, the rate paid for cutting the coal did not include any charges for stores, for the tools required for mining, or for the lighting of the mine. The rate now given includes, in addition to these items, the supply of all off-hand labour, the full wages of the staff employed in the winding engines, and the maintaining in an efficient state of the underground drainage. By the introduction of this system a very considerable saving has been made in the cost of output.

Fires.

29. The fires in the mine gave some trouble, but the precautions taken by the Mining Staff to prevent their spread were successful. Arrangements are now being undertaken to cut off and isolate the fire area by the construction of a number of masonry dams, behind which water will collect and thus prevent the fire spreading.

Unwatering of the Mines.

30. The unwatering of the mines is an expensive and troublesome operation, and is at present attended with considerable risk. Under the existing system the whole duty, or nearly the whole, falls on the pumps at No. 3 pit, so that if the pumps were injured and had to stop for repairs, some of the workings would be drowned. An estimate has been sanctioned for sinking No. 1 pit to the same depth as No. 3 and for lowering the pumps at No. 1 pit. The unwatering will thus be under the control of two separate sets of pumps and the risk of the workings being drowned out will be considerably lessened.

Mining Engineer.

31. Mr. C. Z. Bunning was Mining Engineer till the 8th December 1888, when the period of his agreement terminated and his services were dispensed with. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Dunkin, who has been connected with the Warora Colliery for some years, and is thoroughly conversant with all the difficulties which are met in the working of this mine.

Umaria Colliery.

32. The output at the Umaria Colliery during the official year amounted to 50,067 tons against 25,548 tons in the preceding year. That is, the output was practically doubled. A comparison of the earnings, &c., in the past and present year shows as follows:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Earnings ...	1,14,473	1,78,217
Expenditure ...	1,09,440	1,53,949
Net receipts ...	5,033	24,268

	1887-88. Tons.	1888-89. Tons.
Coal raised—		
Large coal ...	17,140	33,917
Small do. ...	8,408	16,150
Total...	25,548	50,067

	1887-88. Rs. per ton.	1888-89. Rs. per ton.
Cost of raising—		
Direct charges only ...	3·37	2·97
Direct and indirect charges	5·22	3·71

There was besides at the end of the year a balance of coal at pit mouth of 9,112 tons raised during the year and valued at Rs. 28,598, for which credit is not taken in the above statement of earnings.

Management and working staff.

33. The expenses in connection with the management and working staff have been considerably reduced during the year, and large reductions have also been effected in the Workshop and Subordinate Colliery Staff without in any way impairing efficiency. The shunting of wagons at the colliery and the conveyance of empties and full wagons to and from the pit mouth from and to the Railway Station were formerly charged for by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at the rate of Rs. 7 per hour for the time the engine performing the work was engaged on it, and the monthly expenditure on this account was seldom less than Rs. 150, and frequently much more. An arrangement was recently entered into with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under which the engine employed in the shunting of the wagons and the conveyance of the trucks is supplied free of charge. Other measures tending to reduced cost in production have also been introduced, and it may now be said that the colliery is being worked in an economical and efficient manner.

No. 4 pit.

34. The sinking of No. 4 pit was started during the year, but the progress made was not so satisfactory as might reasonably have been expected. This was due to no proper arrangements having been made beforehand for the supply of the materials required for sinking. The work is now, however, being pushed on vigorously and the Manager is giving his best attention to it. When No. 4 pit is ready for the winning of coal, the output will be capable of a very large increase. Indents have been submitted to the India Office for the Heapstead and other Pit-head machinery, and it is hoped they will be received without delay. The earthwork of the new sidings for this pit is in hand, and the rails required to connect it with the Colliery line and for the necessary sidings can, it is found, be obtained from sidings which were formerly laid down, but are not now required.

Small coal.

35. Owing to the presence of a stone band at or about the centre of the Umaria seam the proportion of slack obtained in cutting the coal is very great, and as there is at present practically no sale for this class of coal, it is a dead loss to the colliery. A coal washing machine has been got out from England, but it was not at work during the year, as when it was being put together some of the parts were found wanting and others required fitting. The missing parts were replaced from Bombay, but a good deal of delay was caused before they were received. The machine is now in fair working order, but some alterations are still necessary before it can be said to be thoroughly efficient. From the experiments that have been made it is found that a good coal which can be mixed with and sold as large coal is obtained, but the cost of doing so and the amount of saleable coal from a given quantity of slack have not yet been accurately ascertained. Information on these points will, however, be shortly secured. Efforts have been made to reduce the quantity of slack in cutting the coal, and with this object the 'boards' have been increased from 10 to 12

feet and the 'levels' from 8 to 10 feet. The 'places' therefore in which the hewers work are more roomy and the quantity of coal obtained per yard forward is increased.

Coal contractor.

36. A new contractor has been secured for the mine, and through his assistance the labour employed in the workings has been much greater during the year than at any previous time. The conditions of the agreement made with the new contractor materially differ from those in previous agreements. The contractor has now to supply his own stores and tools, to do all the underground lighting, and to pay the wages of the establishment employed on the winding engines, &c. The advantages of this method are too manifest to require description. In order to reduce the quantity of small slack coal raised, the contractor is only paid for 1 ton of small for every 3 tons of large coal won. The proportion formerly was 1 to 2. In event, however, of more small coal being sold than the contractor receives credit for, he receives payment for such excess at the rate of four annas per ton.

Demand.

37. The demand for Umaria Coal is increasing and there is every reason to suppose that it will continue to do so.

The following were the monthly sales during the year :—

		Tons.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	1,600	
Indian Midland Railway	...	1,500	for a part of the year only.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	100	
Other consumers	...	150	
Total monthly sales	...	3,350	

The Indian Midland Railway Company has agreed to increase the quantity taken to 4,000 tons a month from the 1st January 1890, and the labour at the mine will have to be augmented considerably to meet the greater demand.

Quality of coal.

38. The results of working with the Umaria Coal, as reported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, show that $1\frac{1}{5}$ tons of it may be taken as being equivalent to 1 ton of English Coal. If the Umaria Coal maintains this standard, the demand for it ought to increase very considerably. It may be mentioned here that the charge on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for the carriage of Umaria Coal is much in excess of the rates on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the rate is 9 pies per ton per mile, whereas in the case of the two other Railways referred to it is understood to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ pies and $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies respectively. The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be addressed on the subject, as in the interest of the colliery it is desirable to reduce the cost of freight as much as possible.

Progress.

39. On the whole the progress during the year at the Umaria Colliery is distinctly satisfactory. The quantity of coal raised as compared with the previous year has been nearly doubled, the cost of production very materially lessened, and there are sufficient grounds for anticipating that in these respects there will be still further improvement in the immediate future.

6.—*Manufactures.*

Cotton Mills.

40. The position and working of the three Cotton Mills in the Provinces are shown in the following statement:—

Place of working.	Date of establishment.	Proprietor. Limited Company or private.	Nominal capital.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
			Rs.				Cwt.						
Nagpur ... (The Empress Mills)	1st Jan. 1877.	Joint Stock Company Limited.	18,75,000	320	500	38,032	56,500	Cotton twist and piece-goods.	1,451	495	805	...	2,751
Hinganghat ... (Wardha District)	1st Feb. 1881.	Ditto.	3,50,000	60	...	18,248	19,992	Yarn.	170	77	369	112	728
Jabalpur ... (The Gokaldass Balabdass Mills.)	1885.	Ditto.	3,00,000	35	100	11,000	9,853	Yarn, cloth or piece-goods, Carpetty (... cloth).	310	92	75	30	507

All three mills show an increase in output and, except in the case of Hinganghat, in the amount of labour employed.

The three cotton Presses which are working in the Wardha District disposed of 18,510 bales against 2,996 bales in the year preceding. The cotton crop of 1888 was an excellent one. The exports by rail of raw cotton from these Provinces during the year amounted to 2,38,183 maunds compared with 91,311 maunds in the preceding year—the Nagpur and Wardha Districts contributing in round numbers one and a half lakhs of maunds against 13,000 maunds in the preceding year.

7.—*Trade.*

Total traffic of the year.

41. The total traffic of the year is compared below with that of the preceding two years:—

	Weight in maunds. 1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Value in Rupees. 1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imports ...	47,72,707	65,09,137	43,56,389	3,53,00,882	4,25,32,443	2,81,94,224
Exports ...	1,45,24,722	1,37,83,153	1,68,27,230	4,15,27,101	3,84,09,317	4,87,09,953
Total ...	1,92,97,429	2,02,92,290	2,11,83,619	7,68,27,983	8,09,41,700	7,69,04,177

This comparison, however, requires some qualification. Imports in previous years included "Railway plant and rolling stock." These swelled very largely both the totals of weight and value. The only proper way of arriving at a true comparison will be by deducting Railway plant from the imports of previous years as below:—

	Imports of 1886-87.		Imports of 1887-88.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Total ...	47,72,707	3,53,00,882	65,09,137	4,25,32,443
Deduct Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	6,07,258	24,29,032	23,20,240	92,80,960
Balance ...	41,65,449	3,28,71,850	41,88,897	3,32,51,483

The imports therefore of the present year exceed in weight, though not in value, those of the two past years, while the exports exceed the exports of those years by a large amount both in weight and value.

The imports have fallen in value simply on account of a change in the system of calculation introduced during the year: the fall is only on paper and is not real.

Recent additions to the headings may have some effect in the way of explaining this increase, but for the most part what is now shown separately must have been shown before under the heading "other kinds of merchandise." Exports have steadily declined since 1884-85 till the present year, when they have revived; but though in weight they declined, owing to the rise of prices they maintained their value, which now stands at a figure higher than that of any previous year since the present system of registration was started. A comparison is given below of the weights of the import and export traffic of the year under report with an average of the trade of the past four years. It is needless to compare the values as the figures are deceptive. The heading "Railway Plant" is excluded in calculating the average:—

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average of the past four years ...	37,40,950	1,54,90,605	1,92,31,555
1888-89	43,56,389	1,68,27,230	2,11,83,619
Difference more (+) or less (—) than the average figure	+6,15,439	+13,36,625	+19,52,064

The imports are thus 16 per cent higher than the average of the past four years, the exports 8 per cent, and the total traffic 10 per cent. Imports have been steadily rising since 1884-85, and exports declining, but in the present year, while the exports have shown a considerable rise, the imports also have not slackened in their advance.

The extension of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway to Raipur, which took place at the end of the third quarter of the year, will hardly have had much effect as yet upon the traffic, especially as a good metalled road existed before from Raipur to Raj-Nandgaon, the previous terminus of the Railway; and the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, which cuts through a corner of the Saugor District, took place only just before the close of the year, while the Saugor extension was not opened till some time after, so that it may be said that the traffic of the year has not as yet been affected by the additional railway construction.

Import traffic.

42. The following figures show the trade in the principal commodities imported into these Provinces during the past three years :—

Commodities.	Amount in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Coal ...	4,85,321	7,11,047	7,37,531	1,44,079	2,11,092	2,67,145
Cotton twist and yarn. European..	27,169	30,050	33,990	19,01,830	21,03,500	18,80,768
Cotton twist and yarn. Indian ...	25,770	26,321	28,900	7,73,100	7,89,630	10,67,078
Cotton piece-goods. European..	1,04,947	1,04,945	1,18,947	97,07,597	96,54,940	50,90,547
Cotton piece-goods. Indian ...	9,648	9,197	10,882	6,03,000	5,70,214	5,16,607
Metals. Iron ...	1,33,671	1,66,391	2,38,117	5,76,456	7,38,360	10,84,527
Metals. Others ...	38,151	35,387	27,291	8,29,107	12,07,012	7,54,398
Kerosine oil ...	92,520	93,787	1,08,401	5,66,685	6,91,679	4,75,913
Salt ...	13,59,515	12,32,437	12,63,903	45,03,393	43,13,529	43,67,848
Sugar. Refined ...	1,36,365	1,32,712	96,322	15,42,629	14,84,715	8,39,939
Sugar. Unrefined.	3,00,189	2,93,143	4,25,035	16,13,467	14,53,447	17,17,752
Tobacco ...	1,02,528	57,905	81,643	12,14,656	5,35,621	8,80,316
Provisions ...	1,74,170	1,93,517	2,08,975	13,42,834	15,10,629	13,29,252
Spices ...	39,887	36,310	73,882	6,38,192	5,80,960	9,72,230

A glance at the above list shows what a considerable increase there has been in the imports of what may be termed luxuries, and this is indicative of the gradual rise in the standard of comfort which accompanies the higher prices of agricultural produce.

Coal.—The increase due to extended operations in the Umaria Collieries is well maintained this year.

Cotton manufactured.—There is an increase under the head "European Piece-goods," in fact the imports of these commodities exceed those of any previous year, and this increase is common to all the blocks of the Provinces.

On the other hand, the demand for Indian Piece-goods has declined from 30,000 maunds in 1884-85 to 10,000 maunds in the present year.

This may be partly due to the displacement of Indian goods by European, but it has been more probably occasioned by the extension of local industries in the shape of mills.

Metals.—The imports of iron have largely increased, while those of "other metals" have declined.

There is nothing specially calling for remark in the changes.

Salt.—Last year the imports of salt had declined somewhat after remaining steady for some years: in the year under report the deficiency has been partly made up.

Kerosine Oil.—The demand for kerosine oil is a growing one, and it seems likely that the steady increase will continue to be maintained for some time to come. Since 1884 the annual import of kerosine oil has more than doubled itself.

Spices.—Spices were not divided into separate headings before this year, so that no comparison is possible in or are particulars of the increase ascertainable.

Sugar.—The statistics of sugar are interesting. The demand for refined sugar is diminishing in all blocks of the Provinces except in the Chhattisgarh block, which draws practically all its supply from abroad *via* Bombay. On the other hand, unrefined sugar is being imported every year in larger quantities as the following table will show:—

Year.	Jabalpur Block.		Narbada Block.		Nimar Block.		Nagpur Block.		Chhattisgarh Block.	
	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.
1884-85 ...	31,123	56,221	34,963	1,46,631	12,814	39,989	34,041	12,595	6,723	2,109
1885-86 ...	30,706	1,09,598	27,015	2,06,356	11,829	58,337	30,083	17,216	7,463	2,072
1886-87 ...	29,643	70,516	47,320	1,62,441	14,622	58,176	35,023	7,365	9,757	1,682
1887-88 ...	21,120	96,569	44,937	1,12,866	16,017	63,921	39,524	23,713	11,114	1,047
1888-89 ...	19,890	1,19,995	21,295	2,01,228	11,636	55,263	31,529	43,755	11,972	4,789

The tendency towards decrease in the imports of refined sugar is most marked in the case of the Jabalpur block, while the tendency of the imports of unrefined sugar or gur to increase is specially noticeable in the case of the Nagpur block.

Altogether the whole Provinces received in 1884-85 3,77,214 maunds of sugar, of which 1,19,669 maunds were refined and 2,57,545 unrefined. In 1888-89 they have imported 5,21,357 maunds of sugar, of which only 96,322 have been refined and 4,25,035 unrefined.

The amount of refined sugar has thus fallen from 31 per cent of the total import of sugar in 1884-85 to 18 per cent in 1888-89.

This indicates a fall in the temporary popularity of Mauritius sugar in all the blocks except Chhattisgarh—where however the demand is proportionately small as compared with other blocks. For of the total amount of refined sugar imported into Chhattisgarh since 1884-85, *i. e.*, 47,029 maunds, no less than 44,680 maunds have been direct from Bombay, and the annual imports are steadily increasing, while the percentage of Mauritius sugar to Indian sugar is now 99 as against 89 per cent in 1884-85.

The unrefined sugar comes chiefly from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, but the proportion of the former to the latter is 4 to 1.

Export traffic.

43. The figures given below indicate the traffic of the year in the commodities which these Provinces annually export as compared with that of the two preceding years:—

Commodities.	Amount in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Coal ...	15,27,731	14,44,938	16,99,830	4,53,545	4,28,966	5,31,197
Cotton Raw ...	2,18,495	91,311	2,38,183	34,00,328	12,78,354	37,51,382
Wheat ...	75,96,613	78,97,546	100,16,337	166,17,591	1,77,69,478	2,37,88,800
Rice ...	7,53,410	6,96,499	9,61,890	24,01,494	22,63,622	33,66,615
Gram and Pulse ...	4,08,498	2,48,862	5,45,972	7,65,934	5,13,278	11,60,190
Jowar and Bajra ..	1,31,342	72,650	84,964	2,38,057	1,54,381	2,01,790
Other grains ...	2,93,249	2,08,145	3,53,054	3,66,561	2,60,131	5,29,581
Linseed ...	10,67,632	6,60,581	7,58,883	40,03,620	22,29,461	26,56,090
Tilseed ...	6,77,975	3,54,511	4,03,880	27,11,900	12,18,632	18,17,460
Myrabolams ...	3,25,113	3,44,363	3,93,696	4,26,710	5,59,590	5,31,468
Stick Lac ...	72,135	72,303	77,857	5,22,978	6,01,019	11,67,855
Ghi ...	29,131	33,214	20,811	8,30,233	8,59,412	6,45,141
Hides ...	37,276	49,389	54,562	4,21,685	6,12,057	10,40,156

Coal.—Practically all the coal comes from the Warora Mines; the Mohpani Mines have contributed very little to the exports under this head, and the exports of the coal from the Nimar block are simply imported coal re-exported into Rajputana and Central India.

Cotton.—The excellency of the cotton crop, coming after last year's poor one, has more than counterbalanced last year's deficiency. The exports this year are 2,38,153 maunds, the Nagpur and Wardha Districts contributing in round numbers one and a half lakhs of maunds as compared with 13,000 maunds last year—over eleven-fold of last year's figure.

Indeed the exports of the year exceeded those of any year since the present system of registration has been in force.

Nimar has also exported 20 per cent more cotton than it did last year.

The exports of cotton from the Provinces to Bombay and elsewhere during the past five years are as follows:—

	Bombay Port.	*North-Western Provinces.*	*Bombay Presidency.*
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84 ...	37,832	11,275(a)	58,611
1884-85 ...	21,609	14,308(a)	25,058
1885-86 ...	75,204	12,801	28,944
1886-87 ...	95,129	28,046	58,908
1887-88 ...	8,718	13,601	61,390
1888-89 ...	1,24,474	19,605	80,232

(a) Includes also exports to Sindh and the Panjab.

From this it appears that in a bad year the requirements of other Provinces can be fairly well met, and that the surplus of a good year can always find a foreign market. This success has given a great stimulus to cotton cultivation, and at present it seems probable that a yet larger quantity may be exported during the current year.

Wheat.—As has been already stated, the wheat crop of 1888 was a good one, and the figures of the export traffic show that the estimate formed at the time was fully justified.

The exports of 1888-89 have reached the highest figure yet recorded, *i. e.*, over a hundred lakhs or a crore of maunds, and they amount to 60 per cent of the total exports. It is probable that they would have reached an even higher figure had not the export been checked somewhat in the third quarter of the year by the exceedingly unfavourable prospects of the wheat crop of 1889.

The exports from each block during the past five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Total.	Exports of wheat from				
		Jabalpur block.	Narbada block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	97,91,130	12,55,362	62,14,883	1,60,952	14,13,320	7,46,673
1885-86 ...	69,53,546	10,36,459	42,58,838	1,67,044	7,09,004	7,82,201
1886-87 ...	75,96,613	7,99,748	47,07,439	2,00,411	8,57,304	10,31,711
1887-88 ...	78,97,546	8,16,747	46,75,431	1,82,599	12,56,278	9,66,581
1888-89 ...	1,00,16,337	17,48,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,69,845	9,50,685

In the year 1884-85 the wheat harvest was an exceptionally good one, in the intermediate years it has been below a full average, and in the past year it was a good one. The rise in exports is specially noticeable in the case of the Nagpur and Jabalpur blocks. The area under wheat in Chhattisgarh is, however, rapidly on the increase, and as railway extension is carried out in the last mentioned block, a considerable rise is to be expected in the export traffic.

Out of the 100 lakhs of wheat exported, 99 lakhs went to the seaports. It is to be feared that owing to the recent poor harvest, the present rate of export will not be maintained.

Rice.—The last harvest was a fairly good one and the preceding harvest had been an exceedingly good one, so that the exports of rice have risen considerably, but they have not reached the figures of 1884 and 1885, which were in round numbers 12 and 13 lakhs respectively.

Gram and pulse.—These grains show a satisfactory increase: this is due to the improved spring harvest of 1888.

Jowar and Bajra.—There is a small rise after the great decline in export of these grains which was noticed last year. The jowari crop was only an average one.

Linseed.—The slight improvement in the year's linseed crop has not been able to counterbalance the previous year's failure. Linseed cultivation is likely to decline unless better harvests ensue: the exports are less than one-third of what they were in 1884 and 1885. Since the year 1884 the linseed exports of the Narbada block have declined by 87 per cent.

Some improvement is anticipated for the present year.

Tilseed.—The til harvest was somewhat better this year than last, and some improvement is noticeable in the exports, which have been as follows during the past five years:—

		Maunds.
1884-85	...	2,60,781
1885-86	...	4,60,009
1886-87	...	6,77,975
1887-88	...	3,54,511
1888-89	...	4,03,880

Hides.—Increase in cattle disease has caused a rise in the exports of hides above the figure of the past two years.

Ghi.—The increased mortality among cattle, which raised the exports of hides, has lowered the amount of ghi exported, but the aggregate value of the two articles of export has slightly increased.

Internal trade.

44. There is nothing specially noticeable about the internal trade of the Province: it amounts to thirteen lakhs of maunds, of a value of fifty-one lakhs of rupees, but it is less than it has been in the last two years. The decline is entirely due to the decrease in exports of grains and linseed from the Chhattisgarh block where the crops had been not so good as elsewhere; there is, however, an increase in the imports into Chhattisgarh.

The Chhattisgarh exports into other blocks have always been higher than local exports of other blocks, as Chhattisgarh is not able to export so much by road as the other blocks.

45. Taken as a whole, the trade of the year is very satisfactory; there are signs of revival even in the items in which the decline has been most marked. There has been a large expansion in the wheat and cotton trade, while the increased imports indicate more prosperity and a gradual rise in the standard of comfort. This standard, which is lower in Chhattisgarh than in the other blocks, will be raised as the railway extension is carried out. General.

The Provinces continue to suffer a loss from the failure of linseed and til, but this is more than made up for by the gain in export of food grains.

Altogether the balance in favour of the Provinces is over two crores of rupees, a sum higher than in any previous year, but allowance has to be made for the fact that imports have been shown at their value in the Province of export; but even if this allowance be made, the balance of the year will still be in excess of that of 1884-85, which has till now been the highest on record.

8.—*Public Works.*

46. The total expenditure during the year on Public Works, including Railways and Collieries, amounted to Rs. 22,15,964 and is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial Military, Ordinary ...	1,40,076
„ Civil Works ..	11,077
Provincial	11,57,181
Railways ... ...—	*1,52,659*
Warora Colliery	7,42,641
Umaria Colliery	2,90,857
Contribution Works ...	16,041
Incorporated Local Funds ...	10,750
Total Rs. ...	22,15,964

47. There were no works of any importance constructed during the year under the head Imperial.

48. Under Provincial Civil Buildings the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,14,070 as compared with Rs. 1,74,310 in 1887-88.

The following works were in progress or completed during the year.

A Circuit-house was sanctioned at Jubbulpore and work was commenced on it towards the end of the year. Rapid progress was made and it was expected to be ready for occupation in August. The construction of the Divisional and District Court-house at Jubbulpore was in hand and fair progress made. The work was, however, seriously impeded by delay in the receipt of certain iron girders which were ordered from England in September 1887, but were not

delivered at Jubbulpore till November 1888. The lower storey of the building was finished during the year, and a portion of the main building roofed in. It is probable that the whole building will be ready for occupation by December next. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 39,551. The total outlay now amounts to Rs. 1,77,061 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,34,033.

Certain additions and alterations were carried out to the District Court-houses of Mandla, Bilaspur and Balaghat which have much improved the accommodation.

Verandahs were constructed on one side of selected barracks in the Central Jails of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur with the object of affording shelter to the prisoners at meals and inspections, and expenditure aggregating Rs. 20,495 was incurred during the year. The work is still in progress. Quarters for Jail officials were constructed or in hand at the following Jails, viz.: Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Damoh, Saugor, Bhandara, Wardha and Balaghat, and new worksheds were commenced in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Khandwa Jails. A good deal of work in connection with Jail buildings which was formerly done by free labour is now being undertaken by the prisoners. In the Central Jail at Jubbulpore a large workshed and new quarters for Jail Warders, &c., have been constructed entirely by convicts. The plans and estimates are prepared by the Public Works Department, and the Superintendent of the Jail undertakes the work on exactly the same conditions as an ordinary contractor. A large drain outside the walls, for the improvement of the sub-soil drainage of the jail, has been undertaken by convict labour at Jubbulpore. The drain is of considerable length and the cutting in some parts of it is over 20 feet in depth, chiefly in soft rock. Hard rock was met with in a few places and blasting had to be resorted to. The work has been exceedingly well executed by the prisoners, and credit is due to the Superintendent and the Jailor for the careful manner in which it has been carried out. At Nagpur quarters for the Jail Warders were built by convict labour on plans supplied by the Public Works Department, and in some of the smaller jails various works in connection with their buildings were done by the prisoners. A design was prepared for a Juvenile Reformatory at Jubbulpore to accommodate 200 boys, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 49,489. The site selected is the old School of Industry, so that advantage may be taken of the existing worksheds. Work was started on the project in the year and some progress made.

49. The outlay on Original Works Communications amounted to Rs. 1,93,804. The principal roads on which expenditure was incurred were:—

	Expenditure. Rs.
Jubbulpore and Mandla Road ...	16,796
Jubbulpore-Saugor Road, *via* Damoh ...	3,254
Nagpur, *via* Saonair and Betul, to Itarsi ...	51,999
Saonair to Chhindwara Road ...	27,254
Pulgaon Arvi Road	15,607
Seoni to Chhindwara	13,892

Work on the Tumsur-Katangi Road, Raipur-Sambalpur Road and the Raipur-Dhamtari Road was practically completed during the year, and the estimates closed. Repairs to roads, apart from District Fund Roads, throughout the Provinces were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 3,84,720.

50. In last year's Report the scheme of District Roads drawn up under the orders of the Chief Commissioner was briefly mentioned, but no detailed description of its object and scope was given.

It is desirable that the circumstances which led to a Road Scheme being prepared and the objects it is intended to fulfil should be described. Previous to its preparation there did not exist in a concise form any record showing the length, style of construction and annual cost of maintenance of finished roads in each district of the Provinces; nor, with perhaps one or two exceptions, had any reliable forecast been made of the requirements of each district in the way of new lines of communications, the class of work to be followed in their design, and the cost of their construction. In regard to existing roads the necessary information was obtainable from the records of the Public Works Departmen t Secretariat and other offices; and, at the expenditure of some time and trouble, it was collected and put together in a succinct form. But in respect to new lines of communication there was practically no reliable information available, and it was found necessary to specially depute a Public Works Officer, Mr. C. S. Palmer, Executive Engineer, for the purpose of ascertaining the requirements of each district and the best means of giving effect to them. He was instructed to visit each district and in consultation with the District officers and local bodies to draw up a complete scheme of new roads to meet present and future requirements, in so far as it was possible to ascertain them. This has been done, and the result is a complete Road Scheme for the Provinces which will be the guide in all future annual operations.

The roads are divided into three classes, viz:—

I.—*First Class Roads.* In this are included roads which are regularly graded, metalled and bridged throughout.

II.—*Second Class Roads.* These are also regularly graded and bridged throughout, but they are metalled with moorum or gravel and not with stone as in the case of Class I Roads.

III.—*Third Class Roads.* These are of two kinds, viz: (A) and (B).

(A). *Fair Weather Roads.* These have the surface of the ground levelled, river and nala approaches sloped off to easy gradients and their beds made passable. No masonry causeways or bridges are given unless in very exceptional cases.

(B). In addition to the specification for a Class III (A) road, roads of the (B) kind are graded, low and marshy lengths embanked, moorum (and in exceptional cases stone metal) laid down where the nature of the soil absolutely requires it, and masonry causeways constructed if necessary. First and Second Class Roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and Class III (A) and (B) Roads by Deputy Commissioners acting as the Executive of the District Councils. All new roads are laid out and constructed by the Public Works Department whether they are paid for from Provincial or District Funds.

The roads in each district and the proposed new lines are contained in three Schedules lettered A, B and C. Schedule A shows all existing roads, the length of each, the annual cost of maintenance, and the source from which funds are obtained for its up-keep. Schedule B contains existing roads which in consequence of traffic requirements it is necessary should be raised in class, the approximate cost of doing so, the length of each, and the order of urgency

in which the works are to be undertaken. Schedule C gives all the proposed new lines of road, the class in which to be constructed, the approximate cost, the length, and the order of urgency.

In the appendices to the Schedules a brief description is given of each road, the nature of the traffic carried by it, and the names and population of the towns and villages through which it passes. The principal marts in each district are mentioned; and the actual incomes from the road cess and from ferries in each district are also given, besides other useful information.

From Schedules B and C a Statement has been prepared showing roads classed as Provincial or main lines, which are to be constructed and maintained from Provincial funds. The districts through which they pass may be called on to contribute towards their construction, but generally the charge will be against Provincial revenues, excepting for the lengths in Feudatories. Taking the four Commissionerships into which the Provinces are divided, the following abstract gives the lengths of main lines to be constructed in each, the number of miles for which there are surveys, the balance unsurveyed, and a rough approximation of the cost of construction.

The lengths in Feudatories are shown separately in the abstract.

Commissionership.	Length of main roads.	Miles surveyed.	Miles to be surveyed.	Approximate cost of construction.
				Rs.
Nagpur	179	*Nil.*	179	7,22,800
Nerbudda	152	„	152	2,55,800
Jubbulpore	147	„	147	2,83,100
Chhattisgarh	230	95	135	5,03,500
Feudatories	245	*Nil.*	245	2,55,500
Totals ...	953	95	858	20,20,700

From the same Schedules a programme has been drawn up of District roads which it is intended to construct within the next few years from District Funds aided or not by grants from Provincial revenues. It does not include all the District roads in Schedules B and C, but only such as can be constructed within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the balances at the credit of the several districts and their annual income from the road cess, after deducting the cost of maintaining existing roads, establishment, &c.

The following abstract shows the length, &c., of the several roads included in the programme :—

Commissionership.	Length of road.	Miles surveyed.	Miles to be surveyed.	Approximate cost.
				Rs.
Nagpur	124½	44	80½	2,55,350
Nerbudda	179	18	161	2,91,150
Jubbulpore	144½	88	56½	2,49,250
Chhattisgarh	104	*Nil.*	104	1,97,500
Totals ...	552	150	402	9,93,250

The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to a temporary increase of the Engineer Establishment of the Provinces to admit of the surveys of these roads being undertaken; and a number of temporary Surveyors were entertained to work under the Engineers. During the year five Survey Parties were engaged in the field and considerable p rogress was made; but it is expected that it will take at least three years to complete the work that has to be done in connection with the surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates.

51. This District Road Scheme has formed a sound basis for a Provincial programme of famine relief work, as it serves to indicate at any time the method in which labour can be most profitably employed in carrying out useful work for the improvement of the communications of the Provinces. Tables are now ready showing the number of people that could be profitably employed for a period of 6 months in the execution of each work in the Scheme.

The surveys for these roads, as has already been mentioned, have been started, and plans and estimates will be prepared as they are completed. On the first symptoms of distress appearing in any district, orders will at once issue through the Public Works Department to start work on roads in the locality, to the extent necessary to provide employment for the people who are affected. Work will thus be available close to their homes for the people before they have become weakened by a want of sufficient food, and they will be in a position to support themselves whilst the scarcity continues, and will at the same time be doing useful work of much benefit to the country.

52. The Water-supply schemes of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat were maintained in a thoroughly efficient manner under the Public Works Department. Surveys and estimates were under preparation during the year for the extension of the Nagpur scheme to the high parts of the City, the Sudder bazaar and the Civil Station, which owing to their elevation cannot be supplied by gravitation from the Reservoir at Ambajheri. The population residing in the places mentioned amounts to 44,000 souls. The scheme contemplates pumping water from the existing main of the water-works to a Service

Reservoir placed at the elevation required to admit of distribution by gravitation. The extension and improvement of the water-supply systems of the towns of Burhanpur and Khandwa are under consideration, and a scheme for the supply of the town of Harda is being worked out.

9.—*Industries.*

53. It has long been known that several descriptions of white clays or *kaolin* are to be found in considerable quantities in and around Jubbulpore, and for many years terra cotta, ornamental bricks, and other articles have been manufactured from them. In 1880 Mr. J. H. Glass, then Executive Engineer at Jubbulpore, took with him some specimens of the clays when he went on privilege leave to England, and visited several of the Pottery Works at Stoke with the object of having the clays worked up, but his time was so limited that he was unable to remain at Stoke sufficiently long to get any of them converted into articles of pottery. So far, however, as he could judge from a comparison of the English and Jubbulpore clays no doubt was left in his mind that the latter were of excellent quality and well suited for the manufacture of pottery-ware. He was so impressed with this, that shortly after returning from leave he sent small quantities of what he considered the most promising descriptions to Mr. Dejonx at Calcutta for analysis, and the results obtained were highly satisfactory. One was described as being a pebbly or 'gravelly' *kaolin* and the other as a clayey *kaolin*, and it was stated that both were suited for the manufacture of porcelain. The pebbly *kaolin* was said to resemble that found at St. Yrieux in France, used as the principal component of the mixture of which porcelain is made, and the other, the analyst mentioned, would give good results if used for pottery. It was further stated that the fine white clay or "clayey kaolin" was a too valuable clay to be used as building material.

In 1881 and again in 1886 proposals were laid before the Local Administration for establishing pottery works on a small scale for the coarser kinds of ware in the Central Jail at Jubbulpore, but difficulties arose, inseparable from any new industry of the kind, which at the time were thought insurmountable, and the matter was allowed to drop. The matter was again taken up during the year, and proposals for making pottery the leading industry of the new Juvenile Reformatory received the Chief Commissioner's approval.

Meantime, however, the existence of the *kaolin* came to the knowledge of Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta, and they applied for a quantity of the clays to be sent to them for experiment at their Ranigunge Potteries. This was done, and they shortly afterwards reported that one of the white clays is admirably suited for the manufacture of drainage pipes, and another for Hospital requisites, Battery jars, and Telegraph insulators, for all of which, they mentioned, there is an immense demand in this country. They addressed the Chief Commissioner on the subject and stated their desire to start Pottery works at Jubbulpore if they could obtain the land they had selected, mentioning also that they had expended considerable sums of money and time in their explora-

tions of the *kaolin* deposits. They were informed that a lease of the land they required, about 10 acres, would be granted to them for 20 years at Rs. 6 an acre yearly rental; that the Chief Commissioner would waive the usual upset auction charge on Nazul leases and any royalty on the clay, and that the lease would be renewable at the end of 20 years on payment of such ground rent as the Local Administration might then assess.

Other conditions were also attached to the lease which need not be mentioned here. Messrs. Burn and Co. have agreed to the terms, and a lease has been drawn out and sent to them for completion. They have signified their intention of commencing work at Jubbulpore in November 1889. Early in the present year Dr. King, Director of the Geological Survey of India, was good enough, at the request of the Chief Commissioner, to depute Mr. Mallet of that Department to visit Jubbulpore with the object of examining the clays. His report appeared in the Records of the Geological Survey of India, and gives a satisfactory account of the clays.

Felspar, a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain, has been found near Umaria, quartz and flints are obtainable in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, and coal is procurable in unlimited quantities from Umaria. If the sanitation of Indian towns is taken up in a thorough manner, there will be a large demand for drainage pipes, for the manufacture of which the Jubbulpore clays are particularly suitable. The position of Jubbulpore, connected as it is with the Railway system, will admit of earthenware goods manufactured there competing on favourable terms with English and Indian goods of the same class. The essentials therefore for a first class industry are to hand, and as the labour in the manufacture of pottery-ware is of a kind particularly suited to the native of India, there is every reason to suppose that when once started and the goods are known in the market, the industry will increase and prove of great advantage not only to the country, but also to the firm through whose enterprise it has been commenced.

10.—*State Railways.*

54. The only line under the control of the Administration is the Wardha Coal State Railway,—the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway having been made over to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in April 1888.

55. No new works were under construction during the year. Renewals of sleepers to the number of 7,595 were made. The heavy renewals during this and the preceding year are owing to the fact that a large number of sleepers in the first eighteen miles required to be replaced at the same time, they all having been laid in the road fourteen years ago.

56. The outlay on and receipts from the Warora Colliery are included in the accounts of the Railway as both concerns are under the same management.

The financial results during the year as compared with the preceding year are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles run.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses on earnings.	Financial results.		Per train mile.		
						Net profits.	Percentage of profits on capital expenditure.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Profits.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 ...	45	87,915	7,68,052	6,36,071	82·83	1,31,981	1·27	8·74	7·24	1·50
1888 ...	45	85,196	8,71,430	6,73,410	77·28	1,98,020	2·79	10·23	7·90	2·33

The increase in expenditure is due to (1) increase in output of coal, and (2) large issue of sleepers for renewals.

The increase in earnings is due to (1) increase of traffic, and (2) increase in quantity of coal raised.

57. The following is a statement of the Revenue expenditure of the line as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of accounts.	Outlay 1887	Outlay 1888.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Way Works and Stations ...	63,944	82,992	19,048	...
Locomotive expenses ...	54,384	50,874	...	3,510
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	22,508	23,831	1,323	...
Traffic expenses ...	28,068	24,511	...	3,557
General charges ...	61,908	46,081	...	15,827
Special and Miscellaneous expenditure ...	5,791	6,523	732	...
Warora Colliery expenses ...	3,99,468	4,38,598	39,130	...
Total ...	6,36,071	6,73,410	60,233	22,894

The increase under the head of maintenance of Way Works and Stations is due to the issue of a larger number of sleepers which were absolutely required.

The decrease in Locomotive expenses is due to the fact that fewer repairs were required to the locomotives, most of which underwent heavy repairs in 1887.

The small increase in Carriage and Wagon expenses is due to extra expenditure incurred in painting covered goods vans.

The decrease in Traffic expenses is due to the reduction made in the Traffic Staff.

The decrease in General charges is due to the absence of both the Manager, Mr. Davidson, and the Deputy Manager, Mr. Rogers, on furlough, the pay of the former alone having been charged to this head for four months only during 1887.

The small increase in Special and Miscellaneous expenses is on account of an increase in amount of bonuses to Provident Fund charged to this head, also to the interest on cost of pointsmen's huts erected at Wardha Junction.

The increase in Warora Colliery expenses is owing to the increase in the output of coal.

The following table shows the passenger traffic on the line during 1887 and 1888:—

Class.	1887.		1888.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
First	267½	700	370	978
Second	212	287	566	815
Third	1,331½	974	1,714¼	1,215
Fourth	1,34,090½	34,439	1,34,975½	34,965

58. The construction of a metre-gauge feeder railway line from Gondia Station, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Sumnapur *via* Burha (Balaghat), a distance of 36 miles, was under consideration, and a survey of the line was prepared and plans and estimates submitted to the Government of India for the length from Gondia to Burha. The survey of the extension to Sumnapur is being gone on with. It is intended to make use of the permanent way of the old Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway (metre gauge) in the construction of this line. The existing road to Burha is, in so far as possible, to be followed, and the Railway is designed to be for traffic in the dry weather only. Provision is not made in the estimates submitted for the permanent bridging of the two major drainages crossed, the Bagh and the Ghusree, as it was feared the expense of doing so would be greater than the line could bear. But as a number of suitable girders are available from the old Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway, the question of bridging with permanent structures all major as well as minor drainages is under consideration. The estimated cost of the line from Gondia to Burha (Balaghat), 27 miles, exclusive of permanent bridges over the Bagh and Ghusree rivers, but including temporary crossings, is Rs. 4,34,127, of which Rs. 2,75,851 represents the value of permanent way and Rs. 1,58,276 the cost of earthworks, Station buildings, Establishment, &c.

The cost of equipping the line with rolling stock from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Accounts.

1. The following is an abstract of the Accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89 :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1888	61,89,800	...
Revenue and Service Heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure	62,69,088	8,80,009
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure	71,56,813	57,33,605
Local Revenue and Expenditure	9,31,674	8,41,548
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds, Revenue and Expenditure	1,68,951	1,53,555
Government Stock notes	200	2,23,663
Civil Deposits	37,05,932	38,14,837
Municipal Funds	9,45,042	9,06,637
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,72,186	37,95,440
Accounts with Native States	24	...
Departmental Accounts	1,291	2,130
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	42,888	2,481
Cash Remittances and Adjustments	77,72,063	77,73,029
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign	20,26,070	19,52,480
Foreign Remittances	16,79,000	4,29,185
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments ...	19,34,473	48,45,424
Post Office Department	47,08,909	4,47,882
Telegraph Department	26,994	1,32,059
Accounts current between Civil and Marine	486	310
Military Department	1,71,504	35,41,615
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ...	56,23,146	1,23,35,582
Remittance Account between England and India	351	...
Cash Balance on 31st March 1889.	...	52,95,384
Total ...	5,31,06,885	5,31,06,885

Total Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,01,265, and the total expenditure to Rs. 86,23,094. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 57,78,171. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	62,69,088	8,80,009
Provincial	72,00,503	68,90,786
Local	9,31,674	8,52,299
Total ...	1,44,01,265	86,23,094

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services, which were made for a period of five years, from 1st April 1887, remained in force in their entirety during the year under review. The following Statement exhibits the actual figures of Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
CIVIL HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial)	62,42,723	63,09,331
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial)	11,50,395	11,81,391
V.—Excise (¼ Provincial)	5,82,950	6,11,034
VI.—Provincial Rates	1,66,747	1,68,391
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)	1,91,196	2,06,888
IX.—Forest (½ Provincial)	5,46,685	5,90,203
X.—Registration (½ Provincial)	41,504	47,769
XII.—Interest	3,508	14,771
XIII.—Post Office	5,599	5,877
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,20,936	1,35,313
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,99,250	3,02,712
XVII.—Police	23,244	37,306
XIX.—Education	1,44,741	1,38,783
XX.—Medical	3,176	3,773
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	14,208	11,320
XXII.—Receipts-in-aid, &c.	13,964	13,113
XXIII.—Stationery	8,226	8,064
XXV.—Miscellaneous	39,237	35,269
XXXII.—Civil Works	28,476	17,170
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	51,097	63,690
Total Revenue ...	96,78,462	99,01,668
Deduct—		
Contribution to Imperial Revenue	26,21,195	27,01,165
Net Provincial Revenue	70,57,267	72,00,503
CONTRIBUTIONS.		
From Local Revenue	6,408	5,667
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,63,675	72,06,170

Expenditure.	Actuals. 1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds, Land Revenue	3,375	1,682
Do. Divided Heads	12,059	13,323
2. Assignments	5,177	3,282
3. Land Revenue (whole Provincial)	11,57,063	11,88,140
6. Stamps (¾ Provincial)	30,170	35,274
7. Excise (¼ Provincial)	17,813	18,090
10. Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)	257	140
11. Forest (½ Provincial)	2,76,199	3,28,104
12. Registration (½ Provincial)	21,224	21,605
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	8,866
15. Post Office	54,605	57,897
18. General Administration	3,70,373	3,41,370
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,37,476	7,28,945
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	5,13,978	5,55,050
20. Police	12,81,949	12,90,331
22. Education	4,61,446	4,53,923
24. Medical	2,67,935	2,57,875
25. Political	10,719	10,552
26. Scientific, &c.	41,058	40,498
29. Superannuation	1,72,106	2,00,758
30. Stationery	1,24,260	1,30,063
32. Miscellaneous	48,548	45,081
45. Civil Works	6,493	2,756
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	12,60,155	11,57,181
Total Expenditure ...	68,74,438	68,90,786
CONTRIBUTIONS.		
To Local Revenue	57,758	82,599
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,32,196	69,73,385

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

4. Under the terms of the present Provincial contract, the Land Revenue and the Settlement expenditure have become wholly Provincial, and an assignment has been made by the Government of India for the latter for the whole period of the contract. The Statement shown in the preceding paragraph exhibits the proportion of each head of revenue and expenditure which is taken as Provincial, and in accordance with the terms of the contract a lump deduction of Rs. 27,09,000 has been made from the gross Land Revenue realized. This proportion is, for purposes of adjustment in the accounts, treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

Adjustment of contract figures.

5. It will be seen from the Statement given above that the Provincial Revenue for the year 1888-89, including the whole of the Land Revenue, (but excluding contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 99,01,668; while the total of the Provincial expenditure, including Survey and Settlement charges, is Rs. 69,73,385. The actual amount credited to Imperial Land Revenue differs from the exact contract figure by the net amount of certain inter-provincial adjustments and by the adjustment of certain special transfers, which is made through the Land Revenue head.

Comparison of actuals for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

6. Comparing the actuals for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 it will be observed, from the Statement, that, after making the lump deduction from Land Revenue and taking into account the inter-provincial adjustments, as well as the contributions to and from Local Revenues, the actual Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 72,06,170 and Rs. 69,73,385 respectively, as against Rs. 70,63,675 and Rs. 69,32,196 for the year 1887-88. From the above figures it will be seen that, while Revenue has increased by Rs. 1,42,495, Expenditure has increased by Rs. 41,189 only. This result is due to increases in revenue chiefly under the heads I—Land Revenue, V—Excise, and IX—Forests; and to decreases in expenditure chiefly under the head "18—General Administration" and "45—Civil Works." It must be admitted, however, that the increase in revenue under IX—Forests is more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure under that head. The final outcome of the years's transactions is that the Administration has added Rs. 2,32,785 to the Provincial balance, raising it from Rs. 20,92,061 on 1st April 1888 to Rs. 23,24,846 on 31st March 1889. This is Rs. 1,80,000 in excess of the (Revised) estimated closing Provincial balance for 1888-89, and this excess is chiefly due to the fact that the expenditure on Provincial Public Works during the year was considerably short of the amount provided for the purpose.

A detailed review of the Revenue and Expenditure is given in the following paragraphs.

A.—REVENUE.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,44,01,265. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table:—

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	27,01,165	36,08,166	...	63,09,331
II.—Opium	2,13,102	...	...	2,13,102
III.—Salt	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps	3,93,797	11,81,391	...	15,75,188
V.—Excise	18,33,101	6,11,034	...	24,44,135
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,68,391	6,35,776	8,04,167
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,06,889	2,06,888	...	4,13,777
IX.—Forest	5,90,202	5,90,203	...	11,80,405
X.—Registration	47,769	47,769	...	95,538
XI.—Tributes	2,15,594	...	...	2,15,594
XII.—Interest	14	14,771	194	14,979
XIII.—Post Office	...	5,377	...	5,377
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	...	1,35,313	...	1,35,313
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	3,02,712	...	3,02,712
XVII.—Police	...	37,306	1,51,454	1,88,760
XIX.—Education	...	1,38,783	11,481	1,50,264
XX.—Medical	...	3,773	8,559	12,332
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	11,320	4,403	15,723
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	64,034	13,113	...	77,147
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,335	8,064	...	9,399
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,086	35,269	49,991	87,346
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	17,170	69,816	86,986
Total Civil ...	62,69,088	71,36,813	9,31,674	1,43,37,575
Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads	...	63,690	...	63,690
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,69,088	72,00,503	9,31,674	1,44,01,265

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected in the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 63,09,331 as compared with Rs. 62,42,723 for 1887-88. The increase during the year under review is Rs. 66,608, and is due to the enhanced demand fixed under the Settlement operations now in progress.

The distribution of this revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained, and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share for 1888-89 is Rs. 27,01,165. The balance Rs. 36,08,166 has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium supplied to the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportions of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as Opium revenue in 1888-89 was Rs. 2,13,102 as compared with Rs. 2,03,230 in 1887-88. There was thus a slight increase in the sales during the past year, which may be attributed partly to a recovery from the depression produced by the failure of the harvest in 1887-88, and partly to the success which has attended the efforts of the Administration to put a stop to the importation of contraband opium.

III.—Salt.

Salt.

10. No revenue appears under this head for the year 1888-89. This is due to the fact that the arrangements, under which the Baragora Salt Revenue was received at the treasuries of the Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore Districts, were abolished in July 1887, and since that date there have been no receipts on this account.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

11. The total revenue credited under this head in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 15,75,188 as compared with Rs. 15,33,860 in 1887-88, being an increase of Rs. 41,328. The increase may be attributed partly to reforms in the working of the Stamp Administration which were introduced towards the close of 1887-88, and partly to increase in litigation, as the excess revenue is almost entirely due to increased receipts by the sale of Court Fees Stamps. Under the present Contract the revenue is divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follows:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Sale of General Stamps ...	4,16,664	4,46,905
Do. Court Fee Stamps ...	10,79,040	11,13,807
Do. Plain paper ...	3,329	10,253
Duty on impressing documents ...	595	714
Fines and Penalties ...	4,147	3,426
Miscellaneous ..	85	83
Total ...	15,33,860	15,75,188

The increase under the head of Sale of plain paper is due to the fact that in 11 out of the 18 districts of these Provinces this paper was only introduced during the last quarter of the previous year (1887-88), while it has been for sale during the whole year under report in all districts.

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise revenue in 1888-89 was Rs. 24,44,135 as against Rs. 23,31,800 in 1887-88. Under the present contract one-fourth of the revenue is Provincial and three-fourths Imperial.

The details of the collections for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 are given below :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ...	19,21,275	20,04,920
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium ...	3,98,546	4,18,640
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ...	11,979	20,575
Total ...	23,31,800	24,44,135

The increase is Rs. 1,12,335. At the same time, it may be noted that the revenue stands at a lower level than in any of the three years preceding 1887-88. The failure of the harvest in the last-named year produced a heavy fall in the auction bids for monopolies, and the figures for 1888-89 indicate a partial recovery from the contraction in prices then experienced.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Provincial rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head in the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Additional rates on lands ...	1,29,613	1,31,017
Educational cess ...	3,347	3,435
District Post cess ...	33,787	33,939
Total Provincial ...	1,66,747	1,68,391
Local.—		
Road cess (District Fund) ...	1,43,029	1,44,178
Education cess (do.) ...	1,29,258	1,29,695
Patwari Fund receipts ...	3,12,190	3,61,903
Total Local ...	5,84,477	6,35,776
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,51,224	8,04,167

The increase in revenue of Rs. 52,943 in 1888-89 is almost entirely due to increased Patwari Fund receipts. This is owing to increased receipts from the Malguzars, contributed in accordance with the Settlement stipulations or under agreements made in amplification of those stipulations, consequent on the extension of the Patwari system.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

Assessed Taxes.

14. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 are as follows:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Income Tax ...	3,09,192	3,40,398
License Tax (Pandhri) ...	73,199	73,379
Total ...	3,82,391	4,13,777

The increase of Rs. 31,386 is chiefly due to the credit in the Civil Accounts during the latter year of the Income Tax recovered from employés of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. This used formerly to be credited in the Accounts of the Public Works Department.

This revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

IX.—Forests.

Forests.

15. The Forest revenue shows an increase of Rs. 87,035 as compared with 1887-88. The figures are classified as follows in the account:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	1,42,818	1,60,374
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ...	9,18,977	9,86,469
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	3,884	4,647
Revenue from forests not managed by Government ...	7,338	11,553
Miscellaneous ...	20,353	17,362
Total ...	10,93,370	11,80,405

The increase in revenue is due to the sale of sleepers for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; also to the enhancement of grazing rates. The net Forest revenue for 1888-89 is Rs. 5,24,195 as against Rs. 5,67,416 in 1887-88. There was, however, during the year under review, a large outlay on timber operations with a view to the production of revenue in 1889-90.

The revenue is equally divided between Imperial and Provincial.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	46,205	57,994
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	24,220	24,385
Miscellaneous ...	12,583	13,159
Total ...	83,008	95,538

The increase of Rs. 12,530 is due to the results of the introduction of the the new Schedule of Fees which came into force on the 1st June 1888.

The revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

XI.—Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly Imperial. The amount credited in 1888-89 was Rs. 2,15,594 as compared with Rs. 1,31,067 in 1887-88. The increase of Rs. 84,527 is due to the levy from the 1st April 1888 of enhanced rates of tributes from the Feudatory Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. Tributes.

XII.—Interest.

18. The details of the amounts credited under this head are as follows:— Interest.

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imperial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c.	3,441	...
Interest on advances and loans to Native States and private individuals—		
On temporary loans ...	4,005	...
On advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,468	...
On advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists Loans Act....	1,809	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	14
Provincial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c.	...	2,157
Interest on loans to Land-holders and other Notabilities—		
On temporary loans. ...	...	3,494
Interest on advances to cultivators—		
Under the Land Improvement Act	...	1,896
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act ...	...	3,797
Interest on Government securities ...	3,508	3,427
Local—		
Interest on Government securities ...	105	194
Total ...	14,336	14,979

XIII.—Post Office.

19. The figures under this head for the two years are as follows:— Post Office.

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
District Post Collections—		
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post establishments ...	5,102	4,620
Do. for pensions of do. ...	497	529
Miscellaneous ...	...	228
Total ...	5,599	5,377

The decrease in revenue is immaterial. The revenue is wholly Provincial.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts.

Law and Justice—Courts.

20. The revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. **1,35,313** in 1888-89, as against Rs. 1,20,936 in 1887-88. It is wholly Provincial, and comprises the following receipts:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	13,246	13,845
Court-fees, realized in cash ...	3,976	6,023
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	99,013	1,10,713
Pleadership examination fees ...	320	464
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,384	1,100
Miscellaneous ...	2,997	3,168
Total ...	1,20,936	1,35,313

The increase of Rs. 14,377 is almost entirely due to increased Magisterial fines.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Law and Justice—Jails, and School of Industry.

21. The figures for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 are given below:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Jail manufactures ...	1,90,302	2,02,470
School of Industry ...	1,06,716	99,481
Miscellaneous ...	2,232	761
Total ...	2,99,250	3,02,712

The figures show an increase in the revenue derived from Jail manufactures, and a decrease in that from the School of Industry. This decrease is due to a falling off in the demand for the tents which are manufactured at the latter institution. There is, however, a proportionate decrease in the manufacturing charges. The gross result is a slight increase in revenue as compared with 1887-88.

The revenue is wholly Provincial.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Jail manufactures—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	1,93,905	2,10,469	2,28,485	1,90,302	2,02,470
Expenditure ...	1,50,092	1,63,985	2,08,875	1,64,058	1,86,865
	+ 43,813	+46,484	+ 19,610	+ 26,244	+ 15,605
School of Industry manufactures					
Receipts ...	1,13,455	1,10,186	1,36,731	1,06,716	99,481
Expenditure ...	98,674	1,13,533	1,33,955	81,687	78,442
	+ 14,781	— 3,347	+ 2,776	+ 25,029	+ 21,039

XVII.—Police.

Police.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the revenue credited under this head in the two years :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	7,300	6,628
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	10,422	19,915
Superannuation receipts ...	2,740	3,787
Miscellaneous ...	2,782	6,976
Local (District Funds)—		
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,20,807	1,26,754
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	21,177	24,041
Miscellaneous ...	570	659
Total ...	1,65,798	1,88,760

The increase of Rs. 22,962 is due to the extended use of the Pounds, and to increased receipts for Police supplied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for employment on the unopened portion of the line.

XIX.—Education.

Education.

23. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Fees, Government Colleges ...	1,501	1,834
Do, do. Schools ...	27,625	27,837
Contributions ...	76,275	72,477
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	34,476	33,921
Miscellaneous ...	4,864	2,714
Local—		
School Fees	1,990	935
Contributions	5,204	9,876
Miscellaneous	247	670
Total ...	1,52,182	1,50,264

The gross result is a slight falling off ot revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,918, chiefly under the head of Local School Fees, which is partly attributable to the transfer of certain schools in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts to the control of Municipalities.

XX.—Medical.

Medical.

24. The following are the details of the Medical receipts for the two years :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,204	2,735
Contributions ...	712	782
Miscellaneous ...	260	256
Local (District Funds)—		
Contributions ...	5,224	7,862
Miscellaneous ...	304	697
Total ...	8,704	12,332

There is an increase of Rs. 3,628 as compared with 1887-88, which is mainly due to increased contributions on the part of Native States for Vaccination Establishments maintained by District Funds.

XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments.

Scientific and Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts	8,801	8,974
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	1,648	2,216
Miscellaneous	3,759	130
Local—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts	2,112	3,664
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	2,169	738
Miscellaneous ...	45	1
Total ...	18,534	15,723

The decrease in the revenue during 1888-89 as compared with that for 1887-88 is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 3,682 was credited to this head during the latter year in adjustment of certain charges in connection with exhibits sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886.

The falling off in revenue under the head Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs occurs chiefly in the Nimar District, and is due to the fact that the fair at Singaji was not held in 1888-89.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Superannuation.

26. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imperial—		
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations	3,849	5,594
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund	16,553	15,225
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	21,859	43,215
Provincial—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	13,964	13,096
Miscellaneous ...	...	17
Total ...	56,225	77,147

There is an increase of Rs. 20,922 as compared with the revenue for 1887-88, which is due for the most part to increased contributions for pensions of officers of the Public Works Department whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

Stationery and Printing.

27. The receipts under this head are as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imperial—	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery receipts	5,365	482
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	342	21
Other Press receipts	4,180	832
Provincial—		
Stationery receipts	423	3
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	2,275	1,299
Other Press receipts	5,528	6,762
Total ...	18,113	9,399

The decrease in the total is Rs. 8,714, of which Rs. 8,552 fall under Imperial and is due to the fact that formerly the State Railways and Bengal-Nagpur Railway obtained their supplies of stationery and forms from the Superintendent of Stationery and Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, whereas they now make their own arrangements in these respects.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

28. The total revenue credited under this head amounted Rs. 87,346 in 1888-89, as compared with Rs. 95,108 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller amount of deposits lapsed to Government under Provincial and to the falling off in receipts from rents under Local.

The following is a statement of the details :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imperial—	Rs.	Rs.
Premium on bills	2,327	2,026
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.) ...	62	60
Provincial—		
Unclaimed deposits	17,169	10,164
Sale of lands and houses	4,296	5,682
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees) ...	10,462	9,367
Miscellaneous	7,310	10,056
Local (District Fund)—		
Contributions	4,808	6,366
Rents	39,205	33,812
Rates and taxes	8,711	8,798
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.) ...	758	1,015
Total ...	95,108	87,346

The decrease under Rents (Local) occurs chiefly in the Jubbulpore District, and is due to the fact that large plots of land were made over to the Military Department and to the Municipality in 1888-89.

XXXII.—*Civil Works.*

Civil Works.

29. The revenue credited under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department is chiefly on account of tolls on roads and ferries. The figures are as follows for the two years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	28,476	17,170
Local—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	78,970	69,816
Total ...	1,07,446	86,956

These figures show a gross decrease in revenue of Rs. 20,460. The falling off under Provincial may be attributed to the abolition of certain toll bars from 1st January 1888. The figures under Local for 1887-88 include an altogether extraordinary credit of Rs. 11,000 for the Raipur Jubilee Hall.

Public Works Department Revenue.

30. The amount of revenue collected in the Public Works Department as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 63,690 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs 51,697 in 1887-88. These figures show an increase in revenue to the extent of Rs. 11,993.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.

31. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government Accounts:—

Major head of Expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Fund expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	6,061	15,005	436	21,502
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	57,947	3,282	...	61,229
3. Land Revenue ...	...	11,88,140	2,88,740	14,76,880
6. Stamps ...	11,758	35,274	...	47,032
7. Excise ...	54,270	18,090	...	72,360
10. Assessed taxes ...	140	140	...	280
11. Forest ...	3,28,105	3,28,104	...	6,56,209
12. Registration ...	21,604	21,605	...	43,209
13. Interest on Ordinary debt ...	2,136	8,866	...	11,002
14. Interest on other obligations ...	2,829	...	...	2,829
15. Post Office ...	...	57,897	...	57,897
18. General Administration ...	62,749	3,41,370	33,419	4,37,538
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	7,28,945	...	7,28,945
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	5,55,050	...	5,55,050
20. Police ...	5,110	12,90,331	51,543	13,46,984
22. Education ...	...	4,53,923	1,76,598	6,30,521
23. Ecclesiastical ...	46,365	...	...	46,365
24. Medical ...	...	2,57,875	53,503	3,11,378
25. Political ...	...	10,552	...	10,552
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments' ...	...	40,498	9,364	49,862
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,77,754	...	...	2,77,754
29. Superannuation ...	...	2,00,755	1,289	2,02,047
30. Stationery and Printing ...		1,30,063	650	1,30,713
32. Miscellaneous ...	3,181	45,087	6,590	54,852
33. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
45. Civil Works ...	...	2,756	2,19,416	2,22,172
Total Civil ...	8,80,009	57,33,605	8,41,548	74,55,162
Public Works Department—				
Buildings and Roads ...	...	11,57,181	10,751	11,67,932
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,80,009	68,90,786	8,52,299	86,23,094

Imperial heads.

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Refunds.

33. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years:—

	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	...	3,375	...	3,375	..	1,682	...	1,682
Stamps ..	3,117	9,351	...	12,468	3,864	11,590	...	15,454
Excise ...	386	129	...	515	703	235	...	938
Provincial Rates ...	...	4	246	250	...	4	436	440
Assessed Taxes ...	2,227	2,227	...	4,454	1,284	1,283	...	2,567
Forest ..	271	271	...	542	195	195	...	390
Registration ...	78	77	...	155	16	16	...	32
Total ...	6,079	15,434	246	21,759	6,062	15,005	436	21,503

The net difference in the two sets of figures is immaterial.

Only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of Revenue are shown under this head; Refunds of receipts by Civil Department (*e.g.*, Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c.) are charged in full under the corresponding Expenditure heads.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

Assignments and Compensations.

34. The payments in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 61,230 as against Rs. 69,109 in 1887-88. With the exception of a sum of Rs. 3,282 on account of Malikana, treated as a Provincial charge, the whole expenditure in 1888-89 was Imperial. The decrease in the expenditure for 1888-89 as compared with that for 1887-88 is due to lapse of certain compensation grants.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

Land Revenue.

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 14,76,880 as compared with Rs. 15,22,554 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly due to decreased Patwari Fund expenditure on account of Tenants' Receipt books, and to the fact that the payments for the year 1887-88 were unduly swelled by the pay of the Patwaris in the Jubbulpore District for the half-year ending the 31st March 1888 having been irregularly drawn in March 1888, and therefore included in the accounts for that year.

Land Revenue.

The whole expenditure was Provincial in 1888-89.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their Establishments ..	6,82,995	6,78,209
Do. Contingencies ...	48,399	50,804
Management of Government Estates ...	522	41
Land Settlement ...	3,87,063	4,20,620
Land Records and Agriculture ...	38,084	38,466
Local.—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Patwari Fund ...	3,65,491	2,88,740
Total ...	15,22,554	14,76,380

The following details are given of the expenditure under the head Charges of District Administration :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Commissioner on special duty ...	...	771
Deputy Commissioners ..	1,60,499	1,55,570
Assistant Commissioners ...	21,991	24,183
Statutory Civilians ...	2,977	5,108
Probationers ...	713	...
Extra-Assistant Commissioners ...	84,552	83,673
Personal Allowances ...	2,777	2,306
Establishment (including Tahsildars)...	4,03,486	4,06,598
Total ...	6,82,995	6,78,209

The figures for the two years approximate.

6.—*Stamps.*

Stamps.

36. The expenditure of the Stamp Department in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 47,032 as compared with Rs. 40,227 in 1887-88. The increase is due to fluctuations in the charge for value of Stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores at Bombay and Calcutta. The details of the expenditure are as follows :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
6.—*Stamps*—		
Discount on Sales	14,734	14,879
Miscellaneous charges	1,902	2,684
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	23,591	29,439
Total	40,227	47,032

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial Revenues :—

7.—*Excise*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Central Office Establishment	13,860	15,751
District Establishment	32,154	27,373
Construction and Repairs	5,841	4,430
Conveyance of Opium	783	1,072
Rewards	14,945	16,150
Miscellaneous	3,670	7,084
Total ...	71,253	72,360

The figures are approximately the same for the two years. The increased expenditure under Miscellaneous is balanced by a decrease under District Establishment, and is due to the fact that the horse allowances to Darogahs are now taken to the former head instead of to the latter.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed taxes.

38. The amount charged under this head was Rs. 280 only in 1888-89 as against Rs. 514 in 1887-88. The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

11.—*Forests.*

Forests.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,56,210 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 5,52,397 in 1887-88. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and is classified as follows :—

11.—*Forests*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Conservancy and Works	3,03,964	2,97,410
Establishment	2,48,433	3,58,800
Total ...	5,52,397	6,56,210

The increased expenditure is due to outlay in connection with the production of sleepers for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, alluded to in paragraph 15.

12.—*Registration.*

Registration.

40. The expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 43,209 in 1888-89 as against Rs. 42,449 in 1887-88. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The classification is as follows :—

12.—*Registration*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Superintendence	12,108	14,807
District charges	30,341	28,402
Total ...	42,449	43,209

13.—*Interest on Ordinary Debt.*

Interest on debt.

41. The figures for the two years are given below:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
13.—*Interest on Ordinary Debt.*—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes	4,536	2,134
Commission on Stock Notes	...	2
Interest on Provincial advances & Loan accounts	...	8,866
Total ...	4,536	11,002

The figures under interest on Provincial advances and Loans are wholly Provincial, and represent the amount of interest charged to this Administration on the mean between the opening balance at the commencement and the outstanding balance at the close of the year on account of advances made under Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889. The amount actually realized as interest on the advances made was Rs. 11,345, *vide* paragraph 18, and consequently Provincial Revenues make a gain of Rs. 2,479 on the transaction.

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

42. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishments and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 57,897 in 1888-89 as against Rs. 54,605 in 1887-88. The increase is due to the opening of new lines in the Feudatory States.

18.—*General Administration.*

General Administration.

43. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local Expenditure, the total charges and their distribution being as follows for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
18.—*General Administration.*—		
Imperial—		
Civil office of account and audit ...	61,146	62,211
Currency Department ...	544	538
	61,690	62,749
Provincial.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	54,995	54,000
Tour expenses of do. ...	13,182	11,708
Civil Secretariat ...	80,832	75,542
Commissioners ...	2,08,979	1,87,784
Civil Office of account and audit ...	12,385	12,336
	3,70,373	3,41,370
Local—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	33,742	33,419
Total ...	4,65,805	4,37,538

The Imperial expenditure is on account of the cost of the Comptroller's office.

19 *A.*—*Law and Justice*—*Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts.

44. The whole expenditure under this head is Provincial, and the total amounted to Rs. 7,28,945 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 7,37,476 in 1887-88, including the charges for refunds. The details are as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
19 *A.*—*Law and Justice*—*Courts of Law.*—		
Provincial—	Rs.	Rs.
Law Officers	335	2,019
Judicial Commissioner	59,313	60,598
Civil and Sessions Courts	23,597	25,290
Courts of Small Causes	37,039	36,954
Criminal Courts	5,99,946	5,83,684
Pleadership Examination charges	27	14
Refunds	17,219	20,386
Total ...	7,37,476	7,28,945

The principal decrease is under Criminal Courts, and is due to savings effected by the introduction of a revised scale of diet money and travelling allowances to witnesses.

19 *B.*—*Law and Justice*—*Jails.*

Law and Justice—Jails and School of Industry.

45. The following statement shows the expenditure on Jails and Jail Manufactures for the two years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
19 *B.*—*Law and Justice*—*Jails.*—	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails	1,54,176	1,67,538
District Jails	81,261	92,432
Lock-ups	9,512	7,692
School of Industry	23,284	22,081
Manufactory charges in Jails ...	1,64,058	1,86,865
Do. in School of Industry ...	81,687	78,442
Total ...	5,13,978	5,55,050

The expenditure is wholly Provincial. The figures show a total increased expenditure of Rs. 41,072. The increase under the heads Central Jails and District Jails is due to a larger expenditure in "Rations" and "Hospital charges," and that under Manufactory charges in Jails to increased outlay on raw materials which is partly counterbalanced by increased Receipts, *vide* paragraph 21.

20.—*Police.*

Police.

46. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,46,984 in 1888-89

as compared with Rs. 13,34,059 in 1887-88. The total is distributed as follows for the two years:—

20.—*Police.*—		1887-88.	1888-89.
Imperial—		Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence	...	100	2,441
Railway Police	...	2,762	2,669
Total Imperial	...	2,862	5,110
Provincial—			
Superintendence	...	37,093	42,454
District Executive Force	...	12,18,207	12,14,727
Special Police	...	13,596	14,908
Railway Police	...	13,053	17,069
Refunds	...	...	1,173
Total Provincial	...	12,81,949	12,90,331
Local—			
Cattle Pounds	...	48,609	51,164
Refunds	...	639	379
Total Local	...	49,248	51,543
Total Police	...	13,34,059	13,46,984

Further details of the expenditure under the head "District Executive Force" are given in the subjoined statement:—

Provincial District Executive Force—		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
District Superintendents and Assistants	...	1,73,333	1,67,461
Inspectors and Chief Constables	...	1,67,500	1,69,192
Head Constables and Constables	...	5,93,879	5,96,503
European Constables	...	3,232	3,018
Mounted Constables	...	49,839	50,064
Drill Instructors	...	3,163	3,164
Extra Police Guards	...	7,074	...
Excise Police	...	6,930	6,930
Arms and accoutrements	...	13,330	14,506
Clothing	...	47,940	35,487
Petty construction	...	20,920	21,582
Petty repairs	...	18,814	17,081
Travelling allowance of officers	...	19,654	17,470
Ditto of Establishment	...	17,779	19,058
Other charges	...	74,770	93,211
Total	...	12,18,207	12,14,727

The increased expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Superintendence is due to the creation of the special branch in the office of the Inspector-General. The increase under Railway Police is due to the creation of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police. The increase under Cattle pounds falls chiefly under the head of "Feeding charges."

22.—*Education.*

47. The distribution between Provincial services and the District Funds of the expenditure on Education is given in the following statement:— Education.

22.—*Education.*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Direction	30,976	25,874
Inspection	82,940	80,243
Government Colleges ...	16,240	17,273
Government Schools—General...	1,63,408	1,64,932
Government Schools—Special ...	31,238	35,950
Grants-in-aid	45,339	45,320
Payments by results ...	35,172	27,490
Scholarships ...	20,356	19,108
Government Book Depôt ...	30,090	29,941
Other heads (including building grants and miscellaneous)...	5,687	7,792
Total Provincial ...	4,61,446	4,53,923
Local—		
Government Schools ...	1,78,937	1,67,224
Grants-in-aid	2,700	209
Scholarships	6,171	8,332
Miscellaneous	239	833
Total Local ...	1,88,047	1,76,598
TOTAL ...	6,49,493	6,30,521

The decrease in Local expenditure falls chiefly under the head "Petty construction and repairs of village boys' schools." The decrease may also be partially attributed to the continuance in force of the Chief Commissioner's orders restricting the expenditure from the District Funds on Education to the amount of the Education cess added to the contribution from Provincial Revenues and the private subscriptions and fees collected.

24.—*Medical.*

48. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,11,378 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 3,13,099 in 1887-88. The following is a statement of the details:— Medical.

24.—*Medical.*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Medical Establishment ...	1,82,250	1,68,013
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	59,200	63,128
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	9,174	8,991
Lunatic Asylums ...	17,311	17,555
Other Heads ...	...	188
Total Provincial ...	2,67,935	2,57,875

	Rs.	Rs.
Local—		
Vaccination	30,387	34,141
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	13,215	18,824
Grants for Medical purposes...	1,562	383
Other heads	...	155
Total Local ...	45,164	53,503
TOTAL ...	3,13,099	3,11,378

The decrease under Medical Establishment, Provincial, is due to the fact of some of the Senior officers having been on leave during the year and to Junior officers having been appointed to fill their places.

The increase under Hospitals and Dispensaries, Local, is due to investments in Government securities made on behalf of Dispensaries in the Bilaspur District.

25.—*Political.*

Political.

49. The expenditure under this head is now entirely Provincial. The charges for 1888-89 were Rs. 10,552 as compared with Rs. 10,719 in 1887-88. The total for 1888-89 is made up of Rs. 9,216 on account of the salary of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States and Rs. 1,336 Miscellaneous, chiefly "Poshak" allowances in Chhattisgarh.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and Minor Departments.

50. The following charges are shown under this head:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—		
Provincial—		
Agricultural experiments ...	1,099	1,397
Experimental cultivation ...	7,132	5,928
Botanical and other public gardens.	19,814	20,650
Provincial Museums ...	1,818	1,850
Provincial Statistics ...	9,718	9,618
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	...	...
Other heads	1,477	1,055
	41,058	40,498
Local—		
Botanical and other public gardens.	2,900	3,042
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	4,055	5,300
Other heads ...	1,191	1,022
	8,146	9,364
Total ...	49,204	49,862

The expenditure for 1888-89 closely approximates to that for 1887-88.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

Superannuation allowances and Pensions.

51. The expenditure under this head still shows a steady increase. The totals for the past four years are for 1885-86 Rs. 1,46,285, for 1886-87 Rs. 1,55,671, for 1887-88 Rs. 1,73,277, and for 1888-89 Rs 2,02,047. With the exception of Rs. 1,289 debited to Local Funds, the whole expenditure has been met from Provincial Revenues. The increase falls entirely under "Superan-

nuation and retired allowances" and "Gratuities." The following are the details of the figures for 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

29.—SUPERANNUATION, &c.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Superannuation and retired allowances	1,57,580	1,83,808
Compassionate allowance	11,339	11,178
Gratuities	3,187	4,187
Refunds	...	1,585
Total Provincial ...	1,72,106	2,00,758
Local—		
Superannuation and Retired allowance	1,171	1,289
Refunds	...	...
Total Local ...	1,171	1,289
TOTAL ...	1,73,277	2,02,047

The increase in the charge for pensions and gratuities is due (1) to the new pensions granted by the Chief Commissioner during 1888-89 being in excess of the lapses in that year, and (2) to the payment of pensions transferred from other Provinces after March 1887. In the latter case, however, the charge does not eventually fall upon the Provincial Revenues of this Administration, as it is recovered from the Provinces concerned under the system of Inter-provincial adjustment prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

The charge of Rs. 1,585 under Refunds (Provincial) is altogether exceptional. The figures represent refunds of excess contributions towards leave and pensions realized from certain Hospital Assistants on Foreign service.

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

52. The total expenditure on account of Stationery and Printing amounted to Rs. 1,30,713 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 1,24,503 for 1887-88. The increase is chiefly due to increased charges for piece-work in the Secretariat Press for Settlement Department printing. The following are the details of the expenditure:—

30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Stationery purchased in the country	22,321	18,859
Do. supplied from Central Stores	49,305	50,234
Government Presses	42,349	48,677
Printing at Private Presses	10,285	12,289
Other heads	...	4
Total Provincial ...	1,24,260	1,30,063
Local—		
Stationery purchased in the country—Printing charges ...	243	650
Total Local ...	243	650
TOTAL ...	1,24,503	1,30,713

The expenditure of Rs. 18,859 in 1888-89 against the head "Stationery purchased in the country" is composed of the following amounts:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Paper purchased for Jail Presses	6,118	2,521
Paper and other articles of stationery purchased for other Departments	11,611	9,757
Charges for carriage of stationery...	1,840	1,457
Do. for binding registers, &c.	2,752	5,124
Total ...	22,321	18,859

The expenditure shows a decrease this year, owing to the fact that cash purchases in the local market of articles of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department have been prohibited, and that Jail Presses obtained the bulk of their stationery from the Central Stores.

32.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

53. The expenditure shown under this head amounted to Rs. 54,852 in 1888-89 as against Rs. 64,017 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that the figures for 1887-88 were unduly swollen by the writing off during that year, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, of two items aggregating Rs. 5,000 on account of irrecoverable advances. The distribution of the total is as follows:—

32.—Miscellaneous.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	3,927	3,181
Provincial	48,548	45,081
Local	11,542	6,590
Total ...	64,017	54,852

The following are the details for the two years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—		
Charges for remittance of treasure	3,876	3,044
Jubilee celebrations	51	...
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	137
Total Imperial ...	3,927	3,181
Provincial—		
Donations for charitable purposes...	3,091	2,785
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	20,143	21,094
Petty Establishments—		
Staging Bungalows	13,061	11,856
Miscellaneous Establishments	5,976	6,217
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges and other heads ...	6,277	3,129
Total Provincial ...	48,548	45,081
Local—		
Petty Establishment—		
Staging Bangalow Establishment	...	...
Serai Establishment	2,303	2,510
Market Establishment	370	281
Conservancy Establishment	1,290	1,169
Miscellaneous Establishment	...	33
Petty construction	...	...
Nazul Establishment	527	522
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	5,090	59
Miscellaneous Refunds	1,962	2,016
Total Local ...	11,542	6,590
Total Miscellaneous ..	64,017	54,852

33.—*Famine Relief charges.*

54. There was no expenditure under this head during 1888-89. The charges on this account for 1887-88 were Rs. 3,351, which were incurred in the Chhattisgarh Division and were met from District Funds. Famine Relief charges

45.—*Civil Works.*

55. The expenditure classified under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department is as follows :— Civil Works.

45.—*Civil Works.*—	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	6,493	2,756
Local—		
Works in charge of Civil Officers ..	2,50,907	2,19,416
Total ...	2,57,400	2,22,172

The decrease is due to the fact that the District Councils, especially those of the Nagpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Districts, were not able to work up to the amount placed at their disposal for expenditure on Original Works—Communications during the year.

Public Works Department Expenditure.

Public Works.

56. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows:—

Public Works Department Expenditure.—	1887-88.	1888-89.
Ordinary Branches—	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ...	... 12,60,309	11,57,181
Local ...	... 154	10,751

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. For the result of the Census of 1881, see the Report for 1882-83.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

Number and rate of births.

2. The number of births registered during the year 1888 was 366,050—giving a ratio of 41·52 per *mille*. In four out of the past eight years the ratio was between 41 and 42 per *mille*. The recovery from the low birth-rates of 1886 and 1887 is now complete. The increase in the birth-rate occurred in 13 out of the 20 registration districts. In the districts of the Chhattisgarh (or Mahanadi) Division there was a noticeable *decrease* in the birth-rates. The excess of boys over girls among the children born in the Province during 1888 was, as last year, a little more than 6 per cent. There was an excess of births over deaths in all the 20 registration districts.

Number and rate of deaths.

3. The number of deaths registered was 253,061—or 35,264 less than in 1887. The ratio per *mille* was 28·70. It has not been so low since 1884. The decrease in deaths occurred in 14 out of the 20 registration districts. It was specially marked in Sambalpur, where the ratio per *mille* sank from nearly 41 in 1887 to 23·22 in 1888.

Meteorology.

4. The rainfall of the year was below the average, the rains ceasing early. Compared with the mean for the Province during the previous five years, the monthly mean temperature was higher in all months except January and August.

Causes of mortality.

5. The following table shows the ratio of deaths for each class of disease during the year :—

Disease.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Cholera	921	0·10
Small-pox	10,729	1·22
Fevers	158,195	17·94
Bowel complaints	17,618	2·00
Other causes	60,727	6·89
Suicide	682	0·55
Wounding and accident	2,843	
Wild beasts and snake bite	1,346	
Total ...	253,061	28·70

The figures show that the great majority of deaths is ascribed, as usual, to fevers.

Cholera.

6. The Provincial death-rate from cholera was considerably less than the average of the last five years: and the total number of deaths was only 921, of which 757 occurred in the Hoshangabad District alone. In fact, in 13 out of the 20 registration districts there was practically no cholera: the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division being among those which escaped.

Small-pox.

7. On the other hand, small-pox claimed many more victims than in 1887, the increase being 7,361. The ratio of deaths from this disease exceeded that of ten out of the preceding fifteen years. This result was almost entirely due to a severe outbreak of the epidemic in the two districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. In Raipur the deaths were 4·44 per *mille*: and in Bilaspur, 3·08 per *mille*. The mortality was almost wholly among children. The figures show that in 1886 and 1887 the deaths from small-pox in Chhattisgarh were not remarkably numerous.

		Deaths from small-pox in—		
		1886.	1887.	1888.
Raipur	...	147	690	5,074
Bilaspur	...	119	368	2,345
Sambalpur	...	120	61	34

The mean ratio per *mille* of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years was 0·43 for the Province, and 0·22 and 0·31 only for Raipur and Bilaspur respectively. Sambalpur seems to enjoy a singular immunity from this disease, the mean ratio of five years being 0·14 only.

It was again reported that in a considerable number of cases the true cause of deaths attributed to small-pox was measles. Orders issued during the year that Registering Moharirs should be instructed to enter deaths from measles in the column "Other causes" and not under Small-pox.

Fever.

8. The Provincial ratio per 1,000 of population of deaths from fever was 17·94 as compared with 19·20 in 1887 and 18·98 for the previous 5 years. Of the 20 registration districts, 10 had a ratio above that of the Province. The death rates of the districts under this head when compared with those of 1887 show a decrease in 14 districts and increase in 6. The decrease was most marked in the Wardha District (—9·33), the ratio of which in 1887 was very high. All the districts in Nerbudda, Satpura, Wainganga and the Mahanadi Division report a decrease, except Hoshangabad, Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur: the increase in these districts was not very great. Again, when the District death rates are compared with the average mean of the previous 5 years, they were below in 13 districts, above in 3, and equal in 4. There was no mention in any of the Medical Reports of peculiarity in the types of fever, ordinary intermittent being that generally met with.

Bowel complaints.

9. Bowel complaints were much less fatal to life than in the preceding year. August and September are the months in which—owing, perhaps, to the excessive variations in temperature caused by the breaks in the rains which commonly then occur—bowel complaints are usually most prevalent in the

Province generally. In 1888, August was a wet month: and it is noticeable that the deaths from bowel disease in August last were much below the totals of the preceding two years.

Deaths from bowel disease in August—

1886.	1887.	1888.
3,273	3,379	1,939

The decreased mortality from bowel complaints is conspicuously seen in the returns of the two districts—Hoshangabad and Sambalpur—in which the figures have been highest during the past five years.

Deaths from bowel disease in—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Hoshangabad ...	4,494	3,009	2,283
Sambalpur ...	4,254	4,586	1,884

The report called for by the Government of India on the subject of the prevalence of bowel disease in the Sambalpur District was submitted in January 1889. Impure water-supply (owing to local prejudices in favour of tank water), defects of diet and insufficient protection from chills were found to be the leading causes. The returns for 1888, while showing a striking decrease in the number of deaths of this class, still leave the Sambalpur District at the head of the list of districts in which bowel complaints are most fatal. The smaller number of deaths was said by the Sanitary Commissioner to be to some extent owing to more exact registration: that is to say, that there had been less readiness to attribute to bowel disease cases in which the cause of death was not certain. That this explanation is correct is shown by the increase in the number of deaths in the Sambalpur District which were assigned to "Other causes."

Deaths attributed to "Other causes" in Sambalpur in—

1886.	1887.	1888.
1,762	3,261	4,118

Sanitary reform.

10. The Inspection Notes of Civil Surgeons brought to light the same defects in the sanitary arrangements of small towns and villages which have been referred to in previous years. All that can be done is being done to familiarise the people with the practice of sanitary principles. Hitherto one difficulty has been that there existed no adequate machinery for enforcing the observance of such rules outside municipal areas. In the Municipal Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Government of India, provision has been included for partially supplying this defect in the case of small towns and the larger villages. In the case of other villages, the action of the village Mukaddam in connection with sanitary matters is also being stimulated by an amendment of the rules under Section 137 of the Land Revenue Act.

In the course of the year the Chief Commissioner was called on to consider the advisability of creating a Sanitary Board as a consultative and executive agency under the Local Administration. It was pointed out by him that what was primarily required was that the Sanitary Commissioner should take up his proper position as the head of an executive Department of the

Administration, and, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, issue orders where he has hitherto only made suggestions. The Government of India have, since the close of the year, approved of the proposed scheme of sanitary organisation, and the necessary orders were issued by the Chief Commissioner in July last.

3.—*Medical Relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

11. The number of Dispensaries of all kinds was 104. During the year two new Dispensaries were opened, one at Nagpur (Civil Station Dispensary), and one in the Zamindari of Khuji, Raipur District.

12. The total number of patients (both in-door and out-door) treated during the year was 849,965, as compared with 809,064 in 1887—being an increase of 40,901. The increase in the number of out-door patients was 40,611.

Diseases treated.

13. The diseases from which the majority of the patients treated were suffering were the following:—

	No. of patients treated.
Malarial fever ...	175,887
Diseases of the eye ...	113,084
Do. skin ...	92,361
Ulcers ...	84,755
Total ...	466,087

There was an increase of 30 per cent in the number of patients treated for diseases of the eye: and the increase was very widely distributed. There was a large decrease in the number of cholera patients and an increase in the number of small-pox patients: but the total number treated for these diseases was very small.

Operations performed.

14. The major operations performed in Dispensaries by Superintendents and Subordinates were chiefly incisions for abscesses, reduction of dislocation, removal of tumours and operations on the eye. The number of surgical operations as compared with the figures for 1887 shows an increase of 10 per cent.

Receipts and Expenditure.

15. The total receipts from Government and from Local sources was larger than in 1887, the excess being Rs. 53,650-3-2. This includes Rs. 43,885-11-5, the amount invested during the year. The excess in the amount received from Government was chiefly under the head "salaries," being increased pay on promotion of Hospital Assistants attached to Dispensaries. The cost of Europe medicines adjusted in 1888 for the Provincial Dispensaries was considerably less than in 1887. The contributions made to Dispensaries by District Funds and Municipalities rose considerably, as shown below:—

	1888. Rs.	1887. Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Contributions from District Funds ...	9,195	8,641	+554
Do. Municipal Funds ...	57,556	51,346	+6,210
Total ...			6,764

Nominal receipts, due to withdrawal of balances with a view to their investment, are excluded from the above figures.

The expenditure under the head "Establishment" increased in 1888 by Rs. 2,800-10-6, due to the promotions of Hospital Assistants and Compounders. There was also an increase under the heads "Medicines," "Diet," "Building" and "Miscellaneous." The increased expenditure was met from funds contributed by District Councils and Municipalities and also from subscriptions. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,27,812 to Rs. 1,81,354, or by Rs. 53,542. Rs. 41,885 of this increase, however, is purely nominal: being due to the progress made in investing the Dispensary balances. The real increase in expenditure occurred mainly under the head of purchase of medicines and buildings, or repairs.

16. At the same time, subscriptions from both Europeans and Natives increased :— Subscriptions.

	1888.	1887.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Europeans ...	5,249	4,015	+ 1,234
„ Natives ...	18,496	17,079	+ 1,417
		Total ...	2,651

The Native subscriptions are still altogether inadequate. Proper effect has not yet been given to the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding payment by well-to-do patients.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

17. There are two Asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and the other at Jubbulpore. The total number of inmates of the Nagpur Lunatic Asylum in 1888 was exactly the same as in 1878, *viz.*, 159. The number of criminal lunatics admitted in 1888 was, with one exception (1884), higher than the number during the ten years previous. There were 2 re-admissions of this class of lunatics. Admissions to Asylums.

In the Jubbulpore Asylum the total number of inmates during the year was 157. The number of criminal lunatics was more than double the number admitted in 1887. There were no re-admissions.

18. The number of patients discharged during the year from the Nagpur Asylum—19—was less by one-half than in 1887. Of this number 9 were cured and 5 improved. From the Jubbulpore Asylum 6 patients were discharged, all cured. Discharges.

19. In the Nagpur Asylum sickness was more prevalent among inmates—and especially the female inmates—than in 1878; but, on the other hand, it was very much less in 1888 than in the three years immediately preceding. In fact, the mortality was less than half that of 1887 (12 as against 25). October and November were the months in which the greatest mortality occurred; fever being in that year the chief cause of death. In 1888, the rains ceased early: and there were no deaths in October and November. In the Jubbulpore Asylum the daily average of sick inmates was below the Nagpur Health of the lunatics.

figures (4·73 as against 8·50), while the deaths were only 7 in all, or two less than in 1887. This Asylum maintains its reputation for healthiness—a condition which, looking to the state of the Jail close by, can only be described as anomalous, though satisfactory.

The assimilation of the diet scales in Nagpur and Jubbulpore has not as yet affected the relative statistics of the two Asylums. From a comparison of the Asylum returns of other Provinces with those now under review in respect to the statistics of sickness and mortality, it appears that though the percentage of sick to strength is low in the Central Provinces, the mortality is markedly high and is mainly attributed to fever and anæmia. It would appear that the classes which feed the Jails and Asylums are of distinctly lower physique than the corresponding classes in Upper India and even in Bengal. There is no other explanation to be given of the difference in results. No greater care could be taken of lunatics anywhere than is devoted to them in the Asylums of the Central Provinces.

Receipts and Expenditure.

20. The average cost of each lunatic in the two Asylums, as compared with the cost in the previous year, was :—

	1887.	1888.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	78 13 7	79 2 0
Jubbulpore ...	64 9 1	66 4 6

In the case of the Jubbulpore Asylum, the increase in cost was chiefly due to greater expenditure on diet and clothing, the dearness of grain having influenced the cost of the former. The following cash receipts were paid into the Treasury by the two Asylums during the years 1887 and 1888 respectively :—

		Received from paying patients.	Received for articles sold.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	1887 ...	204 6 6	363 7 9
	1888 ...	167 1 9	317 14 8
Jubbulpore ...	1887 ...	480 11 11	400 9 10
	1888 ...	1,204 10 10	254 9 10

Jubbulpore seems to have been more fortunate than Nagpur in the matter of paying patients.

The expenditure on "Establishments proper" (*i. e.*, excluding pay of the Superintendent) was as follows :—

	1887.	1888.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	2,418 1 4	2,603 9 10	185 8 6
Jubbulpore ...	1,836 8 1	1,981 3 3	144 11 2

The profits derived from the labour of the inmates are abstracted below :—

	1887.	1888.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	510 15 10	727 11 5
Jubbulpore ...	774 1 2	702 0 5

5.—*Lock Hospitals.*

Admissions.

21. The following were the ratios per thousand of admissions into hospital for venereal disease among European troops at the four Military stations in these Provinces where Lock Hospitals are established :—

	1887.	1888.
Jubbulpore	378	493
Kamptee	510	413
Pachmarhi	150	475
Saugor	320	394

In Kamptee there was a considerable decrease, though the figure is still high. In the other three stations the ratios have largely increased. This is attributed, by the Medical Officer at Saugor, to the prohibition of registration and of compulsory examination of women. These orders have been duly carried into effect at all stations in these Provinces. The change of system prevents any comparison of the results of the management of the two years.

Expenditure.

22. The expenditure amounted to Rs 5,900 as against Rs. 5,878 in the previous year. The Government grant in Kamptee fell from Rs. 1,745 to Rs. 1,899.

6.—*Vaccination.*

Amount of work.

23. The total number of operations performed during the year by the Department was 434,935: of which 408,758 were primary and 26,177 re-vaccinations. In comparing these totals with those for the preceding year, the figures representing the work done in the States of Bamra and Sonpur must be omitted, as the returns for these two Feudatories were not received in time to be incorporated in last year's Report. After making this deduction the total number of operations is 429,858, of which 403,809 were primary and 26,049 re-vaccinations. The total number of operations in the preceding year was 411,908, of which 393,987 were primary and 17,921 re-vaccinations. The increase thus amounted to 17,950 operations, 9,822 being primary and 8,128 re-vaccinations. Of this increase, 15,839 occurred in the *Khalsa* and 2,111 in Feudatory States. The most marked District increase is shown in the Narsinghpur District, where the number of vaccinations rose from 14,011 to 23,295, an increase of 9,284 cases. The number of Dispensary operations fell from 15,382 to 14,515 (omitting Sonpur).

Results.

24. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations, as stated by vaccinators, was 95·96, approximately the same as for the previous year. The Superintendent-General showed that this ratio was probably over-stated. The percentages found by inspecting officers would, however, naturally fall short somewhat of the actual average. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations rose from 73·99 to 78·21. A satisfactory feature of the year's returns is the increase in the number of children under the age of one year who were vaccinated. The total was 173,924 in 1887-88, and 197,854 in the year under review—an advance of 23,930 cases

Expenditure.

25. The total expenditure on vaccination rose from Rs. 46,098-6-4 to Rs. 49,004-5-5 (omitting the States of Bamra and Sonpur). Rules framed by the Superintendent-General for the appointment, pay, promotion, &c., of the Vaccination Establishment throughout the Province received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner at the commencement of the year: and before the year closed the organization of the whole staff of Vaccinators and Superintendents at work in the Zamindaris as well as in the *Khalsa* (excluding those vaccinators employed in Feudatory States, Municipalities and Cantonments) as a single establishment divided into grades, was carried into effect.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

Number of schools and scholars.

1. The following table shows the number of schools open in the Central Provinces during each of the last five years, with the attendance of scholars, the fee receipts and the cost of each pupil :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Number of schools	1,809	1,854	1,891	1,892	1,824
Number of pupils	99,010	1,04,000	1,06,952	1,08,673	1,07,357
Average attendance	66,986	72,296	74,180	74,930	76,013
Fee receipts in all schools	52,193	56,276	58,007	64,589	66,160
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direct cost per pupil to Government ...	2 4 5	1 13 7	1 14 6	2 0 6	2 0 1

The progress made since 1884-85, if not rapid, has been steady. Schools have increased by ·8 per cent, pupils by 8 per cent, and fee receipts by 26 per cent. The cost to Government of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 2-4-5 to Rs. 2-0-1. The decrease in the number of schools and scholars in 1888-89 as compared with the year preceding was chiefly due to the closing of certain private schools (aided Primary) in the Betul District.

Expenditure.

2. An abstract of the expenditure upon education during the past three years is given below :—

	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	14,768	23,464	38,232	17,975	24,594	42,569	16,756	26,146	42,902
Secondary schools ...	60,766	62,912	1,23,678	57,682	73,540	1,31,222	57,685	75,732	1,33,417
Primary schools ...	93,874	2,72,003	3,65,877	1,11,174	2,65,126	3,76,300	1,10,327	2,64,599	3,74,926
Special schools ...	29,078	582	29,660	30,476	510	30,986	34,215	546	34,761
Total direct expenditure .	1,98,486	3,58,961	5,57,447	2,17,307	3,63,770	5,81,077	2,18,983	3,67,023	5,86,006
Direction and Inspection ...	1,15,667	1,169	1,16,836	1,13,114	1,831	1,14,945	1,06,565	2,139	1,08,704
Scholarships ...	19,000	5,944	24,944	20,063	7,074	27,137	21,342	9,511	30,853
Buildings and Miscellaneous	21,775	98,226	1,20,001	13,055	79,136	92,191	13,244	55,216	68,460
Total indirect expenditure	1,56,442	1,05,339	2,61,781	1,46,232	88,041	2,34,273	1,41,151	66,866	2,08,017
Total direct and indirect expenditure ...	3,54,928	4,64,300	8,19,228	3,63,539	4,51,811	8,15,350	3,60,134	4,33,889	7,94,023

The total expenditure in 1887-88 was Rs. 8,15,350 as compared with Rs. 7,94,023 in the year under review. The difference (Rs. 21,327) was mainly due to a decrease of Rs. 3,405 in grants-in-aid to Colleges, and to a saving in the cost of Direction, owing to the retirement of Mr. Browning, late Inspector-General of Education. On the other hand, the cost of technical schools supported by Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 2,329 to Rs. 6,809, owing to the establishment of Law, Engineering and Agricultural classes. The cost of Inspection and of school-buildings declined, while the outlay on scholarships increased.

Sources of expenditure.

3. The sources from which the expenditure on Education was met are shown in tabular form below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial revenues	3,54,928	3,63,539	3,60,134
(2) Local rates and cesses	1,33,869	1,61,435	1,43,756
(3) Municipal funds	63,665	69,312	66,450
(4) Fees	58,007	64,589	66,160
(5) All other sources	1,58,759	1,56,475	1,57,523
Total ...	8,19,228	8,15,350	7,94,023

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,60,134, or rather over 45 per cent, was met from Provincial revenues. Local rates and cesses contributed 18 per cent, Municipal Funds 8 per cent, and Fee receipts 8 per cent, whilst nearly 20 per cent were furnished from other sources. As compared with the figures of last year, the contribution from Provincial revenues declined by Rs. 3,405, and that from local rates and cesses by Rs. 17,679. Municipal Funds contributed Rs. 2,862 less than in the previous year; whilst the Fee receipts increased by Rs. 1,571.

4. The above totals include what is called "indirect" expenditure, *viz.*, the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, construction and repair of buildings, purchase of furniture and apparatus. If only the *direct* expenditure on teaching is taken into account, the figures stand as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	5,81,077	5,86,006	+4,929
Receipts from all sources	3,63,770	3,67,023	+3,253
Net expenditure from Provincial revenues ...	2,17,307	2,18,983	+1,676

The expenditure on Colleges increased by Rs. 333, on Secondary schools by Rs. 2,195, and on Training and other special schools by Rs. 3,775. The amount spent on Collegiate education was a little over 7 per cent of the "direct" expenditure, while the cost of Secondary education was 23 per cent, and of Primary education about 69 per cent of the same total. This distribution of expenditure seems to the Chief Commissioner to be both sound in principle and fair in its practical application to the circumstances of the Province.

5. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 5-5-11 (as compared with Rs. 5-6-11 in the previous year) if the *direct* expenditure (only) is divided by the average number of pupils on the rolls. The average cost to Government, on the same basis of calculation, was Rs. 2-0-1 (as compared with Rs. 2-0-6 in the previous year). If the whole expenditure, direct and indirect, is taken into the reckoning, the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 7-4-5, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 3-4-10.

Examinations

6. Turning now to the outcome of the year's labours of the Educational Department, it is to be noted in the first place that the results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared during 1888-89 exhibit considerable improvement when compared with the figures for the year preceding :—

Successful candidates in	1887-88.	1888-89.
1. B. A. Examination	13	17
2. F. A. „	23	41
3. Matriculation „	89	79
4. Middle School „	453	474
5. Upper Primary „	6,907	7,007
6. Lower Primary „	10,425	9,790
7. School of Art „	21	41
8. L. M. and S. (Surgery)	2	...
9. L. C. E. (Engineering)	1	...
10. F. L. C. E. do.	3	4
11. L. L. B. (Law)	4	...

Of the 17 students who passed the B. A. Examination, 4 were educated in the Agra College, and one was a teacher in one of the local schools. The increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of passes in the Bombay School of Art Examination is most encouraging.

General education.

7. The three Colleges, with a total of 153 students, were much more successful than in the previous year with their F. A. students, the passes having increased from 23 to 41.

The statistics of Secondary schools (High and Middle schools) were generally favourable,—pupils, fees, and Middle School passes having all increased; but there was a slight falling off in the number of Matriculation passes. The number of High schools was 10, with 594 pupils, and of Middle schools 62, with 3,860 pupils. Of the High schools, 4 are Departmental, 5 aided, and 1 unaided. Of the Middle schools, 36 are Departmental.

The decline in Lower Primary passes is in great part nominal, as certain schools could not be examined for Lower Primary Certificates within the official year. The number of scholars in Primary boys' schools fell from 98,461 to 96,158;

but the average attendance rose from 67,482 to 67,558. In Departmental schools (193 in number) there was a small increase of scholars (13,940 against 13,859), and of average attendance (10,950 against 10,610). In District Council schools (727 in number) the number of scholars decreased from 51,419 to 50,297; but the average attendance rose from 34,848 to 35,125. In both classes of schools there were increased fee receipts. In Feudatory States 98 schools, with a roll of 6,001 boys, were open, against 90 with a roll of 5,456 in the previous year. The number of aided Primary schools under private management decreased from 571 to 524, accompanied by a slight falling off in average attendance. This was mainly owing to a misunderstanding regarding the intentions of Government which occurred in the Betul District. The mistake has been rectified, and it is hoped that the indigenous schools which were closed will be re-opened. In the case of unaided Primary schools, there has been a falling off both in the number of schools and scholars.

Female education.

8. The number of schools for girls remained at 118; but the number of pupils fell from 5,163 to 5,141. Female education is generally distasteful to the people of these Provinces. With rare exceptions, they take no real interest in it, and many of the schools maintained were only kept open by the exercise of that official influence which accounts for much of the progress of education, both male and female, in the backward tracts of British India. The Zenana Missions at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Hoshangabad and elsewhere were favourably reported on, and the Chief Commissioner would gladly see their operations extended. It is only through such agencies that female education is likely to make any real progress in the towns of the Central Provinces.

Special schools.

9. Statistics of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians for three years are given below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Number of Schools...	10	11	11
Number of Boys	413	490	440
Number of Girls	487	447	429
Total of pupils ...	900	937	869
Average daily attendance	684	718	734
Matriculated	2	3	3
Middle School Passes	10	8	23
Upper Primary do.	41	56	50
Lower Primary do.	63	60	67
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monthly grant	1,420	1,551	1,550

The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same, but the strength decreased from 937 to 869. Attendance improved, and Fee receipts increased from Rs. 9,047 to Rs. 9,299. The average attendance was 81 per cent. The St. Francis DeSales School at Nagpur maintained its high reputation, and carried off a considerable number of scholarships. The Bishop's School, Nagpur, greatly improved. All the other European schools were well reported of, except the Convent School, Nagpur, which is in a depressed state. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 45,032, as compared with Rs. 45,460 in the previous year.

Mahomedans are well represented in the Central Provinces schools; 38·99 per cent of the Mahomedan male children of school-going age being under tuition, as against 16·16 per cent of the Hindu minor population. Of the children of aboriginal races, only 1·59 per cent are in school—and it is this fact mainly which brings down the Provincial percentage of the population of school-going age under instruction so low as 6. The number of Gonds, Mahars and Dhers attending schools in the Provinces is 2,531 only. There is a special school for Dhers at Hinganghat, which is reported to be doing good work. In the Chanda District there are two indigenous schools for Dhers. Owing to special circumstances referred to above, aboriginal education in Betul largely fell off. In the Bhandara District a Gond boy was this year at the head of the list of successful candidates at the Upper Primary examination: but it is rare to find any lads of this race taking kindly to books.

The Rajkumar College worked in a thoroughly satisfactory way, and the young Chiefs are developing into fine manly lads.

Technical education.

10. In connection with Technical Education, Engineering and Agricultural classes were opened at Nagpur. In the former, 30 students enrolled themselves; but the number was reduced by test examinations to 11, as it was useless to allow lads whose general education was not sufficiently advanced to waste their time in the class. The Superintending Engineer reports that at his last examination the pupils showed satisfactory progress, and most of them will go on to the second year's course—a fresh group of candidates entering as beginners. The Agricultural class had an average strength of 25 throughout the year. The instruction given is practical as well as theoretical. The students work with their own hands on the Model Farm at all the ordinary agricultural processes. Each has a plot of ground on which he raises for market some of the principal crops. They all learn practical field surveying, and work in the laboratory at the mechanical and chemical analysis of soils. Drawing they learn at the Normal School. Seventeen lads passed successfully a strict examination held at the close of the year under the presidency of Mr. Fuller, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. All these will go on to the second year's course. Law classes were opened at Nagpur, and, since the year closed, at Jubbulpore also. These promise to be largely attended, and will improve the local Bar and the subordinate Judicial service of Government. The Scholarship Rules of the Province have been revised, so as to give special encouragement to technical studies. High School Scholarships are tenable in the Engineering and Agricultural classes above mentioned, and in the award both of High and Middle School Scholarships preference is given to candidates who excel in drawing. Eight College Scholarships have been reserved for students who desire to study in some College of Law, Medicine, or Engineering, or in any superior School of Art or Forestry.

All the Colleges and High schools and most of the Middle schools have been provided with drawing masters, and the subject is being gradually introduced into the Primary schools, as masters can be trained at the Normal schools. A new Curriculum was laid down during the year, containing additional subjects of a technical and scientific character. The Kindergarten system is now taught in the Normal schools; object lessons are being generally introduced in Primary schools (a special text-book being under preparation), and school gardens are being encouraged as a source both of instruction and amusement for the boys. The old Carpentry classes are being re-modelled on the Slöjd system to carry on the training of the faculties of observation from the point where the Kindergarten leaves it. "This system" (writes the Inspector-General) "attempts by a graduated series of manual exercises, chiefly in carpentry, to train the senses to be fit instruments for the intelligence, and to destroy that cheap contempt for handwork which a purely literary education is apt to encourage. Its primary object is not to create handicraftsmen, but so to train the faculties that boys may be qualified learners of whatever trade they take up when they leave school." For the Mahratta Brahmin of the Central Provinces the Slöjd system supplies precisely the corrective which his natural tendencies require. If experience shows that it can be successfully worked, the Chief Commissioner will gladly supply funds for its more general introduction in the Middle and Upper Primary schools.

In connection with the teaching of Physical science great progress has been made. Itinerant instructors visited selected centres at which teachers deputed from the surrounding Middle schools attended. All these teachers were carefully taken through the work of the science curriculum, and those who were found qualified after examination received certificates. Most of the High and Middle schools have already been supplied with apparatus. Thirty prizes in Physical science were awarded on the results of the Middle School Examination.

Discipline and Moral training.

11. In connection with the improvement of discipline and moral training, to which the Government of India drew the attention of all Local Governments, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned a class for the training of teachers in Secondary schools, and arrangements are being made for procuring a specially qualified master. A scheme of examination for teachers' certificates of various grades has been promulgated. The Scholarship Rules were revised so as to make continued good character essential to the retention of a stipend. All candidates for scholarships are required to pass in drill and gymnastics. Physical education has been steadily promoted. At the Chief Commissioner's suggestion, pensioned sepoys are being sought as drill and gymnastic masters for High and Middle schools, and a text-book of gymnastics is being prepared. The question of providing properly controlled Boarding-houses at Zila schools was pressed on the attention of Local Bodies. Schoolmasters have been everywhere impressed with the importance of insisting on obedience, punctuality, cleanliness and neatness on the part of their scholars. Conduct registers have been introduced. Teachers' conferences and educational gatherings of both masters and pupils have been held in every district, with useful results.

Altogether, the year was a full and busy one, and the measures taken for improving the standard and practice of Education should bear good fruit hereafter.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

12. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1888:— Publications and Presses.

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Poetry.	Hindi.	Namdeo Mahatwa.—A religious book.
	Ditto.	Namdeo Banswali.—A religious book.
	Marathi.	Padyatmak Gowadh Nirasan Prabandh.—Deals with cows and cow-killing.
(2) Language.	Hindi.	Shabdawali.—A spelling book.
(3) Miscellaneous.	Hindi.	Translation of notes on Criminal Tribes residing in or frequenting the Bombay Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces.

Presses exist in the following seven districts of the Central Provinces:—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Nimar, Narsinghpur, and Raipur; and there is also a Press in the Bamra Feudatory State. There are 9 Vernacular and English newspapers. One Vernacular paper—the Tarjuman-i-Nagpur—ceased to exist. One English newspaper—the "Central Provinces and Berar News and Railway Gazette"—was started at Nagpur during the year. It concerns itself chiefly with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and its employés.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

13. The number of native libraries and literary and scholastic associations was 33. The most important are those of the Morris College, the City Aided School, Nagpur, the Hitkarini Sabha of Jubbulpore and Saugor, and the Mahomedan societies known as the Anjuman-Islamia of Jubbulpore, Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Murwara. The last-named looks after the interest of poor Mahomedans and attends to their education. Libraries and Literary Societies.

The only registered Society is that which manages the Morris College.

4.—*Arts and Sciences.*

14. There are two Museums in the Provinces,—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and a local Museum at Raipur. Museum.

The former institution is in charge of the Agricultural Department, and is assisted every year by a grant of Rs. 1,552 from Provincial Revenues, of which Rs. 792 is spent on the salaries of a custodian, a clerk and chaprasis. The other expenditure of the year was Rs. 569; and at its close a balance of Rs. 397 remained to the credit of the institution.

The principal objects added to the collections during the year were some specimens of Nagpur clay work, some stones and ores, and some coins. The collections of stuffed animals and birds were put in order by a taxidermist sent from Calcutta. Admission to the museum is free of charge. It was during the year visited by 4,26,211 persons, of whom 1,90,270 were men, 1,46,672 women and 89,269 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,698, which was increased to Rs. 2,698 on the 31st March 1889. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 311 on Establishment, and Rs. 28 on Miscellaneous contingencies. The Museum receives contributions from Provincial and Municipal Funds. The Provincial grant was reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 during the year, as it was found that the Museum collection was sufficiently extensive and the funds in hand were ample. The grant has been withdrawn this year (1889-90). The Museum attracted a larger number of visitors than in the previous year, the numbers being 1,20,049 against 1,12,366.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

INDEX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography,—including area, character of the surface and climate.
B.—Political relations with Native States.
C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.
D.—Population,—classified as far as possible.
E.—Fiscal Statistics,—including Survey, Settlements, Landed Tenures and Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislative.
B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Registration.
F.—Military.
G.—Marine.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance.
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railway.
D.—Marine.
E.—Agriculture.
F.—Prices of produce and labour.
G.—Trade.
H.—Coinage and currency.
I.—Charitable Institutions.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical,—including places of worship and Ministers of all Creeds.
B.—Education.
C.—Literary and Scientific.

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.
B.—Hospital Returns.
C.—Vaccination Returns.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District.	Area as shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this Return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Government Forests.		
		Feudatory States.	Area for which returns are at present not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ..	25,64,480	...	...	...	25,64,480	9,67,455	50,505	10,17,960	5,50,532	4,78,285	10,28,817	5,108	5,12,595	5,17,703
Damoh ...	18,11,840	...	...	...	18,11,840	4,91,786	37,832	5,29,618	4,30,014	3,01,637	7,31,651	565	5,50,006	5,50,571
Jubbulpore ...	25,26,720	...	...	...	25,26,720	8,87,856	54,144	9,42,000	7,64,692	5,88,160	13,52,852	294	2,31,574	2,31,868
Mandla ...	32,30,026	...	...	...	32,30,026	3,25,433	1,14,868	4,40,301	5,70,643	3,49,918	9,20,561	66,656	18,02,508	18,69,164
Seoni ...	20,52,534	...	...	...	20,52,534	6,33,373	98,474	7,31,847	3,16,329	3,70,524	6,86,853	13,711	6,20,123	6,33,834
Narsinghpur ...	12,26,240	...	...	...	12,26,240	5,43,360	89,600	6,32,960	1,06,240	3,62,240	4,68,480	1,920	1,22,880	1,24,800
Hoshangabad ...	30,39,360	99,200	1,10,720	2,09,920	28,29,440	9,23,617	63,946	9,87,563	3,05,453	4,19,899	7,25,357	14,181	11,02,339	11,16,520
Nimar ..	21,48,861	...	...	...	21,48,861	3,83,711	55,000	4,38,711	3,77,851	1,25,518	5,03,369	7,298	11,99,483	12,06,781
Betul ...	24,47,360	...	...	...	24,47,360	6,25,069	1,73,568	7,98,637	1,90,923	6,76,553	8,67,481	25,990	7,55,252	7,81,242
Chhindwara ...	29,63,200	...	10,22,080	10,22,080	19,41,120	6,57,920	86,235	7,44,155	70,400	6,51,025	7,21,425	17,467	4,58,073	4,75,540
Wardha ...	15,53,920	...	...	...	15,53,920	9,92,000	64,050	10,56,050	1,98,425	1,79,065	3,77,490	...	1,20,380	1,20,380
Nagpur ...	24,59,520	...	...	..	24,59,520	11,98,800	98,320	12,97,120	2,22,720	6,16,204	8,38,924	1,280	3,22,196	3,23,476
Chanda ...	68,79,387	...	31,04,102	31,04,102	37,75,285	6,30,980	1,98,279	8,29,259	2,29,952	6,50,075	8,80,027	11,025	20,54,974	20,65,999
Bhandara ...	25,39,520	...	...	...	25,39,520	8,38,931	80,383	9,19,314	4,31,923	8,36,136	12,68,059	...	3,52,147	3,52,147
Balaghat ...	20,08,960	...	...	...	20,08,960	3,55,895	47,269	4,03,164	3,22,739	4,38,257	7,60,996	21,048	8,23,752	8,44,800
Raipur ...	75,03,360	...	31,20,640	31,20,640	43,82,720	18,62,290	1,02,952	19,65,242	13,41,396	1,00,082	14,41,478	1,005	9,74,995	9,76,000
Bilaspur ...	53,38,240	...	28,60,414	28,60,414	24,77,826	10,57,334	67,780	11,25,114	7,94,715	1,43,106	9,37,821	1,49,325	2,64,960	4,14,891
Sambalpur ...	31,06,720	...	18,97,049	18,97,049	12,09,671	4,94,240	84,072	5,78,312	70,092	3,93,990	4,64,082	1,107	2,26,170	2,27,277
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States ...	1,87,39,200	1,87,39,200	...	1,87,39,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,41,99,448	1,88,38,400	1,21,15,005	3,09,53,405	4,32,46,043	1,38,70,050	15,67,277	1,54,37,327	72,95,049	76,80,674	1,49,75,723	3,38,580	1,24,94,413	1,28,32,993

I. A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapters I and II Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

I. A. 3.—Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May 1888.				July 1888.				December 1888.						
	January to May 1888.	June to September 1888.	October to December 1888.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July 1888.	June to September 1888.	October 1888 to December 1888.
Vindhyan Districts.																			
Saugor	2·86	55·50	0·79	59·15	104·4	79·4	112·4	68·3	84·1	74·4	91·9	71·6	76·3	49·7	80·1	45·2			
Damoh	0·50	49·84	0·32	50·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																			
Jubbulpore	2·64	41·87	0·38	44·89	104·7	78·6	110·7	67·1	84·9	74·2	90·9	71·6	76·0	42·5	79·6	39·9			
Narsinghpur	1·46	41·53	0·11	43·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hoshangabad	1·67	43·09	0·33	45·09	107·2	78·9	115·0	68·3	85·7	75·2	95·6	73·0	79·8	49·6	83·4	45·6			
Nimar	1·84	22·21	0·44	24·49	106·0	78·4	113·2	63·5	86·9	74·0	95·9	70·2	83·4	46·3	87·2	41·5			
Satpura Districts.																			
Mandla	2·34	43·47	0·71	46·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Seoni	2·46	47·02	0·35	49·83	103·3	76·7	108·7	68·9	83·7	72·5	87·6	70·6	77·1	47·2	82·7	42·6			
Chhindwara	4·80	26·67	1·82	33·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
Betul	2·17	33·21	0·41	35·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys (Nagpur Country.)																			
Nagpur	2·31	35·74	1·53	39·58	108·4	80·3	114·2	71·2	87·0	75·0	93·5	72·1	80·2	52·3	84·1	48·2			
Bhandara	3·87	56·31	2·41	62·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Balaghat	1·37	56·00	1·98	59·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chanda	2·03	40·97	1·64	44·64	109·1	80·8	114·5	71·6	86·7	75·1	92·3	72·4	82·6	48·9	85·0	43·2			
Wardha	1·08	26·97	0·65	28·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Chhattisgarh.)																			
Raipur	0·70	45·93	0·56	47·19	107·2	83·0	112·2	76·7	85·4	74·6	90·6	70·7	78·7	52·0	81·7	48·7			
Bilaspur	2·38	35·29	4·37	42·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sambalpur	4·02	55·75	1·59	61·36	108·6	82·5	112·0	77·7	87·6	78·2	92·8	73·3	79·1	51·0	82·4	45·3			

Information not available.

I. B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ..	Feudatory.	3,056.	196,248	1,27,300	3 wall pieces (zambooks). 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	224,548	1,10,500	Has a considerable force of Paiks some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh*.	Do.	4,000	128,943	84,500	See foot-note (3).	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	3,500	71,274	30,520	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
5. Patna* ...	Do.	8,500	257,959	83,600	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	9,000	178,701	48,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto
7. Rebrakhole ..	Do.	800	17,750	11,400	Ditto.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ..	Do.	1,500	81,286	34,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	1,300	22,819	14,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ..	Do.	32,000	86,362	73,540	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto
11. Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	15,000	32,979	56,400	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	63,610	54,400	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	70,000	166,138	1,68,700	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	164,339	2,35,300	Ditto	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing	16,764	37,200	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1881.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term.

Statement I. B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bastar ...	Raja Bahiram Deo, 49.	Rajput ...	Indifferently ...	The Chief ...	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh, 17.	Chowan Rajput ...	Being educated at Rajkumar College	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
Kalahandi ..	Raja Raghu Kishore Deo, 17.	Chowan Nagbansi.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sonpur ...	Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, 50.	Chowan Mahapatra.	Knows English and Uria.	The Chief ..	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Bamra ..	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., 41.	Gangabansi ...	Knows Uria, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rehrakhole ...	Raja Bishan Chandra Jenamani, 70.	Jena Rajput ...	Knows Uria. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sarangarh ...	Raja Bhowani Pratab Singh, 23.	Gond ...	Knows a little English and Hindi	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Raigarh ...	Raja Ghansyam Singh, 65.	Raj Gond ..	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanker ..	Raja Narhar Deo, Chandra Bansi, 40.	Chatri Hindu ..	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uria and Sanscrit.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Khairagarh ...	Raja Lal Umrao Singh, *alias* Kanhya Lal, 44.	Rajput Hindu ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Dass Byragi, 24.	Byragi Hindu ..	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	No heir.
Chuikadan ..	Mahant Shiam Kishore Dass Byragi, 78.	Do.	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.
Kawardha ...	Thakur Rajpal Singh, 38.	Raj Gond ...	Was educated in Hindi by tutor appointed by Deputy Commr, knows Urdu.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Sakti ...	Raja Ranjit Singh, 55.	Raj Gond ...	Knows Uria and Urdu.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatishah, 40.	Gond ...	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons aged 13 years and 4 years respectively.

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	5,64,950	Saugor 44,416 Garhakota 11,414 Deori 7,414 Rehli 5,230 Kurai 5,370	2,067	12	25	28	26	706	92,724	4,48,257	7,03,798
Damoh ...	2	2,631	3,12,957	Damoh 8,665 Hatta 6,325 Hindoria 3,286 Rauch 2,628	1,335	6	15	50	17	391	1,26,841	2,66,899	4,10,151
Jabalpur ...	3	3,948	6,87,233	Jabalpur 75,105 Sihora 5,736 Murwara 8,612 Garha 7,348 Panagarh 4,916	2,534	14	19	40	18	725	1,09,967	5,73,251	9,97,263
Mandla ...	2	5,047	3,01,760	Mandla 4,372 Bamni 2,400 Shaipura 2,783 Pindrai 1,334	1,745	5	4	61	25	304	84,899	83,541	95,970

Seoni ...	2	3,207	3,35,760	Seoni	10,203	1,472	6	12	45	24	315	82,798	1,54,723	4,00,366
Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur	10,222	1,108	10	13	21	13	356	1,67,192	4,18,992	6,52,654
				Gadarwara	8,100									
Hoshangabad ...	4	4,594	4,88,787	Hoshangabad	15,863	1,488	16	17	55	14	574	1,64,725	4,37,556	9,08,291
				Sohagpur	7,027									
				Harda	11,203									
				Seoni	6,998									
Nimar ...	2	3,357	2,31,341	Khandwa	15,142	690	11	22	43	6	528	1,84,300	1,80,076	5,16,791
				Burhanpur	30,017									
				Asirgarh	2,437									
				Pandhana	2,788									
				Mandhatta	1,490									
Betul ...	2	3,824	3,04,905	Betul	4,693	1,312	6	10	52	22	359	1,25,682	1,90,525	4,68,613
				Badnur	4,180									
				Multai	3,423									
Chhindwara ...	2	4,630	3,72,899	Chhindwara	8,220	1,835	6	7	75	29	372	49,402	2,15,926	4,68,677
				Pandhurna	7,469									
				Mohgaon	5,180									
Wardha ...	3	2,428	3,87,221	Wardha	5,816	1,372	13	27	26	19	447	2,74,764	5,16,133	10,53,594
				Hinganghat	9,000									
				Arvi	8,072									
				Ashti	5,245									
				Deoli	5,126									
Nagpur ...	4	3,843	6,97,356	Nagpur	98,299	2,194	21	33	38	21	1,067	2,36,276	8,35,885	16,62,300
				Kamptee	50,987									
				Umrer	14,247									
				Khapa	8,465									
				Ramtek	7,814									
				Narkher	7,061									
				Mohopa	5,515									
				Kalmeshwar	5,318									
				Saoner	5,023									
Carried over ...	33	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	126	204	534	234	6,154	16,99,570	43,21,764	83,33,468

I. C.—Continued.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of village from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	33	43,632	50,50,342		19,152	126	204	534	234	6,154	16,99,570	43,21,764	83,33,468
Chanda ...	4	10,749	6,49,146	Chanda 16,137 Warora 8,022 Armori 5,584	2,760	11	16	130	20	612	1,23,618	2,88,569	7,38,227
Bhandara ...	3	3,968	6,83,779	Bhandara 11,150 Pownı 9,773 Mohali 5,142 Tumsar 7,388	1,772	10	7	76	34	411	45,997	4,02,682	7,66,656
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	3,40,554	Behir 4,136 Waraseoni 3,326	1,211	5	4	65	30	237	73,407	1,54,999	3,89,972
Raipur ...	4	11,724	14,05,171	Raipur 24,948 Dhamtari 6,647 Rajim 3,252 Arang 4,608	4,703	15	22	69	14	618	1,48,513	7,02,744	7,56,738
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	10,17,327	Bilaspur 7,775 Ratanpur 5,615	3,920	20	12	56	10	318	76,171	3,57,347	5,24,566
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	6,93,499	Sambalpur 13,939	2,974	10	17	66	25	398	1,86,770	1,34,058	2,28,845
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	86,501	98,39,818		36,492	197	282	996	367	8,748	23,54,046	63,62,163	1,17,38,472

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of population.											Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.													
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects.	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,562	1,81,173	95,283	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	440	90	56	410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144	...	1,49,782	4,15,218	h
Damoh ...	70,276	3,326	1,09,656	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111·8	5	7	1	15	...	5	2,91,454	9,384	...	6,665	5,431	...	89,359	2,23,598	h
Jubbulpore ...	1,74,512	15,982	2,31,972	2,25,378	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	208	317	267	721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	4	2,41,847	4,45,386	
Mandla ...	61,779	7,199	93,266	90,570	60,279	57,648	3,01,760	63·9	7	5	2	108	...	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	284	1,67,746	...	1,40,989	1,60,771	h
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	1,06,804	1,06,349	61,121	60,459	3,34,733	103·1	12	3	7	73	3	1	1,80,337	13,442	3	1,408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	...
Narsinghpur ...	*79,765*	*3,346*	1,22,722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,173	190·0	11	39	5	31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,530	2,49,643	h g k
Hoshangabad ...	1,02,863	9,658	1,69,546	1,56,892	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110·2	154	96	63	337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	8	1,44,278	3,44,509	
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	5,717	5,385	2,804	2,858	16,764	77·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	...	3,538	13,226	h Guzerathi
Nimar ...	48,692	5,666	82,904	73,328	38,104	37,005	2,31,341	69·3	188	6	86	309	58	92	1,99,464	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	46	84,312	1,47,029	h g m k
Betul ...	58,603	5,122	97,129	93,299	57,297	57,180	3,04,905	78·1	4	3	5	22	...	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,503	...	1,24,702	1,80,203	g h m k
Chhindwara ...	73,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,16,807	69,142	69,924	3,72,899	95·2	4	4	19	49	1	...	2,14,820	11,298	...	1,451	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	m g h
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	1,35,680	1,29,746	59,884	61,911	3,87,221	161·2	11	15	7	47	7	9	3,28,621	14,200	7	2,356	41,933	8	1,70,849	2,16,372	m h t g
Nagpur ...	1,45,293	15,053	1,42,663	2,36,215	1,09,093	1,09,385	6,97,356	184·2	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	6,06,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	16	2,09,568	4,87,788	m h t g
Chanda ...	1,48,135	22,444	2,12,336	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60·2	15	35	29	191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,564	...	2,53,228	3,95,918	...
1 Feudatory State ...	38,271	...	70,328	61,483	32,718	31,719	1,96,148	15·	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	1,16,053	m g h
Bhandara ...	1,33,056	8,058	2,23,549	2,26,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·3	15	32	5	87	1	17	5,91,918	18,102	4	577	78,021	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	h m g
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,939	1,09,569	1,13,133	59,261	58,571	3,40,554	108·2	3	5	2	26	...	...	2,49,796	6,541	...	125	84,056	...	1,58,747	1,81,807	h u g m
Raipur ...	4,46,651	13,655	4,27,766	4,48,054	2,68,476	2,60,875	14,05,171	118·2	15	31	24	730	4	17	12,23,117	14,991	...	513	1,65,729	...	6,66,394	7,38,777	....
4 Feudatory States ...	1,04,554	19,553	1,31,454	1,34,202	81,338	80,072	4,27,066	160·7	3	1	...	...	...	10	3,16,657	3,885	...	193	1,06,317	...	1,20,967	2,36,099	h
Bilaspur ...	2,81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10,17,327	130·5	5	2	...	28	...	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	...
2 Feudatory States ...	32,324	1,400	34,016	35,445	20,042	19,678	1,09,181	108·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,942	2,082	....	..	26,156	...	45,587	63,594	u h k
Sambalpur ...	1,60,359	86,022	2,18,943	2,16,093	1,32,606	1,30,857	6,93,499	153·4	8	14	13	70	...	...	6,43,771	2,966	...	...	46,652	...	2,52,419	4,41,080	
7 Feudatory States ..	1,96,754	...	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,403	1,83,702	9,60,461	80·7	3	2	4	1	...	...	9,10,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,93,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52,114	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·5	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,557	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,24,004	3,22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59·3	6	3	4	1	...	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	...	5,50,457	11,59,263	
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,419	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2,774	1,145	1,230	5,558	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

NOTE.—The population is according to the Census of 1881.
m denotes Marathi, *h* Hindi, *t* Telugu, *g* Gondi, *k* Kol or Korku, *u* Uriya.

I E 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue.				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse.)	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse)	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,633	28,024	On account of former settlement (previous to 1868) ...	(a) 55,206	(b) 43,322	...	...	(a) 45	(b) 86	...	...	16,093	(e) 9,383	22	(e) 45
		On account of current settlement (subsequent to 1884) ...	(c) 30,634	(d) 10,418	...	...	(c) 28	(d) 79						

(a) Mauzawar survey with village boundaries.
(b) Old settlement survey including assessment.
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 7,596 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 60 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
2,822 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs. 139 per square mile (including traverse).

10,418

(e) 8,509 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 36 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
874 square miles surveyed professionally at Rs. 131 per square mile (excluding traverse).

9,383

NOTE.—The figures are for the survey year ending the 30th September 1889, but are only approximate as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles.	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
II. For 30 years or upwards ...	25,749	37,95,466	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	3,432	3,97,631	Do. 1895 and 1898.	
IV. In progress ...	15,987	20,50,089	1899 to 1906	
	45,168	62,43,186	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Total area by survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed including Estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue (excluding cesses) assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area only.			No. of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Saugor, Khalsa ...	25,64,480	7,04,429	18,60,051	4,70,538	5,64,950	0 13 4	4,33,830	0 3 9	0 7 3	5,15,726	0 13 5	2	55,830
Damoh do. ...	18,11,840	6,70,711	11,41,129	2,65,621	3,12,957	0 13 6	2,61,694	0 3 8	0 7 9	2,84,560	0 14 9	...	...
Jabalpur do. ...	25,26,720	5,65,579	19,61,141	6,19,267	6,87,233	0 14 5	5,70,123	0 4 8	0 8 4	6,14,808	0 14 10	1	75,705
Mandla do. ...	32,35,840	19,563	32,16,277	66,098	3,01,760	0 3 6	64,887	0 0 4	0 2 3	2,38,736	0 4 4	...	...
Seoni do. ...	20,46,720	1,53,987	18,92,733	1,49,123	3,34,733	0 7 2	1,47,543	0 1 3	0 3 1	2,91,663	0 8 1	1	10,203
Narsinghpur do. ...	12,26,240	40,058	11,86,182	4,18,875	3,65,173	1 2 4	4,14,894	0 5 7	0 10 8	3,52,809	1 2 9	1	10,222
Hoshangabad do. ...	28,29,440	12,76,440	15,51,000	4,36,387	4,83,440	0 14 5	4,30,349	0 4 4	0 6 11	4,49,820	0 14 11	2	27,066
Do. Zamindari ...	1,10,720	...	1,10,720	140	5,347	0 0 5	140	...	0 0 3	5,347	0 0 5	...	...
Nimar Khalsa ...	21,48,480	1,67,876	19,80,604	1,80,033	2,31,341	0 12 5	1,77,298	0 1 5	0 6 5	1,77,518	1 0 0	2	45,159
Betul do. ...	24,47,360	19,771	24,27,589	1,90,605	3,04,905	0 10 0	1,90,105	0 1 3	0 3 4	2,80,890	0 10 10	...	...
Chhindwara do. ...	19,41,120	1,54,240	17,86,880	2,23,983	3,08,387	0 11 7	1,98,248	0 1 9	0 4 3	2,71,687	0 11 8	..	....
Do. Zamindari ...	10,22,080	.	10,22,080	210	64,512	0 0 1	210	.....	.....	64,512	0 0 1	...	...
Wardha Khalsa ...	15,53,920	2,07,485	13,46,435	5,14,940	3,87,221	1 5 3	5,09,776	0 6 1	0 8 5	3,60,368	1 6 7	...	...
Nagpur do. ...	24,59,520	5,87,430	18,72,090	8,29,666	6,97,356	1 3 0	7,89,015	0 6 9	0 9 10	6,29,454	1 4 1	3	1,63,533
Chanda do. ...	37,75,681	1,80,169	35,94,912	2,70,186	5,33,214	0 8 1	2,54,997	0 1 1	0 5 7	4,84,871	0 8 5	1	16,137
Do. Zamindari ...	31,04,279	...	31,04,279	2,205	1,15,932	0 0 4	2,205	. ...	0 0 4	1,15,932	0 0 4	...	...
Bhandara Khalsa ...	15,93,243	75,284	15,17,959	3,31,059	4,76,816	0 11 1	3,23,214	0 3 5	0 8 2	4,43,980	0 11 8	1	11,150
Do. Zamindari ...	9,46,277	...	9,46,277	71,038	2,06,963	0 5 6	71,038	0 1 2	0 4 10	2,06,963	0 5 6	...	...
Balaghat Khalsa ...	13,94,560	7,84,504	6,10,056	1,27,269	2,59,727	0 7 10	1,27,091	0 3 4	0 7 2	2,58,910	0 7 9	...	...
Do. Zamindari ...	6,14,400	...	6,14,400	28,430	80,827	0 5 7	28,430	0 0 9	0 4 9	80,827	0 5 7	...	...
Raipur Khalsa ...	43,82,720	67,219	43,15,501	5,44,758	11,41,882	0 7 7	5,35,449	0 1 11	0 4 4	11,19,006	0 7 8	1	24,948
Do. Zamindari ...	31,20,640	..	31,20,640	20,050	2,63,289	0 1 3	20,050	0 0 1	0 1 0	2,63,289	0 1 3	...	...
Bilaspur Khalsa ...	24,77,826	4,66,067	20,11,759	2,47,015	7,46,130	0 5 3	2,44,785	0 1 11	0 3 6	7,24,623	0 5 4	...	...
Do. Zamindari ...	28,60,414	..	28,60,414	18,725	2,71,197	0 1 1	18,725	0 0 1	0 1 6	2,71,197	0 1 1	...	...
Sambalpur Khalsa ...	12,69,871	5,67,168	7,02,503	93,126	3,62,058	0 4 1	89,804	0 2 1	0 2 1	3,05,324	0 4 8	1	13,939
Do. Zamindari ...	18,97,049	...	18,97,049	11,246	3,31,441	0 0 6	11,246	0 0 1	0 0 4	3,31,441	0 0 6	...	...
TOTAL C. P. Khalsa ...	4,16,84,781	67,09,980	3,49,74,801	59,78,549	84,99,283	0 11 3	57,53,102	0 2 7	0 6 1	78,04,753	0 11 9	16	4,53,892
TOTAL Do. Zamindari ...	1,36,75,859	...	1,36,75,859	1,52,044	13,39,508	0 1 9	1,52,044	0 0 2	0 1 7	13,39,508	0 1 9	...	...

I. E. 3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 — Under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 — Under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land revenue — Under law of primogeniture ..	1	370	1	2,96,380	2,96,380	10,000	0 0 6
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land revenue — Under ordinary law ..	5	332	10	4,30,394	86,079	13,682	0 2 7
Total ...	6	702	11	7,26,774	1,21,129	13,068	0 1 9
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land revenue — Zamindari ...	78	5,646	202	1,07,55,548	1,37,892	857	0 0 1
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land revenue — Malguzari ...	18,388	18,184	43,020	2,00,18,628	1,089	280	0 4 1
Total ...	18,466	23,830	43,222	3,07,74,176	1,667	283	0 2 9
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 — Zamindari ...	31	987	26	21,62,603	69,761	28	0 0 0
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 — Malguzari ...	8,569	7,999	17,735	58,65,588	685	40	0 0 11
Total ...	8,600	8,986	17,761	80,28,191	934	40	0 0 8
5.—Present proprietors paying separately ...	37,288	1,412	56,373	9,22,912	25	14	0 9 0
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants — In perpetuity ...	5,225	892	6,207	12,93,935	248	18	0 1 2
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants — For life or lives ...	7,221	483	8,213	6,32,370	88	4	0 0 9
7.—Land holders who have redeemed the revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Purchasers of waste land plots ...	86	179	225	2,01,690	2,345	...	...
9.—Lessees of Government villages ...	29	273	396	3,63,860	12,547	911	0 1 2
Grand Total ...	76,921	36,757	1,32,408	4,29,43,908	548	82	0 2 5

I. E. 4.—Fiscal.

Transfers.

District and class of Tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
			A. r. p.	A. r. p.
Sangor ... Revenue paying ...	23	181	12,490 0 0	38,388 0 0
Do. free ...	...	2	...	36 0 0
Damoh ... Revenue paying ..	11	82	1,166 0 0	12,310 0 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Jabalpur ... Revenue paying ...	37	140	10,886 0 0	29,021 0 0
Do. free ...	3	17	18 0 0	1,542 0 0
Mandla ... Revenue paying ...	3	17	1,710 0 0	8,983 0 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ... Revenue paying ..	12	138	4,883 0 0	76,619 1 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL JABALPUR DIVISION. Revenue paying ..	86	558	31,135 0 0	1,65,321 1 0
Do. free ...	3	19	18 0 0	1,578 0 0
Narsinghpur ... Revenue paying ...	13	62	6,344 0 0	19,820 0 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... Revenue paying ...	18	160	13,838 0 0	78,108 0 0
Do. free ...	...	18	...	9,830 0 0
Nimar ... Revenue paying ..	7	510	115 0 0	26,361 0 0
Do. free ...	...	1	...	358 0 0
Betul ... Revenue paying ...	1	32	350 0 0	22,499 0 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ... Revenue paying ..	5	59	1,828 3 27	18,743 2 30
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NARBADA DIVISION. Revenue paying...	44	823	22,475 3 27	1,65,531 2 30
Do. free ...	...	19	...	10,188 0 0
Wardha ... Revenue paying ...	52	142	20,107 2 16	20,627 1 30
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ... Revenue paying ...	7	296	713 0 0	78,084 0 0
Do. free ...	5	211	841 0 0	10,827 0 0
Chanda ... Revenue paying ...	9	266	4,285 0 0	91,857 0 0
Do. free ...	...	58	...	2,481 0 0
Bhandara ... Revenue paying ...	9	278	2,019 0 0	59,844 0 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ... Revenue paying ...	26	166	34,764 1 1	1,05,626 2 10
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NAGPUR DIVISION... Revenue paying ...	103	1,148	61,888 3 17	3,56,039 0 0
Do. free ...	5	269	841 0 0	13,308 0 0
Raipur ... Revenue paying ...	17	113	10,182 0 8	69,912 2 3
Do. free ...	...	3	...	1,746 2 2
Bilaspur ... Revenue paying ...	8	242	2,399 1 26	99,520 0 0
Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ... Revenue paying ...	14	77	8,969 0 0	68,548 0 0
Do. free ...	...	26	...	16,316 0 0
TOTAL CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. ... Revenue paying	39	432	21,550 1 34	2,37,980 2 3
Do. free ...	...	29	...	18,062 2 2
GRAND TOTAL ... Revenue paying...	272	2,961	1,37,050 0 38	9,24,872 1 33
Do. free ...	8	336	859 0 0	43,136 0 0

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ..	66,42,378	66,39,454	65,87,362	65,74,219			(a) 13,143	...	...	
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ..	...	..	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates...	...	...	...	...	7,29,013	59,59,986	...	...	...	
V.—Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	1,19,578	1,08,550	1,47,585	1,14,778			32,807	...	...	
Total ..	67,61,956	67,48,004	67,34,947	66,88,997	7,29,013	59,59,984				

(a) In train of liquidation Rs. 2,733 7 5
Irrecoverable... 200 7 4
Nominal ... 10,208 15 9
Total ... 13,142 14 6

NOTE (1)—The above figures are for the years ending 30th September 1887 and 30th September 1888 respectively.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date, results, or present position of the proposed Bill.
1. Central Provinces Municipalities.	The Chief Commissioner ...	To bring the provisions of the Municipal Act into accordance with modern requirements.	First submitted to Legislative Department on 1st June 1888. Re-submitted on 3rd October 1889 now before Council.
2. Village Conservancy ...	Do. ...	To provide for the proper sanitation of villages.	
3. A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.	Do.	To supply defects brought to light by the working of the Acts and the progress of Settlement operations.	First submitted to Legislative Department on 26th October 1888. Re-submitted on 28th September 1889 and passed into law.
4. A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act ...	Do.		

II B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1888 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
								Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue ...	84,445	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	47	103	1,11,236	8,722	7,426	491	11,00,361	12,45,829
		Criminal ...									52	243	22,925	950	2,832	115		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		84,445	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	56	291	1,34,161	9,672	10,258	606	11,00,361	12,45,829

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

CIVIL.

Naib-Tahsildars.		*Munsiffs.*		*Judges of Small Cause Courts.*		*Registrars of Small Cause Courts.*		Courts of	*Tahsildars.*		*Assistant Commissioners.*						*Civil Judges.*	
									1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class		3rd Class.	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*		*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
0	31	0	18	4	2	0	2		0	41	0	10	4	9	4	12	5	2	1	10

Deputy Commissioners		*Commissioners.*		*Judicial Commissioner.*	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
18	0	4	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.			1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		*Cantonment Magistrates.*	
Euro.	*Natives*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	Magistrates.	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
1	0	4	0		27	29	6	115	4	128	4	0

*The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure total of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces, in the year 1888.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the army and navy Chapter VII. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquility do. VIII. ...	164	126	139	1,007	826	141	1	39	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX. ...	59	55	56	66	25	40	...	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X. ...	284	275	276	459	148	288	3	20	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI. ...	358	338	340	460	177	265	...	18	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do. XII. ...	56	56	56	61	20	39	...	2	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII. ...	68	68	69	70	10	65	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV. ...	179	175	177	269	53	214	...	2	
Do. relating to religion do. XV. ...	12	10	10	42	26	14	1	1	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life ...	287	280	288	42	138	242	2	40	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	26	23	26	36	15	21	...	* 1	* In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt ...	2,618	2,092	2,091	4,103	2,121	1,781	25	226	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	156	89	87	179	103	58	1	15	
Criminal force and assault ...	6,095	4,632	4,749	8,924	5,438	3,092	43	351	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	28	24	24	46	31	25	...	...	
Rape ...	40	37	38	42	22	19	...	1	
Unnatural offences ...	18	12	12	15	4	11	...	...	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	5,694	5,421	5,472	7,972	1,805	6,055	11	† 101	† Includes one person in Do.
Extortion ...	83	52	51	96	50	27	...	19	
Robbery and dacoity ...	93	67	69	207	103	84	1	8	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	100	91	92	110	26	80	...	4	
Criminal breach of trust ...	287	245	247	280	101	159	5	15	
Receiving stolen property ...	299	291	296	375	120	243	...	13	
Cheating ...	189	112	114	141	76	57	3	5	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	6	3	2	5	4	1	...	...	
Mischief ...	403	297	308	579	359	191	...	29	
Criminal trespass ...	2,677	2,346	2,373	3,776	1,284	2,411	9	76	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII. ...	35	26	26	37	11	20	...	6	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX. ...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX. ...	580	350	353	423	30	94	7	18	
Defamation do. XXI. ...	505	247	250	433	347	67	1	18	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do. XXII. ...	475	333	334	529	340	164	2	17	
Offences under special and local laws	5,609	5,430	5,533	7,807	1,561	5,686	14	55	
Total ...	27,482	23,614	23,961	38,479	16,140	22,114	129	1,098	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(Criminal.)

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces, during the year 1888.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. to prevent breach of the peace	41	123	43	74	6	Pending less than a month.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	170	198	52	136	5	Do. Do. Do.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	39	56	14	8	34	29 persons pending over a month and 5 over six months.
5. Possession, Chapter XII	7	8	10	22	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX., Section 250	193	194	1	193	...	
7. Non attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323	4	4	1	3	...	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV ...	2	2	...	2	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	332	323	231	87	5	1 person pending over a month and 4 less than a month.
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	83	126	29	94	3	Pending less than a month.
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	118	211	112	89	10	Do. Do.
Total ...	97	1,364	493	708	63	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	5,240	13	2,105	2,901	...	121	100	3,124	10·2	10,954	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	24,237	88	9,104	12,185	1,706	449	1,706	14,574	11·1	62,840	* Includes, one person who is in Lunatic Asylum.
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates ...	7,176	15	3,248	2,908	685	86	284	4,170	12·3	13,496	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349 C. P. Code*	529	1	32	493	...	1	2	335	2·9	74	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,778	12	571	641	388	129	138	1,647	10·7	5,670	Do Do Do
Courts of Session	273	...	72	173	...	1	27	132	42·1	1,623	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	38,704	128	15,100	19,808	2,779	786	1,106	23,047	11·4	94,583	

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the statement.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(Criminal,)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.										Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	20 stripes and under.	10 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	765	25	27	1,900	211	...	2	1,817	169	11	2	...	...	13,631	13,105	1,256	64	721	5	...	...	6	110	36	
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	5,363	125	747	7,373	1,065	86	61	6,650	1,846	120	48	1	...	93,592	81,467	4,470	279	4,398	911	...	...	118	587	339	
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	602	11	15	2,976	...	...	...	2,838	198	7	...	...	...	14,829	14,190	1,280	185	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code*	...	...	...	194	..	...	29	270	17	...	16	32	6	...	...	...	1,607	452	...	2	113	79	...	...	23	127	124	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	3	...	536	7	67	384	58	59	46	293	138	39	8	1	...	15,225	10,945	322	5	228	150	159	1	9	36	25	
Courts of Session	65	52	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	5	16	26	11	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	65	55	...	7,323	168	856	12,633	1,334	145	112	11,478	2,351	178	58	2	...	1,37,377	1,19,807	7,328	533	5,680	1,052	184	12	133	733	460	

*Note—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the General total at foot of the statement.

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. of 1864).													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	7	...	85	...	243	...	294	9	168	6	68	6	886
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 „	2	...	14	...	66	...	69	...	86	...	24	...	261
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 „	...	...	3	...	17	...	24	1	19	...	19	...	83
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mischief by fire Section 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4
6. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 „	2	1	1	...	4	..	11	1	2	...	...	1	23
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	4	...	13	...	9	...	10	1	1	...	38
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	10	...	23	...	80	...	61	...	18	3	145
9. Offences under Section 454 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
10. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Prison Act 26 of 1870, Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Offences under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ..	11	1	118	...	367	...	442	11	348	7	134	10	1,419

NOTE.—Includes juveniles punished under any of these heads.

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—(Criminal).

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI. of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—SECTION.								
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378. I. P. C. ...	...	2	6	16	12	33	69	
Section 380 „ ...	...	...	...	3	3	8	14	
Section 381 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in Section 411 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in Section 193 I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 194 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 195 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Section 211 and 377 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault as defined in Section 354 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape as defined in Section 375 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 466 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 467 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 468 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 469 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
16. Offences under Section 454 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	...	3	6	21	22	55	107	

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 5, Act VI., 1864 on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		5 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting ...S. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section ... 193 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description ... „ 249 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered as defined in ... „ 251 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Voluntarily causing hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. 336 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto. ... „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. 337 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto. grievous hurt „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House trespass ... „ 448 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ... „ 408 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto. ... „ 381 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	7
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. ... „ 380 „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto. ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. ... „ 426 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weapons Act XI of 1878	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences under Section 44, Act IV. of 1879	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sec. 429 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto. 325 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto. 347 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	16	...	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	35

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments

Punishment.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...	1,591	
2. Total number of other punishments † ...	20,258	
Percentage of whippings ...	7·8.	

* Total of column 14, Parts I. and III., and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1888.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or application rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,884	...	441	661	...	209	508	1	9	1	56	12·3	
To Courts of Session	1,324	...	576	409	...	139	113	...	23	6	69	16·5	
Superior Courts ... { By persons convicted	255	1	98	126	...	10	20	...	...	...	5	20·2	
{ By Government from judgment of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,463	1	1,110	1,196	...	358	639	1	32	7	130	15·4	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	251	...	55	133	...	...	...	19	20	22	2	21·6	
By Courts of Session	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14·1	
By Superior Courts	1,304	...	247	692	7	27	54	21	...	119	137	54·6	
Total ...	1,585	...	331	825	7	27	54	41	20	141	139	48·0	
Grand Total ...	5,048	1	1,441	2,021	7	385	693	42	52	148	269	28.7	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7.—Civil.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.																	
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money lent and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent Law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suit for partitions.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																		
I.—Civil Courts.																																		
Unpaid Tribunals ...	27	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	38,750	16,563	3,179	539	5,112	789	2,414	510	4,241	2,324	1	6	8,020	1	3	6	839	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,010
Small Cause Courts ...	6,856	1,583	1,077	57	2,402	206	72	213	118	185	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,772
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,021	483	362	78	43	31	52	52	292	295	929	1,309	18	...	...	19	3,811	417	289	1,393	21	26	3	77	6	240	17	...	...	...	6	...	49	13,562
Chief Courts of Districts	11	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	1	15	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	93
Total ...	48,665	18,633	4,625	677	7,560	1,030	2,538	807	4,660	2,810	931	1,315	8,805	1	3	25	4,702	421	290	1,413	36	27	4	77	6	241	18	...	...	...	6	...	60	1,10,479
II.—Revenue Courts.																																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	48,665	18,633	4,625	677	7,560	1,030	2,538	807	4,660	2,810	931	1,315	8,805	1	3	25	4,702	421	290	1,413	36	27	4	77	6	241	18	...	...	...	6	...	60	1,10,479

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8.—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	4	8	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	6,13[illegible]	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Full Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	20,387	46,009	11,741	5,560	...	...	...	...	...	30,50,748	
Sma l Cause Courts ...	4,429	6,845	1,567	1,201	71	...	...	...	...	5,10,076	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,570	3,256	1,756	4,74[illegible]	1,017	679	41	16	417	38,88,71[illegible]	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	3	3	16	2	42	26	13	4	5,40,554	
Total ...	26,397	55,133	15,072	11,545	1,094	721	67	29	421	79,91,259	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	26,397	55,133	15,072	11,545	1,094	721	67	29	421	79,91,259	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART I.— CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	55	...	11	4	10	9	...	...	...	11	1	9	...	58·6	14·2	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	91,210	...	18,241	9,105	27,853	15,411	966	28	6	17,127	5,681	6,48	105	50·2	34·9	
Small Cause Courts ...	13,791	...	1,991	1,144	3,482	3,482	74	6	...	2,253	665	63	2	28·0	21·9	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	15,214	...	2,239	903	1,813	1,360	112	32	5	4,483	2,367	1,937	13	75·6	46·8	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	106	...	7	9	16	1	...	2	...	38	19	16	1	106	56·0	
Total ...	1,20,376	...	22,493	11,168	23,173	20,300	1,154	68	14	24,215	8,733	9,140	240	53·5	34·2	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,20,376	...	22,493	11,168	23,173	20,300	1,154	68	14	24,215	8,733	9,140	240	53·5	34·2	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	34·5	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	6,704	...	1,711	153	752	819	236	20	6	1,758	826	423	...	34·2	25·5	
Small Cause Courts	521	...	182	10	7	28	26	...	4	153	91	13	...	25·3	12·3	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,998	...	439	42	148	132	62	2	2	513	402	256	...	38·7	22·9	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	196	...	67	...	6	43	20	...	...	35	18	7	...	33·3	18·4	
Total ...	9,421	...	2,399	205	913	1,022	344	22	12	2,460	1,345	699	...	34·7	24·4	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	9,421	...	2,399	205	913	1,022	344	22	12	2,460	1,345	699	...	34·7	24·4	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT, No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	3,321	...	...	225	343	20	23	16	1,209	388	542	194	361	3	48·0	28
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,796	...	...	244	520	14	37	6	1,571	328	579	160	347	20	45·1	22
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	396	...	...	13	14	...	...	2	161	40	62	16	88	8	89·8	13
Total ...	7,513	...	...	482	877	34	60	24	2,941	756	1,183	360	796	31	48·4	63
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Appellate do. { Civil ...	947	...	...	14	267	...	7	1	232	48	96	44	238	55	129·5	8
{ Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	947	...	...	14	267	...	7	1	232	48	96	44	238	55	129·5	8
Grand Total ...	8,460	...	...	496	1,144	34	67	25	3,173	804	1,279	404	1,034	90	56·1	71

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	210	...	15	20	21	3	3	2	58	10	46	25	7	...	42·0	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	217	...	27	14	36	...	16	6	58	...	40	9	13	...	31·9	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	41	...	...	1	7	1	2	1	18	1	5	1	4	...	90·7	...
Total ...	468	...	42	35	64	4	20	8	134	11	91	35	21	...	41·4	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	17	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	36·4	...
Total ...	17	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	36·4	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from appellate do. ...	69	...	...	2	19	...	1	1	11	1	9	3	22	9	108·5	...
Total ...	69	...	...	2	19	...	1	1	11	1	9	3	22	9	108·5	...
Grand Total ...	554	...	46	38	84	4	21	10	154	12	101	38	46	9	47·5	..

NOTE.—The Revenue-appeals in the Commissioners' Courts have been shown under "Revenue Courts."

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil.)

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realised.		Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property.		On which immoveable property.			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding cols.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV. of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	19	...	6	2	11	...	...	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	61,533	1,642	12,106	11,228	29,206	7,051	250	6,00,627	2,810	238	1,200	3,597	5,485	2,955	553	3,988	30	234	2	..	...
Small Cause Courts ...	10,470	1,054	1,714	2,302	4,587	813	126	75,349	1,565	50	271	468	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	12,080	510	3,200	2,635	4,041	1,694	176	4,73,604	19,016	63	100	627	69	572	370	866	58	1,937	3	...	4
Chief Courts of Districts. ...	136	14	42	29	31	20	1	24,365	2,685	...	3	21	1	8	7	9	...	20	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	84,238	3,220	17,368	16,196	37,876	9,578	553	11,75,016	26,076	351	1,664	4,713	6,822	3,535	940	4,857	88	2,211	5	...	4
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	84,238	3,220	17,368	16,196	37,876	9,578	553	11,75,016	26,076	351	1,664	4,713	6,822	3,535	940	4,857	88	2,211	5	...	4

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act XIV. of 1882, in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of District ...	193	100	11	20	33	...	...	22	34	17	4,297	7,028	3,014	3,631	
Chief Courts of District ...	28	11	5	6	3	...	...	3	7	4	1,525	4,225	10,897	11,301	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	221	111	16	32	36	...	...	25	31	21	5,822	11,333	13,911	14,932	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessor's trial.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1870. Assessors ...	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX. C. P. C. Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... Assessors ...		...	132	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	37	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	132	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	37	

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session.				
		On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code	On police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquility Chapter VIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion Chapter XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	*1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage Chapter XX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total	...	11	6	...	...	17	...	17	...	11	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...

* To High Court N. W. P.

No. 14.—(Criminal.)

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

were disposed of.							Number of cases.						
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.										
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Subsidiary Table.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	1	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
11	5	16	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	

Subsidiary Table.										
35							36			
Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30.			
Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.			Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nagpur	Central Jail	Convicts	825	65	890	945	47	992	1,770	112	1,882
		Under trial	10	1	11	311	20	331	321	21	342
		Civil	3	2	5	41	7	48	44	9	53
Jubbulpore	"	Convicts	1,045	73	1,118	1,069	81	1,150	2,114	154	2,268
		Under trial	29	...	29	412	39	451	441	39	480
		Civil	1	...	1	30	1	31	31	1	32
Raipur	"	Convicts	753	37	790	1,001	115	1,116	1,754	152	1,906
		Under trial	8	...	8	418	41	459	426	41	467
		Civil	4	...	4	41	2	43	45	2	47
Saugor	District Jail, 1st class.	Convicts	140	16	156	509	74	583	649	90	739
		Under trial	28	1	29	312	23	335	340	24	364
		Civil	2	...	2	14	1	15	16	1	17
Bhandara	" 2nd class.	Convicts	72	2	74	278	36	314	350	38	388
		Under trial	10	1	11	214	10	224	224	11	235
		Civil	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Chanda	" "	Convicts	65	3	68	245	27	272	310	30	340
		Under trial	1	...	1	107	7	114	108	7	115
		Civil	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Wardha	" "	Convicts	61	1	62	263	18	281	324	19	343
		Under trial	10	...	10	288	8	296	298	8	306
		Civil	7	...	7	30	1	31	37	1	38
Balaghat	" "	Convicts	39	2	41	180	14	194	219	16	235
		Under trial	2	...	2	141	7	148	143	7	150
		Civil	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Sironcha	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	6	1	7	20	1	21	26	2	28
		Under trial	...	...	...	29	1	30	29	1	30
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Damoh	District Jail, 2nd class.	Convicts	44	9	53	158	41	199	202	50	252
		Under trial	...	...	...	103	16	119	103	16	119
		Civil	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Seoni	" "	Convicts	48	6	54	195	24	219	243	30	273
		Under trial	3	2	5	161	12	173	164	14	178
		Civil	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15
Mandla	" "	Convicts	38	6	44	156	12	168	194	18	212
		Under trial	1	...	1	92	4	96	93	4	97
		Civil	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Chhindwara	" "	Convicts	77	4	81	160	9	169	237	13	250
		Under trial	27	...	27	137	8	145	164	8	172
		Civil	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9
Betul	" "	Convicts	71	3	74	217	10	227	288	13	301
		Under trial	9	...	9	184	16	200	193	16	209
		Civil	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Hoshangabad	" "	Convicts	114	7	121	529	54	583	643	61	704
		Under trial	11	...	11	269	21	290	280	21	301
		Civil	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27
Narsinghpur	" "	Convicts	97	9	106	408	50	458	505	59	564
		Under trial	15	...	15	327	31	358	342	31	373
		Civil	7	1	8	39	...	39	46	1	47
Nimar	" "	Convicts	57	2	59	329	21	350	386	23	409
		Under trial	3	...	3	149	12	161	152	12	164
		Civil	8	1	9	24	1	25	32	2	34
Sambalpur	" "	Convicts	104	8	112	618	68	686	722	76	798
		Under trial	5	1	6	408	43	451	413	44	457
		Civil	2	...	2	16	1	17	18	1	19
Bilaspur	" "	Convicts	79	6	85	651	73	724	730	79	809
		Under trial	24	1	25	453	43	496	477	44	521
		Civil	7	...	7	24	...	24	31	...	31
	Total	Convicts	3,735	260	3,995	7,931	775	8,706	11,666	1,035	12,701
		Under trial	192	7	203	4,515	362	4,877	4,711	369	5,080
		Civil	47	4	51	337	15	352	384	19	403
		GRAND TOTAL	3,978	271	4,249	12,783	1,152	13,935	16,761	1,423	18,184

SUMMARY.

Jails and lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
843	83	926	927	29	956	879·12	43·90	923·02			
312	21	333	9	...	9	9·84	0·30	10·14			
44	9	53	...	...	...	3·33	0·43	3·76	892·29	44·63	936·92
1,005	93	1,098	1,109	61	1,170	1,089·40	70·01	1,159·41			
417	37	454	24	2	26	9·99	0·33	10·32			
30	1	31	1	...	1	1·79	0·02	1·81	1,101·19	70·36	1,171·54
1,163	97	1,260	591	55	646	598·69	33·52	632·21			
410	40	450	16	1	17	12·88	1·91	14·79			
44	2	46	1	...	1	2·38	0·09	2·47	613·95	35·52	649·47
529	74	603	120	16	136	142·40	13·46	155·86			
326	24	350	14	...	14	11·35	0·28	11·63			
15	1	16	1	...	1	1·11	0·02	1·13	154·86	13·76	168·62
280	35	315	70	3	73	59·51	4·98	64·49			
199	11	210	25	...	25	7·62	0·43	8·05			
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·65	67·78	5·41	73·19
247	27	274	63	3	66	51·84	5·19	57·03			
105	7	112	3	...	3	4·07	0·49	4·56			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	56·06	5·68	61·74
285	16	301	39	3	42	50·78	2·23	53·01			
295	8	303	3	...	3	19·37	0·13	19·50			
35	1	36	2	...	2	3·51	...	3·51	73·66	2·36	76·02
170	13	183	49	3	52	36·60	4·47	41·07			
127	6	133	16	1	17	6·19	0·31	6·50			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·19	42·98	4·78	47·76
23	2	24	4	...	4	4·29	0·19	4·48			
29	1	30	...	...	...	0·84	0·04	0·88			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02	5·15	0·23	5·38
151	38	189	51	12	63	38·48	8·36	46·84			
93	16	112	5	...	5	2·12	0·32	2·44			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·52	...	0·52	41·12	8·68	49·80
179	26	205	64	4	68	56·29	4·78	61·07			
157	14	171	7	...	7	6·66	1·23	7·89			
12	...	12	3	...	3	1·01	...	1·01	63·96	6·01	69·97
161	15	176	33	3	36	41·02	2·12	43·14			
92	3	95	1	1	2	2·59	0·03	2·62			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07	43·68	2·15	45·83
197	12	209	40	1	41	47·49	1·67	49·16			
157	8	165	7	...	7	9·34	0·05	9·39			
8	1	9	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·26	57·09	1·72	58·81
236	12	248	52	1	53	64·66	2·79	67·45			
183	16	199	10	...	10	8·07	1·27	9·34			
5	...	5	1	...	1	0·22	...	0·22	72·95	4·06	77·01
527	50	577	116	11	127	134·02	12·51	146·53			
278	17	290	7	4	11	17·71	1·59	19·30			
27	...	27	...	...	...	2·13	...	2·13	153·86	14·10	167·96
429	45	474	76	14	90	68·59	9·29	77·88			
337	31	368	15	...	15	12·04	0·94	12·98			
46	1	47	...	...	...	2·56	...	2·56	83·19	10·23	93·42
314	14	328	72	9	81	64·65	4·54	69·19			
149	11	160	3	1	4	5·08	0·19	5·27			
31	2	33	1	...	1	1·91	0·02	1·93	71·64	4·75	76·39
498	59	557	224	17	241	171·10	13·17	184·27			
405	44	449	8	...	8	7·28	0·38	7·66			
18	1	19	...	...	...	1·02	0·06	1·08	179·40	13·61	193·01
628	64	692	102	15	117	94·23	12·38	106·61			
465	42	507	12	2	14	14·41	1·12	15·53			
31	...	31	...	...	...	1·71	...	1·71	110·35	13·50	123·85
7,864	775	8,639	3,802	260	4,062	3,693·16	249·56	3,942·72			
4,526	357	4,883	185	12	197	167·45	11·34	178·79			
373	19	392	11	...	11	24·54	0·64	25·18	3,885·15	261·54	4,146·69
12,763	1,151	13,914	3,998	272	4,270						

C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6										7			8			
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by transfer.										Grand Total			Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.							To under go sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
								From jails in the Province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	825	65	503	38	1,328	103	366	8	....	....	44	....	32	1	....	....	1,770	112	1,882	14	3	30	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,045	73	610	62	1,655	135	320	18	....	....	99	....	40	1	....	....	2,114	154	2,268	33	8	53	1
3	Raipur ...	753	37	823	105	1,576	142	172	10	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1,754	152	1,906	15	1	6	....
	Total ...	2,623	175	1,936	205	4,559	380	858	36	....	....	143	....	78	2	....	....	5,638	418	6,056	62	8	93	2
4	Sangor ...	140	16	509	74	649	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	649	90	739	38	4	2	....
5	Bhandara ...	72	2	277	36	349	38	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	38	388	51	....	5	1
6	Chanda ...	65	3	239	26	304	29	1	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	310	30	340	69	2	1	....
7	Wardha ...	61	1	259	18	320	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	324	19	343	76	....	2	....
8	Balaghat ...	39	2	180	14	219	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	219	16	235	51	....	3	....
9	Sironcha ...	6	1	20	1	26	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	2	28	5	1	....	....
10	Damoh ...	44	9	158	41	202	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	202	50	252	14	3	1	....
11	Seoni ...	48	6	193	24	241	30	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	243	30	273	13	....	2	....
12	Mandla ...	38	6	148	12	186	18	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	194	18	212	97	....	....	....
13	Chhindwara ...	77	4	160	9	237	13	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	237	13	250	16	....	13	....
14	Betul ...	71	3	214	10	285	13	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	288	13	301	52	2	....	....
15	Hoshangabad ...	114	7	510	54	624	61	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	643	61	704	117	10	3	....
16	Narsinghpur ...	97	9	401	50	498	59	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	505	59	564	93	2	2	....
17	Nimar ...	67	2	319	19	376	21	8	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	386	23	409	85	....	....	....
18	Sambalpur ...	104	8	618	68	710	76	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	722	76	798	6	....	2	....
19	Bilaspur ...	79	6	644	73	723	79	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	730	79	809	164	7	4	....
	Total ...	1,112	85	4,843	529	5,955	614	63	2	7	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	6,028	617	6,645	877	31	40	1
	Grand Total ...	3,735	260	6,779	734	10,514	994	921	38	7	1	144	....	78	2	2	....	11,666	1,035	12,701	939	39	133	3

1—(Judicial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1888.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						a.		b.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
39	1	621	70	82	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	52	1	827	29	879·12	43·90	923·02	1
42	1	694	82	139	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	39	4	1,109	61	1,089·40	70·01	1,159·41	2
53	4	992	91	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	15	...	591	55	598·09	33·52	632·21	3
134	6	2,307	243	295	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	106	5	2,627	145	2,567·21	147·43	2,714·64	
50	...	428	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	120	16	142·40	13·46	155·86	4
9	...	209	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	70	8	59·51	4·88	64·39	5
7	...	167	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	63	2	51·84	5·19	57·03	6
22	...	186	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39	3	50·78	2·23	53·01	7
2	...	107	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	49	3	38·60	4·47	43·07	8
2	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4·29	0·19	4·48	9
4	1	130	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	51	12	38·48	8·36	46·84	10
23	...	139	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	64	4	56·29	4·78	61·07	11
9	...	121	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	33	3	41·02	2·12	43·14	12
6	...	161	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	40	1	47·49	1·67	49·16	13
6	1	170	8	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1	64·66	2·79	67·45	14
38	1	351	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	116	11	134·02	12·51	146·53	15
7	1	324	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	76	14	68·59	9·29	77·88	16
5	1	218	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	72	9	64·65	4·54	69·19	17
4	...	456	58	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	19	1	224	17	171·10	13·17	184·27	18
12	...	44	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	102	15	94·23	12·38	106·61	19
204	5	3,615	458	7	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	31	5	56	1	1,175	115	1,125·95	102·13	1,228·08	
338	11	5,922	701	302	8	3	1	9	1	...	...	1	...	14	...	41	5	162	6	3,802	260	3,693·16	249·56	3,942·72	

Showing the Religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christian.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mehomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	...	...	4	...	6	2	70	6	404	28	1	...	18	2	32	3	397	23
2	Jubbulpore	1	...	1	...	2	...	89	9	412	40	5	...	100	13	16	2	502	50
3	Raipur	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	4	680	93	...	...	110	8	13	5	734	91
	Total	1	...	5	...	9	2	191	19	1,496	161	6	...	228	23	61	10	1,633	164
4	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1	391	67	8	1	58	5	13	8	437	58
5	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	3	217	31	...	...	28	2	1	2	198	24
6	Chanda	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	1	140	20	...	...	80	5	2	...	208	26
7	Wardha	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	1	195	12	1	...	30	5	6	...	237	7
8	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	132	10	...	...	33	3	2	...	145	11
9	Sironcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	17	1	...	...	....	...	...	...	18	1
10	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	121	29	2	...	17	7	1	6	133	24
11	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	101	13	2	...	65	4	2	1	181	22
12	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	64	2	...	...	80	9	1	...	137	12
13	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	74	5	...	...	60	1	1	1	124	8
14	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	101	7	...	...	86	3	6	1	172	7
15	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	17	319	21	...	...	110	16	11	1	400	36
16	Nursinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	302	39	...	...	50	10	12	3	340	42
17	Nimar	...	...	1	...	3	...	50	3	227	16	...	...	38	1	9	1	277	13
18	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	510	57	...	...	89	10	26	8	541	53
19	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	421	54	...	...	197	17	8	5	523	56
	Total	...	...	1	...	10	...	447	46	3,332	384	13	1	1,040	98	100	37	4,066	409
	Grand Total	...	1	...	6	...	19	2	638	65	4,828	545	19	1	1,268	121	161	47	5,701	573

Detail of Religions included in Column 3 E.—Gond, Pardhan, Bhills, Kole, Khond, Binjwar, Bhumia, Korar, Sours, Dhangur.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

C		D		5											6			
				Previous occupation.														
				Males.							Females.							
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
40 to 60		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
60	8	14	4	28	...	35	163	71	115	91	27	4	5	2	503	32	541	1
75	10	17	...	26	...	59	197	60	93	183	35	3	21	3	610	62	672	2
68	9	8	...	22	...	77	618	18	64	21	81	2	2	...	523	105	628	3
203	27	39	4	76	...	171	978	139	274	295	143	9	48	5	1,636	205	2,141	
52	8	7	2	15	...	23	208	61	32	169	45	3	25	1	509	74	583	4
75	10	3	...	8	...	25	102	5	83	54	26	2	7	1	277	36	313	5
28	...	...	...	5	...	15	105	10	62	42	20	...	6	...	230	28	265	6
10	1	...	...	7	1	10	118	12	17	94	11	1	5	1	259	18	277	7
33	3	...	...	10	...	17	92	8	24	29	7	...	7	...	180	14	194	8
5	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	20	1	21	9
20	8	4	3	...	...	9	69	9	20	57	28	4	9	...	158	41	199	10
8	1	2	...	2	...	11	80	19	13	39	14	3	7	...	193	24	217	11
10	...	...	...	6	2	7	90	1	13	29	11	...	1	...	148	12	160	12
38	...	2	...	8	...	12	103	8	6	26	4	2	3	...	160	9	169	13
34	2	3	...	4	2	17	130	12	20	29	6	...	4	...	214	10	224	14
86	12	13	3	20	...	119	219	4	13	133	38	...	16	...	510	54	564	15
45	5	4	...	16	...	35	225	26	46	53	24	...	15	1	401	50	451	16
30	5	3	...	11	...	14	130	21	54	69	16	...	3	...	319	19	338	17
44	8	1	...	23	...	24	216	10	125	214	54	3	11	...	612	68	680	18
111	12	2	...	9	1	28	502	18	18	73	51	6	17	...	644	73	717	19
631	75	44	6	139	6	362	2,404	223	541	1,168	366	23	136	4	4,843	529	5,372	
834	102	83	12	215	6	538	3,382	362	815	1,466	50	32	184	9	6,779	734	7,513	

Byga, Maria Satnami, Kanjar, Kokari, Lonia, Bharia, Dahat, Pathari, Beral, Bahulia, Banjaras, Tharia, Korsas and Bhartias.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A		B		C		D		E	
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	A	20	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	152	12	103	11	92	4	42	...	28	1
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	8	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
	†Total admissions ...		172	18	104	14	95	4	52	...	35	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		9	...	52	4	87	3	115	2	137	4
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		B	72	17	142	22	161	6	78	6	46	1
		C	...	...	2	1	10	...	9	1	3	1
		D	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		81	23	153	23	172	6	84	6	51	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		12	...	85	2	78	1	128	11	120	15
3	Raipur ...	A	1	...	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		B	179	30	103	14	385	44	82	7	25	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		180	30	114	15	388	44	84	7	29	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	...	...	188	33	155	7	145	7
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		433	71	371	62	655	54	23	1	114	6
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		21	...	67	6	353	30	39	23	518	23
4	Sangor ...	A	6	9	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	153	35	132	16	111	4	29	3	20	1
		C	...	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		159	44	134	19	128	4	33	3	20	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		7	2	23	5	51	8	19	3	8	1
5	Bhandara ...	A	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	55	20	91	9	47	2	24	1	13	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		57	22	92	9	50	2	27	1	18	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		4	...	18	...	16	1	23	1	6	...
6	Chanda ...	A	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	64	3	95	14	32	6	12	...	5	2
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		69	3	96	14	34	6	15	...	8	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		2	...	11	...	20	1	14	...	11	2

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

												5			
length of sentence.															
F.		G.		H.		I				J		Total.			
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
						A.		B.							
						For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	31	
11	1	32	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	43	29	467	
15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
26	1	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	503	38	541	
181	7	114	8	37	...	143	1	52	...	...	...	927	29	956	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	21	
24	2	6	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	545	53	598	
12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	44	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
47	2	12	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	610	62	672	
246	12	139	5	18	...	148	10	74	3	...	...	1,109	61	1,170	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	15	
13	2	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	801	104	905	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
14	2	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	823	105	928	
37	7	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	591	55	646	
87	5	25	3	...	...	16	...	3	...	12	1	1,936	205	2,141	
464	26	618	13	56	...	286	11	126	3	...	1	2,627	145	2,772	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21	
22	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	480	62	542	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
22	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	509	74	583	
8	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	120	16	136	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
19	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	261	34	295	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
21	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	277	36	313	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3	73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	218	26	244	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
11	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	239	26	265	
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3	66	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	Wardha ...	A	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	57	8	81	6	28	2	20	...	12	...
		C	...	...	...	...	10	...	23	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		58	10	82	6	41	2	43	...	16	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		2	1	10	2	11	...	13	...	...	...
8	Balaghat ...	A	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	29	1	57	5	39	3	10	4	14	...
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		29	1	57	6	42	3	10	4	15	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		7	...	18	...	7	...	9	3	5	...
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	2	...	12	1	3	...	1	...	1	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		2	...	12	1	3	...	1	...	2	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	A	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		B	38	11	49	16	32	3	22	5	2	1
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	1
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		39	13	50	16	33	3	24	6	6	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888.		4	1	10	5	16	1	15	3	3	2
11	Seoni ...	A	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	30	11	70	8	37	...	27	...	3	2
		C	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		33	11	71	8	38	...	31	...	4	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		2	2	10	...	12	...	28	...	...	2
12	Mandla ...	A	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	42	3	29	7	39	...	15	...	6	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		44	5	30	7	39	...	17	...	12	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	4	3	15	...	7	...	2	...
13	Chhindwara ...	A	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	52	3	30	1	21	1	10	...	15	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		56	7	31	1	26	1	10	...	15	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	1	7	...	7	...	12	...	12	...

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3.—(Judicial).—Continued.

												5			
length of sentence.															
F		G		H		I				J					
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.			
						A		B							
						For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	217	16	233	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	259	18	277	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	3	42	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	172	13	185	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	180	14	194	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	3	52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	148	37	185	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	158	41	99	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	51	12	63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	9	
7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	176	21	197	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	193	24	217	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	64	4	68	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	136	10	146	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	148	12	160	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	
3	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	149	5	154	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
4	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	160	9	169	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4								
			Number according to								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul	A	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	28	...	62	5	35	...	33	...	11	4
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
		D	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...
	† Total admissions ...		28	...	69	6	37	...	42	...	17	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	10	1	11	...	23	...	5	...
15	Hoshangabad	A	3	4	4	5	3	...	2	...	...	...
		B	59	7	125	15	145	13	41	4	54	5
		C	...	...	...	...	9	...	15	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		62	11	129	20	157	13	58	4	56	5
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		9	...	28	3	51	5	20	2	3	1
16	Narsinghpur	A	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	95	20	64	17	115	9	47	4	25	...
		C	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	7	...
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
	†Total admissions ...		101	20	68	17	121	9	56	4	34	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		20	10	10	1	24	3	14	...	3	...
17	Nimar	A	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	81	9	71	2	54	1	48	3	25	2
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		85	10	81	3	59	1	50	3	25	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		8	1	10	1	18	3	19	1	9	3
18	Sambalpur	A	22	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	165	34	138	21	161	2	44	4	11	2
		C	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	1	1	...
		D	2	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	9	...
	†Total admissions ...		189	37	145	21	187	2	54	5	21	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		4	1	34	7	95	2	45	4	28	2
19	Bilaspur	A	7	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		B	182	34	153	18	120	13	60	3	22	...
		C	...	...	1	...	15	1	35	...	11	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
	†Total admissions ...		189	35	155	19	138	15	95	3	39	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		15	6	20	3	29	4	22	1	12	1
Total District Jails.	†Total admissions ...		1,200	220	1,301	173	1,133	61	566	33	308	20
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		84	25	224	31	391	23	283	18	107	14
Grand Total.	Total admissions ...		1,633	300	1,672	225	1,788	115	786	46	422	26
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		105	25	311	37	744	62	681	31	623	40

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3.—(Judicial).—Concluded.

																5
length of sentence.																
F		G		H		I				J		Total.				
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.						
						A		B.								
						For life.		For a term.								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4		
13	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	187	9	196		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12		
16	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	214	10	224		
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	52	1	53		
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21		
30	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	462	45	507		
7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
37	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	510	54	564		
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	11	127		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9		
10	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	364	50	414		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18		
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10		
13	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	401	50	451		
4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	76	14	90		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10		
10	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	307	17	324		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
10	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	319	19	338		
2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	72	9	81		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	32		
2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	532	64	596		
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28		
4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	612	68	680		
8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	224	17	241		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12		
4	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	550	69	619		
7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	74		
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12		
13	1	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	644	73	717		
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	102	15	117		
191	7	50	...	1	...	42	1	10	...	41	5	4,843	529	5,372		
47	4	18	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	9	...	1,175	115	1,290		
278	12	75	3	1	...	58	1	13	...	53	6	6,779	734	7,513		
511	30	336	13	57	...	297	11	126	3	9	1	3,802	360	4,062		

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

C.—Prisons 4.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the convicts admitted in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888 who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						Serial number.
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	503	38	541	52	5	20	1	25	...	97	6	103	19·28	15·79	19·04	32	3	35	8	1	9	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	610	62	672	61	5	16	1	18	...	95	6	101	15·57	9·68	15·03	16	2	18	6	1	7	2
3	Raipur ...	823	105	928	53	7	13	6	8	1	74	14	88	8·99	13·33	9·48	13	5	18	...	2	2	3
	Total ...	1,936	205	2,141	166	17	49	8	51	1	266	26	292	13·74	12·68	13·64	61	10	71	14	4	18	
4	Saugor ...	509	74	583	34	3	4	2	3	1	41	6	47	8·05	8·11	8·06	13	8	21	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	277	36	313	26	...	3	...	7	...	36	...	36	12·99	...	11·50	1	2	3	1	...	1	5
6	Chanda ...	239	26	265	22	1	4	1	2	...	28	2	30	11·71	7·69	11·32	2	...	2	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	259	18	277	30	1	8	...	3	...	41	1	42	15·71	5·55	15·05	6	...	6	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	180	14	194	22	1	5	...	5	...	32	1	33	17·78	7·14	17·01	2	...	2	1	...	1	8
9	Sironcha ...	20	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	158	41	199	8	3	2	1	5	3	15	7	22	9·49	17·07	11·06	1	6	7	...	2	2	10
11	Seoni ...	193	24	217	18	1	5	...	6	...	24	1	25	12·43	4·17	11·52	2	1	3	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	148	12	160	13	...	11	...	5	...	29	...	29	19·59	...	18·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	160	9	169	4	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	9	5·62	...	5·32	1	1	2	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	214	10	224	29	...	5	...	5	...	39	...	39	18·22	...	17·41	5	1	6	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	510	51	561	33	...	5	2	9	1	47	3	50	9·21	5·55	8·80	11	1	12	2	...	2	15
16	Narsighpur ...	401	50	451	46	1	12	2	12	...	70	3	73	17·46	6·00	16·18	12	3	15	1	...	1	16
17	Nimar ...	319	19	338	22	...	1	...	1	1	24	1	25	7·52	5·26	7·40	9	1	10	2	...	2	17
18	Sambalpur ...	612	68	680	105	4	38	2	11	2	154	8	162	25·16	11·77	23·82	26	8	34	5	...	5	18
19	Bilaspur ...	644	73	717	58	8	12	...	9	...	79	8	87	12·27	10·96	12·13	8	5	13	1	...	1	19
	Total ...	4,843	529	5,372	466	23	117	10	86	8	668	41	709	13·79	7·75	13·20	100	37	137	13	2	15	
	Grand Total ...	6,779	734	7,513	632	40	166	18	137	9	934	67	1,001	13·78	9·13	13·32	161	47	208	27	6	33	

C.—Prisons 6.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8	
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishment inflicted.														
												A.		B—By Jail Officers.									C.			
														a.		b.		c.		d.	e.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offenders.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of Column 6 C. to column 3.	Ratio of Column 6 d. to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.				
1	Nagpur ...	879·12	43·90	1	...	128	...	282	7	207	9	1	...	100	5	71	...	78	5	33	335	6	634	68·69	5·65	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,089·40	70·01	16	...	142	...	366	7	208	24	16	...	56	1	3	...	112	6	29	516	24	763	65·81	4·2·	2
3	Raipur ...	598·69	33·52	...	...	48	...	131	...	119	10	...	...	10	3	45	4	8	...	21	213	4	308	48 7	7·61	3
	Total ...	2,567·21	147·43	17	...	318	...	779	14	534	43	17	...	166	9	119	4	198	11	83	1,064	34	1,705	62·81	5·36	
4	Saugor ...	142·40	13·46	...	1	5	...	22	1	23	4	...	1	33	4	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	76	35·93	2·04	4
5	Bhandara ...	59 51	4·38	1	...	...	...	53	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	26	...	2	...	1	25	...	6.	56·14	8·93	5
6	Chanda ...	51·84	5 19	...	...	...	...	26	...	6	2	...	...	6	...	7	2	1	...	1	17	...	34	59·61	3·2.	6
7	Wardha ...	50·78	2·23	1	...	6	...	59	3	17	3	1	...	2	...	28	4	8	...	3	41	2	89	167·89	3·75	7
8	Balaghat ...	36·60	4·47	...	...	2	...	26	...	29	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	2	46	1	58	141 22	3·63	8
9	Sironcha ...	4 29	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	38 48	8·36	...	...	...	...	69	8	28	11	...	...	10	5	31	8	...	...	2	54	6	116	247·65	2·11	10
11	Seoni ...	56·29	4·75	...	...	...	...	21	5	5	2	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	2	8	12	...	3:	54·03	44·44	11
12	Mandla ...	41·02	2·12	2	...	11	...	59	1	48	1	2	...	20	...	16	...	...	...	3	79	2	122	182·80	2·61	12
13	Chhindwara ...	47·49	1·67	....	...	2	...	143	1	19	...	...	...	3	...	70	...	8	...	3	75	1	160	335·64	1·86	13
14	Betul ...	64·66	2·79	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	4	...	...	1	...	20	29·66	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	134·02	12·51	2	...	11	...	44	...	26	...	2	...	15	...	10	...	13	...	10	21	...	77	62·54	16·28	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	68·59	9·29	1	...	2	...	36	8	2	1	1	...	5	1	1	1	4	...	1	29	7	50	64·21	2·56	16
17	Nimar ...	64·65	4·54	...	...	4	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	12	...	18	26·0.	20·00	17
18	Sambalpur ...	171·10	13·17	...	...	5	5	27	...	19	7	...	...	2	1	13	11	...	...	1	29	...	63	34·19	15·91	18
19	Bilaspur ...	94·23	12·38	1	...	16	...	7	...	6	3	1	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	33	30·95	6·00	19
	Total ...	1,125·95	102·13	8	1	64	5	613	27	243	35	8	1	122	17	229	28	43	2	53	471	20	997	81·18	6·11	
	Grand Total ...	3,693·16	249·56	25	1	382	5	1,392	41	777	78	25	1	288	26	348	32	243	13	136	1,535	54	2,701	68·51	5·63	

C.—Prisons 7.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the state of Education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1888.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						Serial number.
		Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail.						
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	503	38	443	38	39	...	21	...	879·12	43·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	610	62	538	62	19	...	53	...	1,089·40	70·01	16·93	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	1	...	2
3	Raipur ...	823	105	814	105	..	...	9	...	598·69	33·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,936	205	1,795	205	58	...	83	...	2,567·21	147·43	16·93	...	26	...	26	...	...	....	...	...	10	...	15	...	1	...	
4	Saugor ...	509	74	483	74	12	...	14	...	142·40	13·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	277	36	270	36	5	...	2	...	59·51	4·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	239	26	238	26	...	...	1	...	51·84	5·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	259	18	229	18	16	...	14	...	50·78	2·23	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	180	14	161	14	9	...	10	...	36·60	4·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha ...	20	1	18	1	2	...	...	...	4·29	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	158	41	142	41	13	...	3	...	38·18	8·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	193	24	182	24	3	...	8	...	56·29	4·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	148	12	147	12	1	...	...	...	41·02	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	160	9	140	9	15	...	5	...	47·49	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	214	10	189	10	22	...	3	..	64·66	2·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	510	54	459	54	34	...	17	...	134·02	12·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	401	50	383	49	3	...	15	1	68·59	9·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar ...	319	19	290	19	28	...	1	...	64·65	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	612	68	602	68	7	...	3	...	171·10	13·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur ...	644	73	631	73	8	...	2	...	94·23	12·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	4,843	529	4,567	528	178	...	98	1	1,125·95	102·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	6,779	734	6,362	733	236	...	181	1	3,693·16	249·56	16·93	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	1	...	

C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial number.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ..	923·02	10·14	3·76	936·92	26,374	28 4 2	†22,346	23 13 7	...	...	2,479	2 10 4	60 10 11	7,461	8 1 4	5,062	6 5 10	64,622 0 0	68 15 7	1
2	Jubbulpore ..	1159·41	10·33	1·81	1,171·54	33,85·	28 15 0	*14,695	12 8 8	...	...	1,851	1 9 3	61 1 1	6,139	5 4 8	6,235	5 5 2	62,772 0 0	53 9 3	2
3	Raipur ..	632·21	14·79	2·47	649·47	18,266	28 3 8	11,312	17 6 8	...	...	1,053	1 9 11	103 11 10	549	0 13 10	2,262	3 7 8	23,442 0 0	51 7 11	3
	Total ..	2,714·64	35·25	8·04	2757·93	78,492	23 8 8	48,353	17 8 6	...	...	5,383	1 15 2	66 7 8	14,149	5 3 4	14,459	5 3 10	1,60,836 0 0	58 5 1	
4	Saugor ...	155·86	11·63	1·13	168·62	3,820	22 12 11	3,403	20 2 11	840	4 15 8	130	0 12 4	14 0 7	1,010	6 7 8	603	3 9 3	9,806 0 0	58 2 5	4
5	Bl andara ...	64·49	8·05	0·65	73·19	1,916	26 13 2	2,086	28 8 0	633	8 10 4	5	0 1 1	11 5 10	82	1 4 4	422	5 12 3	5,174 0 0	70 11 1	5
6	Chanda ...	57·03	4·56	0·15	61·74	1,564	25 6 3	2,356	38 2 6	633	10 4 0	13	0 3 4	14 9 8	4	0 1 1	489	7 14 8	5,059 0 0	81 15 0	6
7	Wardha ...	53·01	19·50	3·51	76 02	1,457	20 1 6	2,040	26 13 4	588	7 11 9	52	0 10 11	46 0 3	44	0 13 3	500	6 9 3	4,681 0 0	61 9 2	7
8	Balaghat ...	41·07	6·50	0·19	47·76	969	20 5 11	2,050	42 14 9	633	13 4 0	11	0 3 3	20 5 11	149	3 10 0	346	7 3 11	4,158 0 0	87 0 11	8
9	Sironcha ...	4·48	0·88	0·02	5 38	198	36 15 0	480	89 3 6	507	94 3 9	12	2 3 3	109 2 11	57	12 11 6	230	42 12 3	1,484 0 0	275 13 4	9
10	Damoh ...	46 84	2·44	0·52	49 80	1,306	26 8 0	2,138	42 14 11	633	12 11 4	24	0 7 8	37 8 0	214	4 9 1	308	6 2 11	4,623 0 0	92 13 3	10
11	Seoni ...	61·07	7·89	1·01	69·97	1,777	25 12 3	2,383	34 0 11	623	9 0 9	19	0 4 4	13 7 7	152	3 7 9	450	6 6 10	5,414 0 0	77 6 0	11
12	Mandla ...	43·14	2·62	0·07	45 83	968	21 2 5	1,929	42 1 5	633	13 12 11	14	0 4 10	10 12 3	133	3 1 4	488	10 10 4	4,163 0 0	90 14 1	12
13	Chhindwara ...	49·16	9 89	0·26	58·81	1,625	27 12 0	1,907	32 6 9	633	10 12 3	18	0 3 6	13 4 3	250	5 1 4	488	8 4 9	4,916 0 0	83 9 6	13
14	Betul ...	67·46	9·84	0·23	77·03	2,285	29 12 8	1,954	25 5 11	633	8 3 6	48	0 9 11	38 14 3	238	3 8 5	352	4 9 1	5,513 0 0	71 9 5	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	146·53	19·30	2·13	167·96	3,670	22 2 1	2,774	16 8 3	840	5 0 0	293	1 11 10	49 13 3	656	4 7 7	901	5 5 10	9,134 0 0	54 6 1	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	77·88	12·98	2·56	93·42	2,016	22 3 3	2,744	29 5 11	633	6 12 5	39	0 6 8	21 8 9	112	1 7 0	501	5 5 9	6,045 0 0	64 11 4	16
17	Nimar ..	69·19	5·27	1·93	76·39	2,091	28 1 3	2,140	28 0 3	633	8 4 7	69	0 14 5	38 1 11	437	6 5 0	551	7 3 5	5,921 0 0	77 8 2	17
18	Sambalpur ...	181·27	7·65	1·08	193·01	3,696	19 4 1	2,834	14 10 11	840	4 5 7	344	1 12 6	65 12 4	1,407	7 10 2	906	4 11 1	10,0..7 0 0	51 16 2	18
19	Bilaspur ...	106·61	15·52	1·71	123·85	2,772	22 11 1	1,468	11 13 8	633	5 1 9	191	1 8 8	44 1 9	632	5 14 10	515	4 2 6	6,211 0 0	55 2 2	19
	Total ...	1,228·08	143 54	17·14	1,388·76	32,163	23 7 2	34,636	24 15 7	10,676	7 9 10	1,277	0 14 8	36 7 7	5,577	4 8 8	8,050	5 12 9	92,331 0 0	66 7 9	
	Grand Total ...	3,942·72	178·79	25·18	4,146·69	110,655	26 13 6	83,039	20 0 4	10,676	2 8 9	6,660	1 9 8	57 6 9	19,726	5 0 0	22,509	5 6 10	2,53,167 0 0	61 0 10	

† Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.
* Exclusive of the pay of Superintendent which is charged to school of Industry.

C.—Prisons 14.—(Financial.)

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	Remarks.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10 Statement No. X.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. 11, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII.)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).		Serial number.
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Nagpur	64,622	68 15	7,788 2	8 5	56,833 14	60 10		1
2	Jubbulpore	52,772	53 9	13,949 13	11 14	38,823 3	41 11		2
3	Raipur	33,442	51 8	2,032 4	3 2	31,409 12	48 6		3
	Total ...	1,60,836	58 5	23,770 3	5 10	1,37,065 13	49 11		
4	Saugor	9,804	58 2	1,009 6	5 15	8,796 10	52 3		4
5	Bhandara	5,176	70 11	417 12	5 11	4,756 4	65 0		5
6	Chanda	5,059	61 15	929 3	15 1	4,129 13	66 14		6
7	Wardha	4,681	61 9	1,294 14	17 0	3,386 2	44 9		7
8	Balaghat	4,158	87 1	534 15	11 3	3,623 1	75 14		8
9	Sironcha	1,484	275 13	...	...	1,484 0	275 13		9

10	Damoh	4,622	92 13	969 1	19 7	3,653 15	73 6		10
11	Seoni	5,414	76 6	586 2	8 6	4,827 14	68 0		11
12	Mandla	4,165	90 14	534 4	11 10	3,630 12	79 4		12
13	Chhindwara	4,916	83 9	182 8	3 1	4,733 8	80 8		13
14	Betul	5,513	71 9	690 11	8 15	4,822 5	62 10		14
15	Hoshangabad	9,134	54 6	1,143 9	6 13	7,990 7	47 9		15
16	Narsinghpur	6,043	64 11	261 3	2 13	5,783 13	61 15		16
17	Nimar	5,921	77 8	886 2	11 9	5,034 14	65 15		17
18	Saipalpur	10,027	51 15	2,059 6	10 10	7,967 10	41 5		18
19	Bilaspur	6,211	50 2	1,984 3	16 0	4,226 13	34 2		19
	Total ...	62,331	66 8	13,493 3	9 11	78,847 13	56 13		
	Grand Total ...	2,53,167	61 1	37,253 6	8 15	2,15,918 10	52 2		

* To calculate the "average cash earnings per head" for column 6 of this Statement, the "Total Cash earnings" in Column 5 should be divided by the total of Column 8, Statement No. X.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trial and Civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	960	75	1,035	879·12	43·90	923·02
		Under trial	20	13	33	9·84	0·30	10·14
		Civil prisoners	18	12	30	3·33	0·43	3·76
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,013	84	1,097	1,089·40	70·01	1,159·41
		Under trial	20	...	20	9·99	0·35	10·34
		Civil prisoners	20	...	20	1·79	0·02	1·81
3	Raipur	Convicts	673	45	718	598·69	33·52	632·21
		Under trial	59	...	59	12·88	1·91	14·79
		Civil prisoners	29	...	29	2·38	0·09	2·47
	Total	Convicts	2,646	204	2,850	25,67·21	147·43	2,714·64
		Under trial	99	13	112	32·71	2·54	35·25
		Civil prisoners	67	12	79	7·50	0·54	8·04
4	Sangor	Convicts	218	32	250	142·40	13·46	155·86
		Under trial	2	...	21	11·35	0·28	11·63
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1·11	0·02	1·13
5	Bhandara	Convicts	68	26	94	59·51	4·98	64·49
		Under trial	11	...	11	7·62	0·43	8·05
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·65	...	0·65
6	Chanda	Convicts	80	10	90	51·84	5·19	57·03
		Under trial	16	...	16	4·07	0·49	4·56
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·15	...	0·15
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	50·78	2·23	53·01
		Under trial	8	...	8	19·37	0·13	19·50
		Civil prisoners	8	...	8	3·51	...	3·51
8	Balaghat	Convicts	49	9	58	36·60	4·47	41·07
		Under trial	9	...	9	6·19	0·31	6·50
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	0·19	...	0·19
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	4·29	0·19	4·48
		Under trial	11	...	11	0·84	0·04	0·88
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02
10	Damoh	Convicts	56	16	72	38·48	8·36	46·84
		Under trial	22	...	22	2·12	0·32	2·44
		Civil prisoners	13	...	13	0·52	...	0·52
11	Seoni	Convicts	112	16	128	56·29	4·78	61·07
		Under trial	18	...	18	6·66	1·23	7·89
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·01	...	1·01
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	41·02	2·12	43·14
		Under trial	8	...	8	2·59	0·03	2·62
		Civil prisoners	4	4	8	0·07	...	0·07
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	105	10	115	47·49	1·67	49·16
		Under trial	14	...	14	9·34	0·05	9·39
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	0·26	...	0·26
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	64·66	2·79	67·45
		Under trial	17	...	17	8·07	1·27	9·34
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·22	...	0·22
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	144	19	163	134·02	12·51	146·53
		Under trial	8	...	8	17·71	1·59	19·30
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	2·12	...	2·12
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	80	13	93	68·59	9·29	77·88
		Under trial	19	...	19	12·04	0·94	12·98
		Civil prisoners	2	...	2	2·56	...	2·56
17	Nimar	Convicts	70	16	86	64·65	4·54	69·19
		Under trial	15	...	15	5·08	0·19	5·27
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	1·91	0·02	1·93
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	231	34	265	171·10	13·17	184·27
		Under trial	12	...	12	7·28	0·38	7·66
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	1·02	0·06	1·08
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	72	16	88	94·23	12·38	106·61
		Under trial	5	...	5	14·41	1·11	15·52
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·71	...	1·71
	Total	Convicts	1,546	256	1,802	1,125·95	102·13	1,228·08
		Under trial	214	...	214	134·74	8·80	143·54
		Civil prisoners	95	4	99	17·04	0·10	17·14
	Grand Total	Convicts	4,192	460	4,652	3938·16	249·36	3,942·72
		Under trial	313	13	326	167·45	11·34	178·79
		Civil prisoners	162	16	178	24·54	0·64	25·18

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1888.

5			6			7			8			9			
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
955	65	1,020	1,272	37	1,309	39·38	1·47	40·85	52	1	53	2	...	2	
21	4	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,160	79	1,239	1,052	66	1,118	27·25	2·91	30·16	39	4	43	3	...	3	
32	1	33	7	1	8	0·12	0·01	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
753	56	809	257	15	272	9·19	0·77	9·96	15	...	15	...	...	...	
26	6	32	1	...	1	0·19	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,868	203	3,068	2,581	118	2,699	73·32	5·15	80·97	106	5	111	5	...	5	
79	11	90	9	1	10	0·31	0·01	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173	16	189	212	13	225	5·50	0·56	9·06	6	...	6	...	...	...	
30	1	31	7	1	8	0·16	0·04	0·2	2	1	3	...	...	...	4
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	16	89	12	...	12	0·44	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76	10	86	25	1	26	0·85	0·04	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	2	63	65	...	65	1·13	...	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	8	74	19	1	20	0·48	0·02	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	2	19	1	1	2	0·02	0·02	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	1	12	3	...	3	0·06	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	5	2	...	2	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	11	65	12	6	18	0·42	0·22	0·64	2	...	2	...	...	...	
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	4	72	37	3	40	1·04	0·0	1·06	1	...	1	...	...	...	
10	...	10	4	2	6	0·29	0·0	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	6	59	50	...	50	1·21	...	1·21	2	...	2	...	...	...	
10	1	11	2	...	2	0·09	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	5	79	28	...	28	0·89	0·04	0·93	1	...	1	...	...	...	
26	...	26	1	...	1	0·15	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	3	90	12	...	12	0·37	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	2	15	6	...	6	0·17	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
174	24	198	107	6	113	5·41	0·31	5·72	16	...	16	...	...	...	
33	8	41	4	3	7	0·06	0·09	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	9	96	68	12	80	1·50	0·19	1·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	1	31	7	1	8	0·10	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
97	12	109	48	1	49	1·79	0·02	1·81	6	...	6	...	...	...	
20	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
250	27	277	78	12	90	4·73	0·45	5·18	19	1	20	...	...	...	
19	4	23	2	...	2	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
130	21	151	111	6	117	3·37	0·45	4·32	3	...	3	1	...	1	
35	4	39	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,524	175	1,699	887	61	948	32·69	2·32	35·01	56	1	57	1	...	1	
355	34	389	37	8	45	1·05	0·23	1·28	2	1	3	...	...	...	
58	5	63	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,392	375	4,767	3,468	179	3,647	108·51	7·47	115·98	162	6	168	6	...	6	
434	45	479	46	9	55	1·36	0·24	1·60	2	1	3	...	...	...	
81	9	90	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	23	...	23	...	...	...	1,446·90	842·82	1,418·17
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	101·62	...	98·62
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	9	3	12	...	...	...	965·67	912·79	964·28
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	700·70	3,030·30	775·19
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	5	...	5	...	...	...	429·27	447·49	430·23
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·64	...	67·61
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	37	3	40	...	...	...	1,005·37	800·38	994·24
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	276·13	893·70	283·68
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,488·76	965·82	1,443·60
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	616·74	3,671·43	687·88
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	201·65	...	186·07
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	481·86	192·67	455·90
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230·53	...	1,226·18
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	519·13	223·71	486·97
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	161·55	3,225·80	307·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	669·30	...	669·64
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350·95	...	2,272·73
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	311·85	717·70	381·29
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	657·31	627·61	654·98
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	600·60	1,626·01	760·45
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,218·92	...	1,159·03
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	772·20	...	763·36
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	589·59	...	569·57
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	107·03	...	106·49
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	185·58	...	177·91
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	753·49	...	642·39
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	8	...	8	...	...	...	798·39	479·61	771·17
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	225·86	1,886·79	362·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	469·48	...	469·48
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	991·40	1,291·71	1,027·22
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	581·39	1,063·83	616·33
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	742·46	220·20	703·19
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	14	...	14	...	...	...	455·87	911·16	458·41
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	274·72	...	261·09
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177·07	484·65	1,097·46
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·33	...	64·39
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	28	...	28	...	...	...	787·78	597·22	771·94
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	274·60	909·09	313·50
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·68	...	58·34
	Grand Total	Convicts	65	3	68	...	...	...	933·03	717·26	924·99
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	274·71	793·65	307·62
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	...	39·71

12

Ratio per *mille* of average strength.

B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
44·79	33·48	44·25	...	...	...	59·15	22·78	57·42	59·15	22·78	57·42	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·01	41·57	26·01	...	...	...	35·79	57·13	37·09	35·79	57·13	37·09	
12·01	30·30	12·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·35	22·97	15·75	...	...	...	26·05	...	23·72	25·05	...	23·72	
14·75	...	12·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·53	34·93	29·83	...	...	...	41·29	33·91	40·89	41·29	33·91	40·89	
9·48	3·94	9·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59·69	41·60	58·13	...	...	...	42·13	...	38·49	42·13	...	38·49	
14·10	142·86	17·20	...	...	...	176·21	3,571·43	257·95	176·21	3,571·43	257·95	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7·39	...	6·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·39	7·71	15·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·25	...	21·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·11	4·47	12·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3·23	64·52	6·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·99	...	13·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59·52	...	56·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10·91	26·32	13·65	...	...	...	51·97	...	42·69	51·97	...	42·69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·47	4·18	17·35	...	...	...	17·76	...	16·37	17·76	...	16·37	
43·64	48·78	44·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·50	...	28·05	...	...	...	48·76	...	46·36	48·76	...	46·36	
34·75	...	34·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·74	23·95	18·91	...	...	...	21·05	...	20·34	21·05	...	20·34	
5·35	...	5·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5·72	...	5·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·06	...	18·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40·37	24·78	39·03	...	...	...	119·38	...	109·19	119·38	...	109·19	
3·38	56·60	7·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
4·69	...	4·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·86	20·45	21·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8·30	21·27	9·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·69	4·41	26·16	...	...	...	92·81	...	86·72	92·81	...	86·72	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·64	34·16	28·11	...	...	...	111·05	75·93	108·54	111·05	75·93	108·54	
6·86	...	6·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41·07	36·35	40·52	...	...	...	31·84	...	28·14	31·84	...	28·14	
0·69	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·03	22·71	28·51	...	...	...	49·74	9·79	46·41	49·74	9·79	46·41	
7·79	26·14	8·92	...	...	...	14·84	113·64	20·90	14·84	113·64	20·90	
0·59	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·38	29·03	29·32	...	...	...	43·86	24·04	42·61	43·86	24·04	42·61	
8·12	21·16	8·94	...	...	...	11·94	88·18	16·78	11·94	88·18	16·78	
0·41	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	121 to 126, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	57	3	...	1	53	33	84·
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	7	1	...	...	6	4	71·
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	117	13	4	2	89	79	75·
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	78	5	...	2	75	54	75·
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	24	3	1	...	14	12	88·
		Total	281	25	5	5	237	182	78·
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	2	2	100·
10		Murder „ robbers	2	...	...	...	2	2	100·
11		Murder „ poison	20	1	2	4	14	8	86·
12		Other murders	3	...	...	...	2	1	100·
13	307,	Attempts at murder	115	1	1	16	87	68	99·
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	21	...	...	1	16	11	105·
15	376	Rape	23	1	...	2	20	15	82·
16	377	Unnatural offences	47	3	...	4	30	19	87·
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	16	1	...	...	10	9	94·
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	30	1	3	...	25	17	97·
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	144	2	3	2	127	100	95·
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	295	12	5	5	236	178	92·
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	11	...	1	...	9	8	100·
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	...	...	...	9	5	80·
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	159	12	1	4	126	81	78·
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	22	2	2	2	16	11	75·
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	14	2	...	...	10	5	50·
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...	...	1	...	100·
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	222	32	1	8	168	115	69
		Total	14	...	1	...	12	7	160·
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*	1,169	70	20	48	920	660	86·
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	29	...	...	1	11	9	89·
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	12	1	...	1	7	5	91·
		Robbery in a dwelling house	12	...	...	...	3	1	100·
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	22	...	...	2	13	7	100·
		Robbery other robberies	51	1	1	2	29	17	86·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	280	50	5	2	66	33	77·
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	105	7	1	...	67	42	86·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5,327	1,33:	149	37	1,422	1,169	64·
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	60	18	3	...	35	25	70·
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
39	211, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5,899	1,916	159	45	1,654	1,309	66·

lice 1.

for the year 1888.

ses.																										
																Persons.										
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.				Number of cases in Cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.		Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
					a	b	c				a	b									
11	12	13		14	15			16	17	18	18A.		19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	48	...		...	30	17	...	62	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	59	...	1	2	58
66	5	...		...	4	1	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	7
89	90	...		...	68	7	3	75	90	2	...	...	3	2	101	17	123	5	1	1	115
72	59	...		...	47	12	1	79	79	2	...	...	21	...	527	135	683	1	3	0·57	679
86	21		1	...	12	2	2	54	86	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	20	...	1	5	16
77	223		1	...	161	39	6	72	80	4	...	...	25	2	704	161	892	6	6	1	875
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	2	...		...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	53
57	19	...		...	6	3	6	31	66	...	...	...	13	...	37	2	52	...	12	32	34
50	3	...		...	1	1	...	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	20	4
78	155	...		...	68	19	18	59	78	4	...	...	51	...	174	1	226	4	20	11	195
68	22	...		...	11	5	4	50	68	1	...	...	1	...	23	...	24	...	...	...	21
75	19	...		...	14	4	4	63	76	2	...	...	3	...	47	8	58	1	4	8	53
63	41	...		...	18	12	...	44	60	7	...	1	4	...	35	1	40	...	9	23	31
90	16	...		...	9	1	...	60	90	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	4	22	14
68	32	...		...	17	8	2	53	68	2	...	...	...	1	40	...	41	...	4	10	36
79	140	...		...	90	25	1	70	80	5	...	...	2	...	134	3	139	2	9	6	128
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	275		1	...	171	54	9	62	76	6	...	1	14	...	407	41	462	...	11	2	448
89	12	...		...	8	1	—	66	89	2	...	...	1	...	11	...	12	...	3	27	9
55	7		1	...	4	2	...	50	66	2	...	...	...	...	22	8	30	...	1	4	29
64	275	...		...	67	32	5	53	67	4	...	...	7	...	164	68	239	1	13	8	225
69	18	...		...	9	5	...	50	64	2	...	...	5	1	25	7	38	1	1	4	35
50	6		1	...	2	4	...	28	33	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	...	2	22	12
...	1	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	152		3	...	94	38	...	61	71	16	...	...	11	...	193	70	279	...	9	4	270
58	15	...		...	7	5	2	47	58	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
72	1,019		6	...	607	220	51	59	73	55	...	2	112	2	1,424	214	1,752	9	103	7	1,619
82	26	...		...	6	2	1	23	75	4	...	...	2	...	79	7	88	10	11	14	59
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	11	...		...	4	2	...	36	66	...	...	...	1	...	14	4	19	...	7	50	12
33	12	...		...	1	2	...	8	33	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	3	21	3
54	22	...		...	8	6	...	36	57	4	...	...	4	...	28	...	32	...	2	7	30
59	45	...		...	16	7	1	35	69	13	...	...	5	...	35	15	55	2	3	8	50
50	219		1	...	30	26	1	14	54	10	...	2	2	...	95	18	115	...	2	2	113
62	88		3	...	40	21	1	44	65	...	...	1	...	...	74	31	105	...	4	5	100
82	3,515		2	...	1,156	230	26	83	83	45	...	...	62	3	1,952	62	2,079	26	61	3	1,986
71	43		1	...	24	9	1	54	73	...	...	...	2	...	46	12	60	...	2	4	58
100	1	...		...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
79	3,982		7	...	1,286	305	31	82	81	79	...	3	78	3	2,840	149	2,570	39	95	4	2,418

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the P. Lce, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have b en committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported	Ca
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	85	12	1	1	52	27	42·	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	32	1	...	...	28	18	84·	
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	100·	
		Total ...	119	13	1	1	82	46	54·	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	257	86	1	3	142	117	63·	
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ...	1,103	162	27	19	809	686	90·	
		{ ordinary	12,000	4,730	171	62	4,357	3,526	68·	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	247	44	6	3	156	102	67·	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	235	18	4	10	218	171	90·	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass ...	724	157	...	2	510	286	35·	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	36	32	...	...	2	2	6·	
		Total ...	14,631	5,229	209	99	6,224	4,884	60·	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	11	1	...	...	10	7	73·	
50	Chapter VIII. (B). C. P. C., and Act IX, of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character ...	183	...	3	8	176	138	97·	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against Gambling Act ...	55	1	...	1	51	41	96·	
52		Excise Laws ...	641	41	3	7	584	481	89·	
53		Opium Act ...	637	10	1	14	601	527	96·	
54		Railway Laws ...	52	...	...	...	50	41	77·	
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56		Arms Act ...	32	...	...	...	31	30	97·	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,287	4	1	5	1,223	1,074	99·	
		Total ...	2,901	57	8	35	2,726	2,342	95·	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Forest Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Cantonment Act ...	106	...	2	2	106	82	16·	
			12	...	...	...	12	12	41·	
	Detail.	Total ...	118	...	2	2	118	94	18·	
		Grand Total ...	25,118	7,310	404	235	11,961	9,517	66·	

lice—(Continued.)

for the year 1888—(Continued.)

ses.													Persons.						
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of case in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in Col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
				a	b	c				a	b									
11	12.	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
52	34	2	...	12	10	1	33	54	10	...	2	1	...	42	58	101	5	...	...	96
64	27	...	...	15	9	...	55	62	1	...	...	...	...	28	10	38	...	1	3	37
50	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
66	63	2	...	28	20	1	43	58	11	...	2	1	...	73	68	142	5	1	1	136
82	164	...	...	110	25	1	67	81	3	...	...	5	...	157	8	170	...	10	6	159
85	1,012	3	...	705	118	19	66	85	11	...	...	27	9	1,347	12	1,395	67	51	4	1,271
81	7,036	8	...	3,401	746	89	48	82	140	...	5	96	10	5,879	446	6,431	43	217	3	6,147
65	168	3	...	87	29	4	51	75	8	...	1	4	...	134	56	194	3	5	3	186
69	242	...	...	168	70	6	69	70	2	...	...	18	1	323	11	353	2	10	3	339
56	217	36	2	143	75	3	56	65	16	...	15	9	...	347	774	1,130	...	4	1	1,125
100	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2
78	8,841	50	2	4,615	1,063	122	52	81	180	...	21	159	20	8,183	1,308	9,675	115	297	3	9,229
70	8	...	...	7	1	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	21	25	46	...	...	...	46
78	173	8	...	137	34	11	75	80	1	...	...	13	...	196	18	222	...	24	12	198
86	53	...	...	43	7	2	81	86	...	...	...	3	...	310	4	317	...	5	1	312
82	574	1	...	453	98	3	79	82	6	...	...	8	...	746	50	804	1	37	5	764
88	611	...	...	515	72	12	84	88	4	1	...	21	...	704	23	748	...	16	2	730
82	40	...	...	31	7	...	77	81	...	...	...	...	...	58	19	77	1	...	...	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	31	...	...	29	1	...	93	96	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41	...	1	2	40
88	1,272	...	...	1,066	145	14	84	88	...	...	...	7	...	1,380	12	1,399	1	10	1	1,380
86	2,762	9	...	2,231	365	42	82	86	11	1	...	52	...	3,455	147	3,654	3	93	2	3,546
77	15	2	...	10	5	...	59	66	...	...	...	2	...	60	246	308	1	5	8	302
100	5	...	...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...	15
79	20	2	...	15	5	...	68	75	...	...	...	2	...	68	253	323	1	5	7	317
79	16,910	77	2	8,993	2,017	253	53	81	340	1	28	429	27	16,252	2,300	19,008	178	600	369	18,135

PART 1.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Per
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
			28	29	30	31	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I—*offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, safety & justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	20	...	38	...	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	3	...	4	...	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	20	...	93	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	234	...	425	...	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	15	...	
		Total	278	...	575	...	
		CLASS II—*Serious offences against the person.*					
8		by thugs	...	...	...	...	
9		„ dacoits	31	14	...		8
10	302, 303, 396	Murder „ robbers	12	3	...		12
11		„ poison	2	1	...		1
12		Other murders	17	49	...		100
13	307	Attempts at murder	7	...	6		5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	4	21		7
15	376	Rape	11	...	18		2
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	...	10		1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	...	17		3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	27	...	100	...	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	146	2	288		1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	8	...	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	13	1	15	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	105	...	111	...	
24	362 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	...	20		5
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	...	7	...	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	2	...	...	...	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	104	...	166	...	
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	7	...	10	...	
		Total	528	74	797		145
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	21	1	33	...	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery with hurt by other means	2	2	6		2
33	392, 393	Robbery in a dwelling house	2	...	1	...	
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	10	1	19	...	
		Robbery other robberies	26	...	21	...	
34	270, 281, 282 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	61	...	51	...	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	61	...	49	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	427	3	1,519		10
37	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	22	1	34	...	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	2	...	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	
		Total	622	8	1,736		12

lice—(Continued.)

for the year 1888.—(Continued.)

sons.								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearence before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	66·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	80·	80·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	85·	84·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
364	69·	67·	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	75·	93·	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
499	71·	70·	...	5	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	15·	15·	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	100·	6,336	144	2·	
10	27·	31·	...	6	...	1	6	11	5	45·	452	107	24·	
1	20·	25·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	58·	51·	1	7	...	16	12	5	4	80·	489	160	33·	
11	48·	52·	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	45·	46·	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	54·	63·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	61·	78·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	50·	55·	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	75·	79·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
278	68·	68·	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	73·	89·	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	85	...	...	
14	63·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	51·	53·	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	87·	75·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	33·	43·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
129	65·	64·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	50·	50·	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
845	60·	60·	2	17	4	53	20	19	11	58	7,362	411	6·	
31	45·	59·	1	8	...	3	...	21	12	57·	15,596	1,158	7·	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	28·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	11		27·	1,319	167	12·	
1	7·	33·	...	8	...	...	...	11	3	27·	675	240	35·	
19	68·	63·	...	...	...	3	...	19	8	42·	2,026	159	8·	
20	60·	57·	...	...	...	1	...	30	15	50·	956	295	31·	
4	50·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	59·	64·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,49	77·	77·	1	4	2	26	...	3,543	1,615	45·	2,94,724	70,473	24·	
3	69·	69·	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	100·	1	1	100	
2	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,695	74·	75·	2	21	2	34	...	3,686	1,657	45·	3,15,297	72,493	23·	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Per

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	55	...	37	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	13	...	24	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	2	...	1	...
		Total	70	...	62	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	35	..	124	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	223	...	1,024	2
		Theft { ordinary	1,350	1	4,682	9
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	72	...	110	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	114	...	216	1
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	620	...	500	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	2	..
		Total	2,414	1	6,658	12
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	26	5	15	...
50	Chapter VIII. (B.) C. P. C., and Act IX. of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	50	...	136	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against Gambling Act	68	...	228	...
52		Excise Laws	144	...	618	...
53		Opium Act	114	...	605	...
54		Railway Laws	16	...	61	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act	5	...	35	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	166	...	1,190	...
		Total	588	5	2,888	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	Forest Act	86	...	216	...
		Cantonment Act	...	...	15	...
		Total	86	...	231	...
	Detail	Grand Total	4,586	88	12,946	169

lice—(Continued.)

for the year 1888—(Concluded.)

sons.								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of e. g. died, transferred, admitted, as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
20	54·	53·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	53·	55·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	33·	33·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	53·	53·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	74·	77·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,022	80·	81·	4	6	...	18	...	938	967	103·	26,311	28,306	107·	
4,454	76·	78·	8	24	...	102	...	10,217	5,151	50·	1,66,500	92,329	55·	
90	69·	69·	...	...	...	4	...	158	99	63·	13,484	3,482	26·	
20	65·	63·	...	2	...	8	...	2	18	900·	96	1,520	1,583·	
19	56·	55·	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,086	76·	77·	7	34	...	137	...	11,315	6,235	55·	2,06,391	1,25,637	61·	
16	71·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
136	69·	73·	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
225	72·	73·	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
581	78·	81·	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
558	83·	83·	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	77·	77·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	85·	87·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,182	86·	86·	3	6	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,805	81·	82·	4	8	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	47·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	53·	56·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,002	74·	76·	15	85	10	311	20	14,970	7,203	53·	5,29,050	1,93,541	37·	

PART II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1888.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.									Persons.					Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... Abetment of offence not committed 117 ... Abetting commision of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	187 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 213, to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice ...	130·29	181	19	200	17	221	321	319	11	91	2	207	2	6	
5	161 to 169, 217, to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	18·27	48	1	49	11	49	65	53	7	19	...	27	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and dispossession of property ...	41·36	66	4	70	11	67	84	85	12	26	...	45	...	2	
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	4·46	10	1	11	2	11	16	16	...	1	...	14	1	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	30·93	32	9	41	18	41	64	44	2	6	...	36	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	0·2	4	...	4	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	23·87	27	1	28	7	22	95	108	2	22	...	84	...	...	
		Total ...	254·66	368	35	403	66	414	627	627	34	165	2	415	3	8	
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	34·31	43	3	46	7	34	56	54	10	14	...	25	...	5	
		Total ...	34·31	43	3	46	7	34	56	54	10	14	...	25	...	5	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2,263·34	4,093	249	4,342	29	3,742	6,783	6,573	508	3,549	1	2,899	...	115	1 Died.
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	7·75	10	...	10	1	9	11	11	...	2	...	10	...	...	
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	986·25	1,518	25	1,543	68	1,423	2,613	2,53[illegible]	424	1,001	...	1,065	1	46	
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...															
		Total ...	3,133·76	5,621	274	5,895	98	5,174	9,407	9,12[illegible]	932	4,552	1	3,474	1	161	1 Died.

		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417 to 420	...Cheating	...	76·62	112	2	114	7	97	130	125	28	47	...	45	1	4	
19	403, 404	...Criminal misappropriation of property	...	71·10	71	1	72	21	62	76	84	6	16	...	55	2	3	
20	409	...Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	...	86·48	21	...	21	10	21	25	25	6	3	...	16	...	...	
21	426, 427, 443	...Mischief (simple)	...	73·11	142	20	162	1	134	303	302	6	197	...	98	...		1
		Total	...	235·80	346	23	369	39	314	534	536	48	263	...	214	3		5
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	...Offences against religion	...	1·4	6	1	7	...	6	6	6	2	...	...	4	...	...	
23	490 to 493	...Criminal breach of contract of service	...	20·77	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
24	493 to 498	...Offences relating to marriage	...	172·19	298	3	301	2	268	318	294	59	157	...	70	2		6
25	500 to 502	...Defamation	...	150·16	264	2	266	...	196	322	288	74	157	...	57	...	...	
26	504 506 to 510	...Intimidation and insult	...	178·78	321	6	327	2	257	393	376	68	182	...	123	...		3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284 287, 288, 290	...Public local nuisances	...	30·39	33	...	33	3	31	54	54	5	6	...	42	...	...	
28	291 A.	...Keeping a lottery office	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	7	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII. A., C. P. C.	...Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	15·81	17	3	20	3	20	47	47	7	15	...	23	2	...	
30	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	...Public nuisances	...	7·8	2	...	2	...	1	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XII., C. P. C.	...Disputes as to immoveable property	...	0·8	72	...	72	...	4	72	72	31	...	...	51	...	...	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C.	...Maintenance of wives and children	...	79·23	97	...	94	...	94	93	78	39	1	...	38	...	...	
		Total	...	655·14	1,114	15	1,129	10	911	1,322	1,232	275	533	...	411	4		9
		Special Law.—Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																
		(Detail).																
		Municipal Act XI. of 1873	...	480·43	1,580	60	1,640	21	1,390	1,715	1,752	8	265	...	1,473	...		6
		Stamp Act I of 1879	...	16·4	62	...	62	...	58	98	98	1	23	...	74	...	...	
		Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	...	95·12	165	4	169	3	165	384	384	27	201	...	153	...	3	
		Police Act V. of 1861	...	5·75	5	1	6	2	6	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	
		Prisons Act XXVI. of 1870	...	13·	16	...	16	...	16	17	17	...	1	...	16	...	...	
		Railway Act IV. of 1879	...	3·2	13	...	13	...	13	19	19	...	...	...	18	...	...	1 Absconded.
		Forest Act VII. of 1878	...	104·6	188	...	188	116	188	342	395	23	88	...	324	...	...	
		Arms Act XI. of 1878	...	0·25	5	...	5	2	7	10	10	2	4	...	4	...	...	
		Ferry Act XVII. of 1878	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
		Gambling Act III. of 1867	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	
		Telegraph Act No. I. of 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Civil Procedure Code Act XIV. of 1882 Section 651		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Excise Act XXII. of 1881	...	...	3	2	5	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
		Opium Act I of 1878	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Cantonment Act III of 1880	...	16·	57	5	62	4	33	59	59	...	1	...	58	...	...	
		Post Office Act XIV of 1866	...	0·25	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Registration Act III of 1877	...	·1	2	...	2	...	2	·8	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	
		Total	...	915·64	2,101	73	2,174	149	1,887	2,677	2,707	61	587	...	2,049	...		9
		Grand Total	...	5262·58	9,595	423	10,018	371	8,736	14,625	14,280	1,361	6,116	3	6,588	11	200	1 Died. 1 Absconded.

Thuggee and Dacoity administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	13	7	4	16	100	17	15	7	8	...	82
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder	...	3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other professional crimes—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	10	4	4	10	19	10	10	8	2	...	

lice 2.

for Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1888.

Comparative Return.														Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	6	11	13	6	9	4	2	5	1,448	7,010	6,517	591	27	884	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	7	10	110	7	10	110	7	8	1,298	157	322	1,373	167	322	

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and

PART

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Additional Police collected for the protection of: Strength of Police usually located at the place. Officers.	Men.	Detached from the Regular force. Officers.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor	Garakhota	15 days.	45,000	3	14	3	22	...	...	...	...
	Rangir	2 „	1,00,000	3	8	3	8	...	...	...	...
	Gamjhirria	1 „	3,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Gurpaira	4 „	8,000	3	22	3	22	...	...	...	...
	Phullair	1 „	50,000	5	18	5	18	...	...	...	...
Damoh	Bandakpur Basant	4 days.	28,000	2	25	4	19	...	...	...	...
	Bandakpur Shivratri	3 „	10,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Pandwa	16 „	2,000	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Gaisabad	12 „	5,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chopra	6 „	2,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	Bheeraghat	7 „	70,361	...	...	6	50	...	...	...	...
	Pilwara Ghat	3 „	98,830	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...
Mandla	Hirdenagar	25 „	10,000	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...
	Purwa	15 „	6,772	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
	Mudhpuri	21 „	8,949	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
Seoni	Chappara	1 month.	4,000	2	16	1	7	...	...	...	...
	Mundara	20 days.									
		1 week.	16,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Nimar	Tulja Bhowani	1 month.	4,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Ramgarh	2 days.	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Sunderdeo	5 „	3,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Mandhata	13 „	12,000	1	5	3	20	...	...	...	...
	Ichhapur	2 „	20 000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Sukta Khurd	15 „	400	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Bageswari	2 „	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	Burman	31 days.	28,420	4	22	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Burchta	7 „	11,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sankul	10 „	10,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	Bandrabhan	1 week.	15,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
	Hardha	1 month.	2,200	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Betul	Malajpur	11 month	42,000	...	...	3	29	...	...	...	...
	Multai	20 days.	8,000	3	16	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Salbardi	10 „	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Jamunia	8 „	5,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	Ramtek	15 „	3,04,372	6	28	2	25	...	...	...	...
Wardha	Kapsie	16 days.	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Poti	22 „	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	Chanda Mankali	1 month	2,25,607	...	3	3	30	...	...	...	...
	Markanda	& 8 days									
	Warlá	1 month	38,645	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Chimur	& 4 days.									
	VithalRukmai	15 days.	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
		20 days.	16,318	3	17	2	9	...	...	...	...
		15 „	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	Goimukh	8 days.	16,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Rampaili	1 month	6,000	1	7	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sukri	15 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	6 „	5,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Bondgaon	5 „	2,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Adar	12 „	50,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	Rajam	1 month	75,000	4	13	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Bangoli	15 days.	10,000	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Mahadeo Ghat	1 „	20,000	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...
	Khairi	1 „	3,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Turturia	1 „	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Bhandar	1 „	2,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

property, or quartered as a punitive measure for the year 1883.

I — persons and property.				PART II. — Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional Police.					
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or places in which the additional Police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
11	6	132 10 0	90 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	10 2 6	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	346 8 0	346 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	374 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	1	6	594	1 year.	...	These men are posted in the villages of Pokher and Tembhi.
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	3	132 0 0	132 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	4	572 0 0	466 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	0 6 8	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	213 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	7	253 0 0	39 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	...	1	2	267	...	One aggravated murder by chamars.	
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Stength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenue.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Detectives.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sangor	...	3	1	88	13	572	...	677	5	35
Damoh	...	1	2	62	7	317	...	389	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	4	2	110	15	593	...	724	...	...
Mandla	...	1	2	51	6	249	...	309	...	...
Seoni	...	1	2	44	7	259	...	313	...	...
Nimar	...	2	3	68	9	310	6	428	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	54	6	294	...	356	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	2	3	90	11	496	...	602	...	...
Betul	...	1	2	53	6	281	...	342	...	...
Chhindwara	...	1	2	48	5	307	...	363	...	...
Nagpur	...	2	3	120	40	683	...	848	16	87
Wardha	...	1	2	68	12	356	...	439	...	...
Chanda	...	2	2	86	14	510	...	614	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	2	61	7	362	...	433	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	2	37	5	187	...	232	...	...
Raipur	...	2	1	76	13	439	...	531	...	...
Bilaspur	...	1	2	46	7	262	...	318	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	2	56	10	310	...	379	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	37	1,218	191	6,817	6	8,299	21	122
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	15	...	142	...	160	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	1	6	...	44	...	51	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	29	41	1,245	191	7,027	6	8,540	21	122

lice 4.

of Police of the Central Provinces for the year 1888.—Continued.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling officers (col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column III) (2).	Other expenses of column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns IV and V, (3).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns XII, XIV and XV).	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
44,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,682	47,974	47,974	...
...	18,000	1,500	1,620	19,779	45,315	3,984			11,816	1,02,014	98,246	3,768
...	9,600	900	1,440	15,153	23,766	2,472			6,910	53,241	53,241	...
...	18,000	1,500	1,476	25,681	44,202	4,584			11,938	1,07,284	1,07,284	...
...	6,000	900	1,260	11,145	18,705	2,016			5,230	45,256	45,256	...
...	6,000	900	1,260	13,881	19,512	2,280			6,521	50,354	50,354	...
...	13,800	1,600	1,440	18,174	26,922	3,168			9,524	74,628	74,628	...
...	9,600	1,000	1,443	12,825	21,825	2,040			6,910	55,640	55,640	...
...	9,000	1,600	1,488	21,711	37,110	3,888			10,454	85,251	85,251	...
...	7,200	1,200	1,260	13,767	20,928	1,944			6,320	52,619	52,619	...
...	14,400	900	1,248	11,646	22,806	2,136	21 12 0	6 1 0	6,130	59,272	59,272	...
...	11,400	1,200	1,500	31,041	59,907	9,120			15,094	1,29,262	1,17,766	11,496
...	7,200	900	1,344	15,459	26,991	3,408			8,109	63,411	63,411	...
...	15,000	1,100	1,512	19,017	38,694	4,224			9,223	88,770	88,770	...
...	7,200	900	1,464	15,624	27,075	2,376			8,596	63,235	63,235	...
...	6,000	900	1,260	11,121	14,115	1,752			5,953	41,101	41,101	...
...	10,200	1,200	1,500	17,520	33,219	3,683			9,246	76,773	76,773	...
...	6,000	900	1,284	11,958	19,731	2,472			5,681	48,026	48,026	...
...	7,200	900	1,440	13,029	23,607	2,880			6,676	55,732	55,732	...
			25,236	2,98,434	5,24,480				1,53,019			
...	...	...	800	6,800	6,800	...	...	...	...	14,400	14,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	...
44,292	1,75,800	20,000	26,036	3,05,234	5,31,230	58,632	21 12 0	6 1 0	1,62,019	13,28,343	13,07,979	15,264
...	3,600	...	...	10,446	13,260	...	...	7 12 0	5,984	33,236	9,971	23,265
...	...	...	...	7,670	4,092	...	...	7 12 0	1,314	8,082	2,425	5,657
...	...	...	...	996	930	...	...	7 12 0	72	1,998	1,998	...
...	...	...	...	996	1,302	...	...	7 12 0	556	2,854	2,854	...
44,292	1,79,400	20,000	26,036	3,20,348	5,50,760	58,632	...	...	1,69,945	13,69,413	13,25,227	44,186

Districts.	Distribution of force.									
	In District.								On town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.
	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangor ...	1	8	78	362	8	86	87	456	107	41
Damoh ...	...	...	51	231	12	69	63	300	16	...
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	64	278	36	228	100	506	118	30
Mandla ...	1	6	42	172	10	69	53	247	7	...
Seoni ...	1	6	35	173	10	78	46	257	...	...
Nimar ...	1	6	55	238	17	108	73	349	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	40	163	14	105	54	268	32	...
Hoshangabad ...	1	8	78	389	10	81	89	478	...	...
Betul ...	1	6	45	197	9	91	55	294	3	...
Chhindwara ...	1	6	86	182	13	113	50	301	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	72	343	13	215	85	558	247	99
Wardha ...	1	6	51	255	15	97	67	358	...	...
Chanda ...	2	10	76	422	12	69	89	501	27	...
Bhandara ...	1	6	46	246	14	119	61	371	...	...
Balaghat ...	1	6	33	133	5	47	39	185	...	...
Raipur ...	...	...	59	336	13	69	72	405	44	...
Bilaspur ...	1	6	41	181	6	79	48	266	...	...
Sambalpur ...	2	6	36	191	9	89	46	286	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	86	937	4,489	226	1,812	1,177	6,387	601	170
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	14	86	937	4,489	226	1,812	1,177	6,387	601	170

lice 4.—(Contd.)

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men.)						Proportion of the Police on station duties, (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 5 of Statement A, Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28.)
		To area (6).			To population (7),			To area.			To population.				
		Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).		
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,005	5,64,950	5·58	...	...	788	673	111	9·10	...	...	1,284	1,116	167	2,006	4·56
2,799	3,12,957	7·19	7·49	1·60	804	800	936	9·92	9·89	1·60	1,109	1,056	936	701	2·48
3,918	6,07,233	5·41	6·08	0·19	949	818	125	11·45	...	...	2,009	1,110	169	2,638	7·71
4,719	3,01,760	15·27	...	...	976	960	16	22·05	...	...	1,410	1,386	23	562	2·62
3,247	3,34,733	10·37	10·34	...	1,069	1,069	...	15·61	15·61	...	1,609	1,609	...	625	3·00
3,340	2,31,341	7·80	...	...	540	...	...	11·52	...	...	797	...	...	888	3·06
1,916	3,65,173	5·38	5·25	4·00	1,025	955	572	9·43	9·39	0·25	1,799	1,709	572	1,955	9·63
4,437	4,88,787	7·37	...	...	812	...	...	9·40	...	...	1,046	...	...	3,607	3·44
3,005	2,04,905	11·41	10·8	...	891	849	...	16·13	16·1	...	1,259	1,259	...	913	3·77
3,915	3,72,899	10·78	...	...	1,027	819	736	17·96	...	...	1,710	1,297	116	711	3·26
3,786	6,97,356	3·98	5·10	10·00	733	699	512	9·12	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,922	4·63
2,401	3,87,221	5·47	...	...	882	805	105	7·84	...	...	1,265	1,119	146	945	3·09
10,785	6,49,146	17·56	18·38	2·25	1,057	1,066	894	21·70	20·91	2·25	1,306	1,213	894	814	1·63
3,922	6,83,779	9·06	9·10	3·00	1,579	1,564	560	13·43	...	...	2,341	2,032	560	822	2·81
3,146	3,40,354	13·56	...	...	1,458	...	...	18·95	...	...	2,051	...	...	561	3·50
11,885	14,05,171	22·38	21·05	25·00	2,646	2,419	81	30·09	28·84	19·00	3,557	3,313	883	2,302	5·82
7,798	10,17,327	24·52	11·00	16·00	3,199	2,356	44	35·12	16·00	10·00	4,592	3,424	62	1,920	8·64
4,521	6,93,499	11·93	12·00	...	1,830	1,795	37	19·91	18·00	...	3,055	2,624	54	3,594	15·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·00	...	...	1,165	...	...	15·56	...	...	1,813	...	...	25,505	4·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·00	...	...	1,165	...	...	15·56	...	...	1,813	...	...	25,505	4·70

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1888—Continued.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Forces.			Punishments.										
						Punishment by their own Departmental Officers.										
						Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs. a. p.
Saugor	97	629	323	35	338	...	1	8	...	3	1	...	8	11	10	36 0 0
Damoh	64	322	162	32	191	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	28 0 0
Jubbulpore	118	629	142	41	564	...	3	3	...	4	1	...	7	7	11	13 0 0
Mandla	53	253	134	14	188	...	5	7	...	4	2	...	4	11	11	19 0 0
Seoni	46	264	93	16	195	...	1	...	1	7	2	...	14	7	18	0 7 4
Nimar	79	388	137	32	292	1	5	9	2	4	3	...	4	14	14	41 8 0
Narsinghpur	57	314	157	16	198	...	...	9	...	5	2	...	3	14	5	13 0 0
Hoshangabad	103	572	487	34	140	...	2	7	17	4	6	...	24	11	49	47 1 0
Betul	57	299	278	16	62	...	2	2	...	5	1	...	3	7	6	7 0 0
Chhindwara	50	310	132	17	193	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	4	3	7	5 0 0
Nagpur	151	869	316	70	683	1	6	17	...	9	5	...	...	27	11	27 8 0
Wardha	74	380	149	25	279	...	4	4	1	4	4	...	2	8	11	24 11 9
Chanda	91	521	320	34	262	...	2	8	...	7	...	...	13	15	15	26 8 0
Bhandara	68	401	184	20	265	...	4	4	...	2	1	...	12	6	17	7 0 0
Balaghat	39	191	97	5	128	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	5 0 0
Raipur	84	472	204	29	292	...	6	1	...	6	2	...	...	7	8	2 0 0
Bilaspur	70	346	167	19	225	...	3	14	...	4	2	...	12	18	17	28 0 0
Sambalpur	68	354	235	22	165	...	7	9	1	4	4	...	5	13	17	33 12 9
Total ...	1,369	7,517	3,722	477	4,580	2	55	113	23	76	37	...	116	191	231	364 8 10

District.	Punishments—Contd.								Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.	Remarks.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate.																											
	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX., Penal Code.		Other Offence.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Column 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.														
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Saugor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	52	93	93	385	...	12	29	321	337	17	...	7	1	4	1	13	41·26	1·79	2·89	
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	39	60	67	...	9	26	193	149	17	...	4	1	1	1	6	70·7	1·45	2·85	
Jubbulpore	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	93	20	119	306	...	60	72	389	275	15	...	16	3	5	...	5	32·75	0·66	2·41	
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	21	51	80	2	160	46	170	77	4	...	10	5	25	2	11	68·	3·59	7·18	
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	16	41	135	...	28	43	163	114	2	...	15	1	7	5	3	57·	0·97	6·06	
Nimar	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	73	50	75	145	16	194	114	142	140	7	...	77	6	...	6	11	66·7	2·35	6·00	
Narsinghpur	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	27	60	56	179	1	59	29	154	179	4	...	4	...	5	5	3	68·	0·81	5·12	
Hoshangabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	8	96	117	...	192	72	265	230	7	...	12	2	15	13	10	85·6	1·48	8·89	
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	58	54	68	12	82	56	177	119	9	...	5	2	16	3	8	43·4	2·24	3·65	
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	8	48	38	2	85	17	132	128	3	...	4	2	...	...	8	36·6	2·22	2·77	
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	34	22	151	498	...	160	112	534	373	15	1	66	7	6	9	8	47·	0·78	3·72	
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	53	21	67	80	2	21	41	207	185	7	...	2	4	6	...	3	42·	0·66	4·18	
Chanda	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	44	40	91	68	...	116	95	393	128	8	1	12	2	...	4	8	59·6	1·30	4·87	
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	23	1	67	135	...	4	46	41	245	183	7	...	24	4	12	...	4	30·	0·85	4·90	
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	16	85	91	...	...	13	15	157	54	2	...	7	1	1	...	3	33·77	1·30	2·17	
Raipur	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	94	26	91	273	2	187	64	267	212	11	2	10	6	1	10	7	20·18	1·26	2·70	
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	10	59	108	10	237	114	167	133	12	...	12	3	...	6	3	100·	0·72	8·43	
Sambalpur	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	37	67	93	179	8	58	44	257	120	4	...	4	7	...	2	...	33·25	...	7·11	
Total ...	1	8	1	5	...	2	10	67	772	576	1,299	2,946	40	1,705	1,038	4,326	3,306	151	5	306	57	104	67	114	52·31	1·28	4·76	

	Officers.	Men.
District Executive Foot Police ...	1,251	6,671
Do. Mounted Police ...	11	180
Excise Police ...	1	93
Railway Police ...	31	210
Cantonment Police ...	19	120
Ferry Police ...	2	2
Special Police for prevention of opium Smuggling ...	3	16
Extra Police ...	51	225
	1,369	7,517

D.—Police 6.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882.

District.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.			OFFICERS.									
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.							
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.											Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sangor		1	1	...		1	...		91	597	4	32	27	9	...	1	12	1	1	9
Damoh	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	62	306	1	23	19	6	...	...	9	...	1	4
Jubbulpore ...		2	...	...	2	...	1	...	116	611	6	48	34	9	...	...	13	...	...	7
Mandla	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	52	240	2	23	8	7	...	...	6	...	3	6
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	254	3	12	19	7	...	4	2	...	2	5
Nimar	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	78	443	6	19	28	12	...	...	2	...	1	16
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	56	305	2	25	12	9	...	...	6	...	1	4
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	97	611	7	43	19	16	...	...	6	1	6	6
Betul	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	297	2	19	14	9	...	...	4	1	...	6
Chhindwara ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	49	292	2	20	19	...	...	...	8	8	...	4
Nagpur	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	144	836	8	61	45	12	...	...	...	7	3	15
Wardha	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	68	363	3	21	27	5	...	1	...	7	...	7
Chanda	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	88	525	5	32	19	10	...	1	3	6	1	15
Bhandara	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	65	373	3	34	12	11	...	2	1	1	...	4
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	186	2	11	12	8	1	1	1	3	1	1
Raipur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	83	463	1	37	14	11	...	2	2	11	1	6
Bilaspur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	333	2	15	26	8	...	...	11	3	...	8
Sambalpur	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	67	342	2	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	50
Total ...	2	17	10	6	4	17	3	3	1,318	7,401	60	461	350	155	1	14	78	43	27	163

II. D.—Police 6.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.														
	Other Religions.		MEN.										Other Religions.		Grand Total of officers and men.
					Hindus.										
	Parsee.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all others castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	...	...	212	173	64	...	4	19	...	7	118	...	...	698
Damoh	...	...	...	...	120	85	23	...	...	31	4	5	48	...	...	369
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	265	170	55	...	...	25	1	6	102	...	...	736
Mandla	...	...	...	...	67	54	31	...	...	5	25	...	58	...	...	294
Seoni	...	...	...	...	70	79	21	...	2	15	7	6	54	...	...	299
Nimar	...	...	...	...	116	169	103	...	1	25	...	5	22	...	...	525
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	76	89	32	...	...	18	4	4	82	...	...	363
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	227	163	76	...	...	18	9	1	117	...	...	715
Betul	...	...	...	...	80	71	29	...	...	6	39	15	57	...	...	352
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	99	90	29	...	...	6	13	20	35	...	...	343
Nagpur	...	...	2	1	218	282	103	...	...	50	9	73	120	...	...	1,009
Wardha	...	...	...	...	106	95	40	...	...	23	2	30	67	...	...	434
Chanda	...	...	1	2	213	48	34	...	2	12	25	29	160	...	...	617
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	145	78	43	...	...	8	4	18	77	...	...	441
Balaghat	...	...	...	1	37	83	35	1	3	11	4	4	57	...	...	226
Raipur	...	...	...	...	161	81	58	...	7	36	10	53	60	...	...	551
Bilaspur	...	...	...	2	74	128	30	...	...	11	1	1	78	...	...	403
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	20	17	10	...	...	15	30	1	240	...	...	411
Total	3	...	6	3,296	1,900	825	1	19	324	137	291	1,552	...	...	8,781

II. E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

District.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. I.																			
	Compulsory.									Optional.										
	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause a.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses b and c.	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause d.	All instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause d.	Total compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause c) and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Inspector General's office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	7	120	955	874	1,775	56	39	319	4,138	7,989 7 0	324	19	32	...	4	6	385	768 9 0	13,20,487 5 8
Bhandara ...	5	14	136	68	524	9	9	46	806	1,727 0 0	170	3	4	...	...	3	180	156 4 0	2,95,382 15 1
Wardha ...	5	44	434	185	979	61	51	499	2,253	4,654 10 0	277	26	41	1	2	13	360	316 8 0	9,32,417 5 3
Chanda ...	7	30	82	53	310	4	5	87	571	1,057 12 0	124	2	1	...	...	...	127	124 12 0	1,65,411 0 0
Baghat ...	3	6	50	19	77	6	...	36	194	471 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	9 0 0	79,555 5 4
Jubbulpore ...	4	62	343	185	671	156	27	269	1,715	4,574 12 0	94	32	4	4	17	1	152	197 8 0	10,18,904 9 10
Saugor ...	7	40	162	73	324	24	3	115	748	2,008 8 0	52	5	17	...	3	...	77	65 0 0	3,93,043 3 3
Narsinghpur ...	4	51	187	133	820	132	4	419	1,746	4,567 8 0	143	18	29	1	...	11	202	183 0 0	8,89,412 14 3
Hoshangabad ...	5	42	307	103	912	114	89	357	1,924	6,453 0 0	69	16	33	2	49	11	180	217 4 0	16,69,404 11 7
Seoni ...	3	13	67	17	212	44	...	104	451	1,515 14 0	14	11	14	...	...	...	39	25 8 0	3,15,936 2 11
Betul ...	4	26	122	35	297	3	7	16	506	1,260 12 0	37	2	...	...	...	...	39	36 12 0	2,23,734 13 10
Damoh ...	3	23	84	36	160	12	13	51	379	955 10 0	22	8	7	...	...	...	37	30 8 0	1,61,006 13 3
Mandla ...	3	3	22	8	90	5	...	3	131	334 0 0	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	4 0 0	52,743 0 0
Chhindwara ...	3	31	266	117	411	23	90	236	1,180	2,139 4 0	119	22	125	...	...	...	266	138 8 0	2,61,053 8 7
Nimar ...	4	29	497	152	789	22	2	869	1,860	3,254 0 0	112	6	48	1	9	...	176	161 12 0	5,53,044 3 3
Raipur ...	5	17	159	76	340	26	2	27	677	2,859 12 0	79	3	34	...	...	...	116	85 4 0	6,38,729 0 0
Bilaspur ...	4	14	86	56	100	13	3	141	418	995 8 0	21	1	...	...	...	...	22	16 12 0	2,40,736 1 2
Sambalpur ...	5	12	44	40	77	8	...	70	251	452 12 0	34	3	...	...	...	...	37	33 0 0	74,316 10 5
Total ...	81	577	4,033	2,224	9,868	725	350	3,164	19,941	47,571 4 0	2,203	178	389	9	84	45	2,908	2,569 13 0	93,85,320 11 5

II. E.—Registration.—(Concluded.)

District.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause e.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	The ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 11, 19 and 26 and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 28 and 30.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.															
	Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, clause d.)	Obligation for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f.)	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,766 6 2
Nagpur ...	6	235	14	499	754	1,133 8 0	1	32	1	13	14	41	277	317	9,057 11 0	7,704 2 4	5,656 6 8
Bhandara ...	...	32	26	128	186	312 12 0	...	9	1	1	2	2	141	126	2,216 0 0	1,842 3 6	1,285 0 0
Wardha ...	3	124	1	223	351	505 4 0	...	22	2	2	16	15	100	290	5,524 6 0	3,766 6 6	2,649 10 2
Chanda ...	3	50	46	97	193	296 0 0	...	2	1	3	9	10	74	95	1,184 8 0	1,513 13 6	1,048 10 6
Balaghat ...	...	1	14	69	84	164 8 6	...	1	...	1	...	5	143	32	662 8 0	634 10 6	527 3 10
Jubbulpore ...	1	18	26	259	304	573 0 0	1	16	...	...	3	14	147	198	5,677 4 0	2,901 13 0	2,066 15 3
Saugor ...	1	16	14	145	176	328 12 0	1	30	...	2	10	13	72	60	2,462 4 0	1,498 10 3	1,280 13 8
Narsinghpur ...	1	34	22	220	277	515 0 0	...	12	...	4	6	35	103	224	5,289 8 0	2,441 1 0	2,106 4 1
Hoshangabad ...	3	109	16	473	601	1,023 12 0	...	10	...	11	2	16	120	434	7,714 0 0	3,758 5 0	2,272 6 10
Seoni ...	3	4	33	133	173	306 0 0	1	8	...	1	...	7	78	60	1,863 6 0	1,092 6 6	731 8 0
Betul ...	1	21	...	101	123	220 8 6	...	5	1	...	...	3	79	114	1,530 0 0	1,066 1 0	1,165 7 2
Pamoh ...	...	2	6	60	68	143 0 0	...	...	1	5	6	15	50	57	1,131 2 0	759 2 6	642 2 0
Mandla ...	...	4	...	44	48	90 8 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	63	31	430 8 0	390 3 0	347 3 11
Chhindwara ...	1	34	10	160	205	321 0 0	...	12	...	3	9	12	75	183	2,622 12 0	1,676 4 6	1,563 3 3
Nimar ...	2	59	4	140	205	353 4 0	...	20	1	2	11	17	69	142	3,811 0 0	2,219 10 6	1,842 12 9
Raipur ...	2	8	12	299	321	622 4 0	...	15	2	1	...	10	192	103	3,601 4 0	2,215 10 6	1,743 12 6
Bilaspur ...	1	3	11	211	225	447 8 0	...	...	...	2	...	5	117	107	1,459 12 0	1,370 6 6	945 0 3
Sambalpur ...	...	...	2	26	28	69 8 0	1	...	...	10	4	3	28	48	555 4 0	698 11 0	628 0 0
Total ...	28	754	266	3,287	4,329	7,426 0 0	6	195	10	61	91	224	1,929	2,621	57,093 1 0	37,552 9 1	43,208 15 0

F. Military 1.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.						
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EUROPEAN. Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
EUROPEAN. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EUROPEAN. Artillery ..	448	65	...	2	2	5	77	429	3 Batteries ...	18	15	...	77	337	510	8,472	...	1,133	639	123	1,20,261
EUROPEAN. Infantry ...	2,099	349	...	14	14	23	186	2,225	2 Battalions and 1 Company	...	54	...	162	2,009	92	5,367	...	596	258	95	4,65,121
Total ...	2,547	414	...	16	16	28	263	2,654	3 Batteries, 2 Battalions and one Company.	18	69	...	239	2,346	602	6,042	...	769	313	119	5,85,382
NATIVE. Cavalry ...	1,074	79	...	7	7	20	625	492	1 Regiment and 1 Detachment.	...	7	10	75	397	538	8,640	1,836	233	181	59	2,07,832
NATIVE. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE. Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE. Infantry ...	4,362	511	...	21	21	164	221	4,467	5 Regiments, 1 Company, 1 Depot.	...	46	80	414	3,927	310	10,129	1,183	247	158	121	7,41,096
Total ...	5,436	581	...	28	28	184	846	4,959	6 Regiments, 1 Company, 1 Detachment, and 1 Depot.	...	53	90	492	4,324	848	9,932	1,255	245	114	82	9,48,928
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,983	995	...	44	44	212	1,109	7,613	3 Batteries, 2 Battalions, 6 Regiments, 2 Companies, 1 Detachment and 1 Depot.	18	122	90	731	6,670	1,450	7,732	1,255	416	184	97	15,34,310

E. Military 2.

Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

	Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	3	...	101	113	...	...	...	40	327	4	35	410	313
	Infantry	...	...	8	1	352	755	7	46	...	29	336	3	43	254	220
Native.	Cavalry	...	..	2	...	26	424	...	...	...	23	342	30	45	250	80
	Sappers	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	...	...	4	1	70	1,187	8	130	...	70	506	54	18	295	178

E. Military 3.

Statement showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1888.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average. Age. Yrs.	ms.	Height. Ft.	ins.	Weight. lbs.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to religion.	Mohammadans	30	0	5	6½	137½	
	Hindus	29	3	5	6½	139	
	Sikhs	...		...		...	
	Christians	29	0	5	3½	132½	
	Parsis	...		...		...	
	Others	29	8	5	6	130	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	28	4	5	6½	133½	
	Punjabis	32	7	5	6	137	
	Afghans	...		...		...	
	Biluchis	...		...		...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...		...		...	
	„ Eastern „ ...	...		...		...	
	Bengalis	30	0	5	8½	145	
	From Maratha countries ...	28	0	5	6½	145	
	Telingas	28	0	5	6⅝	138½	
	Canarese	25	0	5	6½	126	
	Tamils	27	0	5	6⅜	130	
	Malabars	25	0	5	6	130	
	Others	30	0	5	5½	124	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	30	6	5	7½	133½	
	Rajputs	33	0	5	8	133	
	Other castes	31	0	5	5¾	129	

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each—					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned officer.	Native Commissioned officer.	Non-Commissioned officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing Religion and Races and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance I.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

Head of Revenue.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficits.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges for collecting including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and compensations, including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and engagements, &c.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share)	27,01,165	...	...	3,35,701	...	3,35,701	23,65,464	
Forest (do.)	5,90,202	195	3,28,105	...	...	3,28,300	2,61,902	
Tributes from Native States	2,15,594	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,594	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	35,06,961	195	3,28,105	3,35,701	...	6,64,001	28,42,960	
Opium	2,13,102	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,102	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stamps	3,93,797	3,863	11,758	...	...	15,621	3,78,176	
Excise	18,33,101	703	54,270	...	...	54,973	17,78,128	
Assessed Taxes	2,06,889	1,284	140	...	...	1,424	2,05,465	
Registration	47,769	16	...	...	...	16	47,753	
Interest	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	64,034	...	...	...	...	...	64,034	
Stationery and Printing...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	
Miscellaneous	2,086	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	62,69,088	6,061	3,94,273	3,35,701	...	7,36,035	55,33,053	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	36,08,166	1,682	7,29,013	3,282	...	7,33,977	28,74,189	
Stamps	11,81,391	11,591	35,274	...	...	46,865	11,34,526	
Excise	6,11,034	234	18,090	...	...	18,324	5,92,710	

Provincial Rates	1,68,391	3	...	...	...	3	1,68,388
Assessed Taxes	2,06,888	1,284	140	...	...	1,424	2,05,464
Forest	5,90,203	195	3,28,104	...	...	3,28,299	2,61,904
Registration	47,769	16	...	...	...	16	47,753
Interest	14,771	...	...	...	...	...	14,771
Post Office	5,377	...	...	...	...	...	5,377
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,35,313	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,313
Law and Justice—Jails	3,02,712	...	...	...	...	...	3,02,712
Police	37,306	...	...	...	...	...	37,306
Education	1,38,783	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,783
Medical	3,773	...	...	...	...	...	3,773
Scientific and other Minor Departments	11,320	...	...	...	...	...	11,320
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	13,113	...	...	...	...	...	13,113
Stationery and Printing	8,064	...	...	...	...	...	8,064
Miscellaneous	35,269	...	...	...	...	...	35,269
Civil Works	17,170	...	...	...	...	...	17,170
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	71,36,813	15,005	11,10,621	3,282	...	11,28,908	60,07,905
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	6,35,776	436	...	...	2,88,740	2,89,176	3,46,600
Interest	194	...	...	...	...	...	194
Police	1,51,454	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,454
Education	11,481	...	...	...	...	...	11,481
Medical	8,559	...	...	...	...	...	8,559
Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,403	...	...	...	...	...	4,403
Miscellaneous	49,991	...	...	...	...	...	49,991
Civil Works	69,816	...	...	...	...	...	69,816
TOTAL LOCAL	9,31,674	436	...	...	2,88,740	2,89,176	6,42,498
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,58,109	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,109
Town and Bazar Funds	1,509	...	...	...	...	...	1,509
Police Remount Fund	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	6,228
Police Butchut Fund	346	...	...	...	...	...	346
Education Fund	999	...	...	...	...	...	999
Museum Fund	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	1,760
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS	1,68,951	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,951
GROSS RECEIPTS	1,45,06,526	21,502	15,04,804	3,38,983	2,88,740	21,54,119	1,23,52,407

A.—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment	1,00,499	99,992	
Civil Contingencies	8,583	9,122	
Registration	21,225	21,604	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4,536	2,136	
Interest on other Obligations	4,865	2,829	
Police	2,862	5,110	
Miscellaneous	3,927	3,181	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,46,497	1,43,974	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment	7,23,641	7,02,343	
Civil Contingencies	1,24,177	1,49,204	
Judicial charges—Courts, &c.	7 37,476	7,28,945	
Registration	21,224	21,605	
Interest on ordinary Debt	...	8,866	
Post office	54,605	57,897	
Law and Justice—Jails	5,13,978	5,55,050	
Police	12,81,949	12,90,331	
Education	4,61,446	4,53,923	
Medical	2,67,935	2,57,875	
Superannuation, &c.	1,72,106	2,00,758	
Stationery and Printing	1,24,260	1,30,063	
Miscellaneous	48,548	45,081	
Civil works	6,493	2,750	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	45,37,838	46,04,697	
LOCAL.			
Administration	33,742	38,419	
Police	49,248	51,543	
Education	1,88,047	1,76,598	
Medical	45,164	53,503	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	8,146	9,364	
Superannuation, &c.	1,171	1,289	
Stationery and Printing	243	650	
Miscellaneous	11,542	6,590	
Famine Relief	3,351	...	
Civil Works	2,50,907	2,19,4 6	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	5,91,561	5,52,372	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	1,42,934	1,47,967	
Town and Bazar Funds	42	699	
Police Remount Fund	5,562	3,010	
Police Butchut Fund	397	348	
Education Fund	...	621	
Museum Fund	1,752	910	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,50,687	1,53,555	
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,26,583	5,454,598	
SURPLUS ...	...	6,897,809	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	61,89,800		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I	55,33,053	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,43,974
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I	60,07,905	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	46,04,697
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Net Revenue asper Statement No. I	6,42,498	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	5,52,372
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenue as per Statement No. I	1,68,951	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,53,555
Government Stock Notes	200	Government Stock Notes	2,23,663
Civil Deposits	37,05,932	Civil Deposits	38,14,837
Municipal Funds	9,45,042	Municipal Funds	9,06,637
Miscellaneous Debt Accouuts	37,72,186	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,95,440
Account with Native States	24	Account with Native States	...
Departmental Accounts	1,291	Departmental Aecounts	2,130
Loans to Municipalities, Native States	42,888	Loans to Municipalities, Native States	2,481
Cash remittances and adjustments, &c.	77,72,063	Cash remittances and adjustments, &c.	77,73,029
Remittances by Bills ... Local	14,63,179	Remittances by Bills .... Local	13,91,558
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	5,62,891	Remittances by Bills .... Foreign	5,60,922
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ...	8,02,484	Remittances by Bills .... Other Governments ...	5,67,762
Civil ... ... Service Funds	42,242	Civil ...Miscellaneous	42,77,662
Civil ... ... Miscellaneous	10,89,747	Foreign remittances	4,29,185
Foreign remittances	16,79,000	Post Office	4,47,882
Post Office Department	47,03,909	Telegraph Department	1,32,059
Telegraph Department	26,994	Account between Central Provinces and Marine	340
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	486	Military Department	35,41,615
Military Department	1,71,504	Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches ...	16,49,824
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches... ...	1,59,044	Public Works Department ... Railway Branches ...	1,06,85,758
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches	54,64,102	Remittance account between England and India	...
Remittance Account between England and India	361		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,09,52,766	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,56,57,382
Disbursements ...	4,56,57,382		
Cash at end of year ...	52,95,384		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS I.

Statement showing the expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the year 1888-89.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	...	...	61,889	48,659	1,10,548	27,897
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	2,018	2,722	4,740	1,255
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	5,011	...	5,011	...
Total ...	...	...	7,029	2,722	9,751	1,255
Total Imperial ...	...	...	68,918	51,381	1,20,299	29,152
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	2,14,070	45,312	2,59,382	89,216
Communications ...	...	...	1,93,804	3,84,720	5,78,524	1,98,987
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	3,951	111	4,062	1,397
Total Provincial ...	...	...	4,11,825	4,30,143	8,41,968	2,89,600
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Communications ...	...	...	9,642	...	9,642	964
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	9,642	...	9,642	964
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,90,385	4,81,524	9,71,909	3,19,716

B.—Public Works 2.—(State Railways.)

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1888-89.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1888-89.	Total income realized during 1888-89.	Direct charges.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	70,83,241	8,84,420	6,13,228	2,83,909	8,97,137	—*12,717*	These are the figures for the combined undertaking, *i. e.*, Railway and Colliery.
Umaria Colliery ...	8,29,387	1,78,217	2,19,704	31,431	2,51,135	—*72,918*	

C.—RAILWAY.

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1888-89.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolee Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	*Nil.*	45	370½	625½	1,792½	1,39,507	1,42,295½	42,060	1,02,414	6,49,946	8,84,420	6,13,228	2,71,192	15	126	70,83,241
Umaria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,029	2,188	1,78,217	2,19,704	—*41,487*	8	608	8,29,367

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of ——·——in the year 1888-89.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going Vessels				*Nil.*		
River-going Vessels						
All other craft, boats, &c. ...						

After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of ——in the year 1888-89.

*Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment ...					
Dock-yard Establish ment ...					
Pilot Establishment ...			*Nil.*		
Government salaried ...					
Government free					
Licensed					
Any other Establishment ...					

*When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

STATEMENT III. E. 1. Agriculture—Crops cultivated in acres.

District.	Cereals and pulses.				Oilseeds.	Sugar cane.	Fibres.				Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
	Rice.	Wheat.		Other food grains including pulses.			Cotton.		Jute.	Other sorts.						Food crops.	Non-food crops.			
		Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.				Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	15,604	5,69,485	30,074	2,30,031	87,676	3,421	16,482	13,868	...	2,815	...	...	...	2,172	...	6,807	2,596	9,80,531	13,076	9,67,455
Damoh ...	50,431	1,83,585	33,250	1,61,519	49,879	1,022	8,470	4,037	...	1,667	28	...	...	982	...	2,572	614	4,98,056	6,270	4,91,786
Jabalpur ...	1,21,685	2,57,869	1,13,729	3,38,882	80,006	2,332	13,576	4,932	...	896	...	...	...	366	...	15,366	5,908	9,55,547	67,691	8,87,856
Mandla ...	62,116	38,977	5,882	1,89,967	35,020	980	350	60	...	2,110	...	...	...	295	...	550	200	3,36,507	11,074	3,25,433
Seoni ...	1,06,397	2,49,580	28,655	1,94,573	50,088	1,232	6,100	1,935	...	1,775	...	...	...	61	...	899	80	6,40,975	7,602	6,33,373
Narsinghpur ...	24,499	1,05,107	1,33,283	2,26,398	19,572	1,625	6,892	25,872	...	1,382	...	...	...	1,802	...	4,403	2,555	5,52,890	9,530	5,43,360
Hoshangabad...	9,604	5,98,621	87,904	1,69,472	41,023	770	3,345	4,923	...	2,170	...	...	...	1,295	...	7,893	514	9,27,539	3,922	9,23,617
Nimar ...	10,254	35,950	370	2,38,442	31,203	89	54,986	3,962	...	2,149	...	...	...	94	...	11,413	2,801	3,91,663	7,952	3,83,711
Betul ...	12,507	1,38,123	30,611	2,55,881	80,010	7,836	1,904	570	...	3,462	...	...	...	310	...	1,03,052	1,882	6,36,148	11,079	6,25,069
Chhindwaa ...	6,477	1,42,171	41,602	3,31,016	75,510	5,603	22,123	30,534	...	1,421	...	...	...	609	...	2,857	1,314	6,61,237	3,317	6,57,920
Wardha ...	3,331	2,91,090	2,725	1,85,610	1,48,040	613	5,388	2,38,212	...	2,190	...	...	...	2,050	...	1,07,336	12,120	9,93,615	1,615	9,92,000
Nagpur ...	28,830	4,65,899	4,636	3,22,353	1,85,739	387	28,977	91,627	...	1,790	...	...	...	1,464	...	1,09,721	13,388	12,04,661	5,861	11,98,800
Chanda ...	1,90,547	85,501	95	2,64,386	1,02,129	3,333	11,860	11,205	...	372	...	...	...	597	...	6,306	160	6,76,491	45,511	6,30,980
Bhandara ...	5,36,070	1,40,094	357	2,62,938	48,974	5,434	12	12	...	699	...	...	...	221	...	13,543	12,071	10,20,425	1,61,494	8,58,931
Balaghat ...	2,74,272	28,061	385	1,11,130	22,471	2,233	...	...	...	67	...	...	..	1,242	...	1,782	68	6,41,711	85,816	3,55,895
Raipur ...	12,25,458	1,21,123	.....	5,68,251	1,86,067	1,865	26,616	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	3,973	....	8,697	...	21,43,778	2,81,488	18,62,290
Bilaspur ...	7,39,014	81,466	.....	1,78,172	80,528	6,522	7,917	12,108	...	1,908	...	...	...	2,616	...	9,447	609	11,20,307	62,973	10,57,334
Sambalpur ...	3,68,470	329	.....	69,040	27,993	4,353	20,754	...	...	3,311	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,94,240	...	4,94,240
TOTAL ...	87,85,666	35,31,941	5,13,458	42,98,061	13,02,523	49,650	2,35,702	4,38,357	...	31,412	28	...	...	19,649	...	4,12,644	56,830	1,46,76,321	8,06,271	1,38,70,050

STATEMENT III. E. 2.—Extent of irrigation.

Districts.	Total area of crops in column 19, Statement III E. I.	Area irrigated.						Details.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat grown alone or in a mixture.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	9,80,531	...	...	231	4,503	1,376	6,110	944	249	3,932	985
Damoh ...	4,98,056	...	...	38	1,284	102	1,424	211	...	862	351
Jabalpur ...	9,55,547	...	...	111	3,288	...	3,399	...	...	3,399	...
Mandla ...	3,36,507	...	...	61	1,028	92	1,181	...	...	1,179	2
Seoni ...	6,40,975	...	...	...	1,616	515	2,131	...	...	2,131	...
Narsinghpur ...	5,52,290	...	...	...	4,323	372	4,695	1,211	...	3,484	...
Hoshangabad ...	9,27,539	...	...	1,492	2,583	214	4,289	20	167	3,998	104
Nimar ...	3,91,663	...	..	199	8,592	143	8,934	4,784	696	2,974	480
Betul ...	6,36,148	...	...	...	8,336	...	8,336	35	26	217	8,058
Chhindwara ...	6,61,237	...	...	...	7,018	...	7,018	40	25	6,909	44
Wardha ...	9,93,615	...	...	80	3,140	20	3,240	16	120	3,024	80
Nagpur ...	12,04,661	...	...	221	9,375	735	10,331	10	...	5,395	4,926
Chanda ...	6,76,491	...	...	1,43,913	2,395	2,831	1,49,139	246	1,43,269	5,604	20
Bhandara ...	10,20,425	...	...	2,34,567	4,757	1,270	2,40,594	359	2,30,092	10,071	72
Balaghat ...	4,41,711	...	...	75,492	3,070	1,030	79,592	21	79,219	344	8
Raipur ...	21,43,778	...	...	2,413	5,014	...	7,427	...	...	6,448	979
Bilaspur ...	11,20,307	...	..	4,533	2,439	...	6,972	...	6,972	...	...
Sambalpur ...	4,94,240	...	...	92,483	...	38	92,521	...	92,521	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,46,76,321	...	...	5,55,834	72,761	8,738	6,37,333	7,897	5,53,356	59,971	16,109

III F.—Prices of produce.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.									Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.
	Rice cleaned (chawal.)	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton uncleaned.	Sugar (gurh.)	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 3	31 8 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
Damoh ...	3 8 9	2 0 0	3 12 0	.....	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	26 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	4 0 0
Jabalpur ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	28 0 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	3 4 0
Mandla ...	3 10 2	2 1 8	3 8 0	.....	8 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 9	28 0 0	0 2 6	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
Seoni ...	3 5 0	2 6 0	4 7 0	.....	6 8 0	6 0 0	4 2 0	35 8 0	0 3 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Narsinghpur ...	4 3 4	2 12 1	5 11 5	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 2	30 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	.....	5 4 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	35 0 0	0 4 0	34 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 0 0
Nimar ...	3 5 7	2 14 6	4 0 0	.....	5 8 0	6 12 0	3 9 6	36 0 0	0 5 7	20 0 0	1 12 0	0 2 0	4 4 0
Betul ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	.....	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0
Chhindwara ...	4 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 4 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Wardha ...	4 12 9	2 1 7	3 9 7	.....	6 10 8	6 4 0	3 13 2	37 8 0	0 5 0	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	6 8 0
Nagpur ...	3 13 10	2 10 4	3 8 8	.....	5 12 0	5 7 8	3 13 4	32 14 8	0 5 4	80 0 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
Chanda ...	2 10 5	2 5 7	3 9 7	.....	4 9 6	6 0 0	3 15 2	30 8 0	0 1 1	80 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	5 10 0
Bhandara ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	6 8 0	4 4 0	32 0 0	0 3 3	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	12 0 0
Balaghat ...	2 3 10	2 1 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	4 8 0	32 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	5 8 0
Raipur ...	2 8 0	2 0 9	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	5 5 6	4 0 0	35 9 0	0 6 6	14 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
Bilaspur ...	3 4 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	.....	4 6 0	6 10 8	4 7 6	40 0 0	0 8 0	11 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	9 0 0
Sambalpur ...	2 4 7	3 1 1	4 4 3	.....	4 8 0	6 2 5	4 4 0	32 8 0	0 4 0	7 8 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
AVERAGE ...	3 8 9	2 7 8	4 2 4	.....	5 3 8	5 6 4	4 1 6	32 13 4	0 8 11	29 10 3	2 0 11	0 3 3	6 15 3

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1889.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Sindh.	From Bengal.	From N. W. P. & Oudh.	From Panjab.	From Berar.	From Rajputana and Central India.	From Nizam's Territory.	From Mysore.	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Karachi.	From Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke	...	1,492	...	62,000	5	...	1,727	6,15,508	...	...	...	56,799	...	...	7,37,531	2,67,145
Cotton Raw	...	1,304	...	1	1,569	31	5,958	2,331	...	...	...	14	...	...	12,258	2,07,869
Cotton manufactured ... (1) Twist and yarn, European...	...	9	...	...	12	1	73	33	...	...	3	31,347	...	2,512	33,990	18,80,763
(2) Ditto. Indian ...	...	9,959	...	26	207	2	16,515	386	...	...	...	1,511	...	294	28,900	10,67,078
(3) Piece-goods. European...	...	32	...	...	1,664	71	7	190	...	...	218	1,10,963	...	5,802	1,18,947	50,90,547
(4) Ditto. Indian ...	177	2,809	...	41	3,448	161	1,487	1,042	2	...	235	1,449	...	31	10,882	5,16,607
Total Cotton Manufactured ...	177	12,809	...	67	5,331	235	18,082	1,651	2	...	456	1,45,270	...	8,639	1,92,719	85,54,995
Drugs and Chemicals ... (1) Intoxicating other than opium	...	...	...	...	27	...	12	1	...	...	...	225	...	262	527	12,172
(2) Non-intoxicating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Cinchona Bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others ...	1	405	...	92	1,729	250	243	878	...	...	6	11,306	...	977	15,887	2,50,277
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	1	405	...	92	1,756	250	255	879	...	...	6	11,531	...	1,239	16,414	2,62,449
Dyes and Tans. (1). Indigo ...	4	35	...	214	725	285	29	31	...	...	...	591	...	26	1,940	3,17,149
(2). Myrabolams ...	...	...	...	40	35	...	6	4,234	...	...	...	6	...	...	4,321	7,672
(3). Cutch ...	...	6	...	46	253	...	170	209	...	...	...	90	...	...	774	12,990
(4). Turmeric ...	...	534	...	178	75	...	329	53	...	...	...	422	...	38	1,629	7,211
(5). Aniline Dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,555	...	...	1,556	1,06,775
(6). Others ...	...	689	...	1,976	895	162	1,560	585	...	...	...	1,978	...	166	7,951	1,32,715
Total Dyes and Tans ...	4	1,264	...	2,454	1,923	447	2,095	5,113	...	...	...	4,642	...	230	18,171	5,84,512
Grain and Pulse (1). Wheat ...	...	2,947	...	316	77	...	73,163	33,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,277	2,56,351
(2). Rice in the husk ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	25	76
(3). Rice not in the husk ...	...	687	...	1,19,952	3,671	23	605	5,165	...	...	1	123	...	30	1,30,257	3,38,166
(4). Juar and Bajra ...	...	4,339	...	...	55	1	9,069	64,083	2	...	...	42	...	...	77,591	1,77,978
(5). Gram and Pulse ...	...	90	...	1,525	14,955	723	428	6,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,100	51,314
(6). Others ...	...	2,306	...	6	7,849	281	7,135	7,445	...	...	...	37	...	1	25,060	48,005
Total Grain and Pulse ...	...	10,369	...	1,21,799	26,608	1,028	90,409	1,16,856	2	...	1	207	...	31	3,67,310	8,71,890
Hides and Skins (1). Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	55	...	...	4	...	21	53	...	...	...	100	...	...	233	9,478
(b) Raw. ...	...	146	...	17	2	...	566	69	...	...	...	1	...	...	801	12,875
(2). Skins of Sheep, &c.— (a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	91	...	...	...	21	...	1	121	5,065
(b) Raw ...	...	82	...	2	708	4	3	1,018	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,818	28,075
Total Hides and Skins ...	...	283	...	19	721	5	590	1,231	...	...	...	123	...	1	2,973	55,493

Horns	...	1	3	...	...	28	19	10	157	...	...	...	4	...	...	222	2,640	
Jute — (1) Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute — (2) Gunny bags and Cloth	...	68	10,509	...	27,491	4,637	3	5,434	4,765	67	...	...	91,475	...	40,563	1,85,012	18,49,864	
Total Jute	..	68	10,509	...	27,491	4,637	3	5,434	4,765	67	..	...	91,475	...	40,563	1,85,012	18,49,864	
Lac — (1) Stick	...	...	6	...	...	778	112	2	903	...	...	...	24	...	...	1,825	31,961	
Lac — (2) Shell	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	890	
Total Lac	...	..	6	...	...	778	112	20	908	...	...	...	24	...	...	1,848	32,851	
Leather manufactured	...	2	75	...	7	529	33	20	77	...	1	65	1,337	...	16	2,162	2,28,247	
Liquors — (1) Beer	...	9,503	556	...	2	12,224	...	3	7	...	...	3	4,776	...	128	27,202	8,89,751	
Liquors — (2) Spirits	...	...	82	...	...	279	...	5	4	...	...	6	4,061	...	19	4,456	2,23,592	
Liquors — (3) Wines	...	...	23	...	...	27	...	6	4	...	...	19	1,556	...	128	1,768	1,08,784	
Total Liquors	...	9,503	631	...	2	12,530	..	14	15	...	...	28	10,393	...	275	33,421	12,22,127	
Metals — (1). Copper unwrought	..	...	13	....	...	11	5	...	7	...	...	...	757	...	16	809	34,875	
Metals — (2). Brass unwrought	....	...	2	...	...	7	4	6	3	...	...	...	5,212	...	...	5,864	1,96,272	
Metals — (3). Copper wrought	...	2	624	...	2	168	5	396	137	3	...	20	517	...	23	1,847	79,125	
Metals — (4). Brass wrought	..	8	1,101	...	10	5,056	56	863	758	2	...	15	1,215	...	35	9,119	3,36,975	
Metals — (5). Iron	...	...	40,972	272	688	5,120	512	4,778	1,885	19	...	142	1,78,977	...	4,452	2,38,117	10,84,527	
Metals — (6). Others	...	...	361	...	56	784	24	421	118	...	...	...	7,188	...	657	9,612	1,07,151	
Total Metals	...	19	43,076	272	756	11,436	606	6,464	2,908	24	...	177	1,94,496	...	5,183	2,65,408	18,38,925	
Oils — (1). Kerosine	...	...	4,148	...	...	2	...	91	228	...	...	...	90,571	...	13,361	1,08,401	4,75,913	
Oils — (2). Castor	...	...	408	...	1	1,628	...	25	6	6	...	...	1,078	...	49	3,201	32,810	
Oils — (3). Cocoanuts	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,705	...	31	2,951	38,933	
Oils — (4). Others	..	...	975	...	19	2,477	...	705	1,709	...	...	...	579	...	3	6,467	87,695	
Total Oils	...	...	5,745	...	20	4,107	...	822	1,943	6	...	..	94,933	...	13,444	1,21,020	6,35,261	
Oilseeds — (1). Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	3,850	
Oilseeds — (2). Rape and mustard	...	...	63	...	...	539	...	45	984	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,634	6,499	
Oilseeds — (3). Til or Jinjili	..	..	382	...	...	394	...	3,233	3,087	13	...	...	...	...	87	7,196	30,752	
Oilseeds — (4). Poppy	...	...	4	...	...	148	...	202	2,474	...	...	...	18	...	...	2,846	16,492	
Oilseeds — (5). Earth nuts	..	...	6,927	...	...	...	...	262	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	7,202	41,373	
Oilseeds — (6). Castor	...	...	15	...	...	8	...	1,336	594	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	6,725	
Oilseeds — (7). Others	...	...	105	...	...	9	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	652	
Total Oilseeds	...	...	7,496	...	...	1,100	...	5,159	8,237	23	...	...	23	...	87	22,125	1,06,343	
Opium	..	...	...	...	...	775	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,56,920	
Paper and Pasteboard ...	...	...	251	...	67	757	4	35	91	...	..	...	3,468	...	389	5,062	87,351	
Provisions — (1). Ghi	...	27	103	...	70	1,878	7	998	2,405	...	...	...	59	...	...	5,547	1,58,488	
Provisions — (2). Dried fruits & nuts	...	21	214	...	80	1,554	718	399	708	...	1	...	1,42,651	...	12,582	1,58,938	8,71,890	
Provisions — (3). Others	...	1	26,046	...	43	2,984	274	857	4,913	...	...	14	8,573	...	785	44,490	2,98,874	
Total Provisions	...	49	26,363	...	143	6,416	999	2,254	8,026	...	1	14	1,51,283	...	13,367	2,08,975	13,29,252	
Salt	...	...	11,79,791	...	315	2,236	106	814	74,998	70	...	...	5,344	...	...	12,63,903	43,67,848	
Saltpetre — (1). Saltpetre	...	...	411	...	...	3,281	282	...	182	...	...	...	157	...	11	4,324	29,324	
Saltpetre — (2). Other saline substances	...	...	3,340	...	3,919	7,597	3	100	1,321	...	...	...	1,389	..	583	18,252	1,10,229	
Total Saltpetre	...	...	3,751	...	3,919	10,878	285	100	1,503	...	...	...	1,546	...	594	22,576	1,39,553	

Articles	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Sindh.	From Bengal.	From N. W. P. and Oudh.	From Panjab.	From Berar.	From Rajputana and Central India.	From Nizam's Territory.	From Mysre.	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Karachi.	From Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Silk Raw ... (1) Foreign ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	68	...	3	75	24,732
(2) Indian ..	...	...	...	61	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	19	122	44,404
Total Silk Raw ...	...	2	...	61	19	...	...	3	...	...	...	90	...	22	197	69,136
Silk-Piece Goods ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1,702
(2) Indian ...	...	...	...	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	17,367
Total Silk Piece-Goods ...	...	...	...	7	20	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	28	19,069
Spices ... (1) Betelnuts ...	58	1,005	...	103	5,364	...	1,192	77	...	...	...	25,482	...	8,297	41,578	4,77,232
(2) Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	79	1,224	43,664
(3) Ginger ...	...	30	...	...	656	41	24	56	...	...	...	2,169	...	33	2,929	25,882
(4) Chillies ...	...	3,035	...	11,215	1,192	...	1,081	830	17	...	...	81	...	...	17,451	1,60,828
(5) Cardamoms ...	...	1	...	16	79	1	3	...	...	...	...	198	...	16	314	37,274
(6) Others ...	...	153	...	82	643	89	572	3,119	...	...	...	5,693	...	35	10,386	2,27,350
Total Spices ...	58	4,204	...	11,416	7,954	131	2,873	4,082	17	...	...	34,687	...	8,460	73,882	9,72,230
Stone and Lime ...	...	11	...	15	22,084	6	288	6,585	...	...	...	235	...	69	30,193	25,077
Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy...	...	85	...	2,978	8,577	20	1,335	779	...	...	...	82,053	...	495	96,322	8,39,939
(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccharine produce ..	...	23,345	...	79,271	3,13,128	208	2,585	4,944	3	...	...	608	...	943	4,25,035	17,17,752
Total Sugar ..	...	23,430	...	82,249	3,21,705	228	3,920	5,723	3	...	...	82,661	...	1,438	5,21,357	25,57,691
Tea ... (1) Foreign ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	3,446
(2) Indian ...	103	3	...	5	74	156	...	3	...	...	227	144	...	33	748	41,153
Total Tea ...	103	3	...	5	74	156	...	3	...	...	227	204	...	33	808	44,599
Tobacco ... (1) Unmanufactured ...	58	14,043	...	46,660	12,011	10	5,195	684	449	...	4	104	...	107	79,355	8,11,887
(2) Manufactured— (a) Cigars ...	591	119	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	..	36	51	...	2	805	29,531
(b) Other sorts ...	...	161	...	7	814	4	102	24	...	...	...	351	...	20	1,483	38,898
Total Tobacco ..	649	14,323	...	46,670	12,856	14	5,298	709	449	...	40	506	...	129	81,643	8,80,316
Wool Raw ...	...	486	...	56	51	81	73	62	...	...	...	35	...	1	848	25,568
Wool Manufactured.. (1) Piece-goods, European ..	...	...	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	2	258	22,235
(2) Do. Indian ..	120	241	...	42	720	205	170	362	7	9	9	246	5	2	2,138	1,44,542
(3) Shawls ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool Manufactured ...	120	241	..	42	724	221	170	362	7	9	9	482	5	4	2,396	1,66,777
All other articles of merchandise ..	321	20,208	4	2,525	20,410	1,141	18,200	12,513	244	70	686	65,039	50	23,677	1,65,148	5,78,016
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,066	13,68,621	276	3,62,198	4,80,949	6,141	1,71,084	5,78,352	914	81	1,709	9,57,051	55	1,17,892	43,56,389	2,81,40,014

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31*st March* 1889.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay Presidency.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke ...	...	11,26,696	...	...	...	...	5,69,645	2,708	...	...	...	781	...	...	16,99,830	5,31,197
Cotton Raw ...	...	80,132	...	1,381	19,605	...	11,230	1,337	...	...	...	1,24,474	...	24	2,38,183	37,51,382
Cotton Manufactured (1) Twist and yarn, European...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	23	...	...	...	8	...	...	102	6,120
(2) Ditto Indian ...	...	352	...	31	2,615	11	2,348	212	...	...	...	152	...	2	5,753	1,72,590
(3) Piece goods, European ...	...	...	...	...	79	25	156	229	...	...	...	104	...	...	593	41,510
(4) Ditto. Indian ...	208	2,800	8	153	6,096	2,638	17,165	908	41	...	...	516	...	14	30,547	15,27,350
Total Cotton Manufactured ...	208	3,152	8	184	8,891	2,674	19,669	1,372	41	...	...	780	...	16	36,995	17,47,570
Drugs and Chemicals (1) Intoxicating other than opium ...	...	279	...	...	1,677	...	333	1,664	...	...	...	57	...	...	4,010	8,02,000
(2) Non-intoxicating (a) Cinchona Bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) others ...	...	304	15	...	1,134	16	1,518	358	3	3	6	328	...	4	3,689	18,445
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	583	15	...	2,811	16	1,851	2,022	3	3	6	385	...	4	7,699	8,20,445
Dyes and Tans (1) Indigo ...	...	2	...	...	9	...	8	9	...	...	...	14	...	...	42	6,720
(2) Myrabolams ...	...	210	...	...	1,288	...	2,266	767	...	...	...	2,99,165	...	...	3,03,696	5,31,468
(3) Cutch ...	...	546	...	14	586	...	515	139	2	...	...	132	...	...	1,934	30,944
(4) Turmeric ...	...	141	...	...	203	...	902	2,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,167	27,085
(5) Anyline Dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	1,430
(6) Others ...	...	375	...	274	1,804	42	560	2,480	2	...	...	6,953	...	6	12,496	1,24,960
Total Dyes and Tans ...	...	1,274	...	288	3,890	42	4,257	6,317	4	...	...	3,06,268	...	6	3,22,346	7,22,607
Grain and Pulse (1) Wheat ...	...	25,092	...	6	17,108	...	1,216	23,447	3	...	2	98,72,724	...	76,739	1,00,16,337	2,37,88,800
(2) Rice in the husk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	59	...	...	...	...	...	..	154	327
(3) Rice not in the husk ...	29	2,44,024	...	15	453	3	3,17,841	3,52,651	14,187	...	...	32,687	...	...	9,61,890	33,66,615
(4) Juar and Bajra ...	...	63,501	...	...	...	...	1,125	4,551	...	...	...	15,784	...	...	84,964	2,01,790
(5) Gram and Pulse ...	...	61,446	...	1,842	11,384	..	9,957	29,189	27	1	...	4,22,180	...	6,946	5,45,972	11,60,190
(6) Others ...	...	46,316	...	...	1,582	...	37,078	30,696	94	...	...	2,36,957	...	331	3,53,054	5,29,581
Total Grain and Pulse ...	29	4,43,382	...	1,863	30,527	3	3,67,312	4,40,593	14,311	1	2	1,05,80,332	...	84,016	1,19,62,371	2,90,47,303
Hides and Skins (1) Hides of cattle (a) Dressed or tanned...	413	81	...	2,373	604	42	110	174	...	2	7,339	4,007	...	1,934	17,079	5,46,528
(b) Raw ...	9	17,463	...	1,508	2,685	256	148	185	...	...	4,160	924	...	34	27,372	3,55,836
(2) Skins of sheep, &c. (a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	1	9	1	1	14	...	...	40	8	...	1	75	2,606
(b) Raw ...	39	1,248	...	2	29	54	660	70	...	...	7,856	78	...	...	10,036	1,35,486
Total Hides and Skins ...	461	18,792	...	3,884	3,327	353	919	443	...	2	19,395	5,017	...	1,969	54,562	10,40,456

Articles.	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay Presidency.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Horns	...	139	...	17	346	...	315	...	...	...	31	6,770	...	109	7,727	1,00,451
Jute ... (1) Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute ... (2) Gunny Bags and Cloth	1	2,669	...	828	1,131	28	1,804	3,834	14	...	...	1,960	...	15	12,284	1,22,840
Total Jute ...	1	2,669	...	828	1,131	28	1,804	3,834	14	..	...	1,960	...	15	12,284	1,22,840
Lac ... (1) Stick	...	339	...	...	76,029	...	520	243	33	...	...	693	...	...	77,857	11,67,855
Lac ... (2) Shell	...	29	...	...	446	16	106	25	19	...	...	148	...	...	789	26,826
Total Lac ...	...	368	...	...	76,475	16	626	268	52	...	...	841	...	...	78,646	11,94,681
Leather manufactured ...	...	24	...	..	163	10	104	117	2	...	1	41	...	...	462	36,960
Liquors ... (1) Beer	...	...	...	4	8	...	49	7,104	...	...	...	4	...	...	7,169	2,15,070
Liquors ... (2) Spirits	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	32	1	...	...	8	...	..	54	2,430
Liquors ... (3) Wines	1	1	...	...	38	5	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	55	3,300
Total Liquors ...	1	8	...	4	46	5	56	7,141	1	...	...	16	...	...	7,278	2,20,800
Metals ... (1) Copper, unwrought	...	3	...	...	15	...	...	13	...	..	..	8	...	...	41	1,517
Metals ... (2) Brass, unwrought	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	992
Metals ... (3) Copper, wrought	16	88	...	5	57	11	76	51	22	...	...	18	...	...	344	18,232
Metals ... (4) Brass, wrought	104	149	...	6	115	21	344	454	14	...	...	34	...	5	1,246	56,070
Metals ... (5) Iron	332	3,944	...	220	6,563	262	10,614	6,075	39	...	155	25,394	...	1,672	55,270	3,86,890
Metals ... (6) Others	1	159	...	37	479	8	308	891	...	...	...	11	...	19	1,913	22,956
Total Metals ...	453	4,343	...	268	7,233	302	11,342	7,513	75	...	155	25,465	...	1,696	58,845	4,86,657
Oils ... (1) Kerosine	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	1,589
Oils ... (2) Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	246	3,690
Oils ... (3) Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	688
Oils ... (4) Others	...	177	...	...	2	...	1,293	66	...	...	...	65	...	...	1,603	19,236
Total Oils ...	...	177	...	...	18	...	1,521	338	...	...	...	65	...	...	2,119	25,203
Oilseeds ... (1) Linseed	...	27	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	7,55,058	...	3,777	7,58,883	26,56,090
Oilseeds ... (2) Rape and mustard	...	67	...	2,603	...	...	182	6	...	...	...	24,745	...	3,540	31,143	1,24,572
Oilseeds ... (3) Til or jingili	...	6,314	...	...	...	...	889	331	...	...	...	3,96,346	...	...	4,03,880	18,17,460
Oilseeds ... (4) Poppy	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	127	762
Oilseeds ... (5) Earth nuts	...	53	...	1	15	36	4	28	..	...	...	17	...	...	154	693
Oilseeds ... (6) Castor	...	8	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	402	1,306
Oilseeds ... (7) Others	...	4	...	...	75	...	1,397	...	...	...	...	793	...	...	2,269	6,807
Total Oilseeds ...	...	6,476	...	2,604	90	36	2,597	365	...	...	...	11,77,683	...	7,607	11,96,858	46,07,690
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste board ...	...	...	...	...	11	..	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	520
Provisions ... (1) Ghi	...	4,356	121	20	69	1	18	202	...	...	...	15,615	...	409	20,811	6,45,141
Provisions ... (2) Dried fruits and nuts	...	899	...	...	746	11	855	1,532	3	1	...	1,955	...	...	6,002	40,513
Provisions ... (3) Others	...	2,311	...	123	662	38	5,855	5,573	1	...	...	690	...	72	15,125	1,81,500
Total Provisions ...	...	7,566	121	143	1,477	50	6,728	7,107	4	1	...	18,260	...	481	41,938	8,67,154

Salt	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,613	6,049
Saltpetre	(1) Saltpetre	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	58	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	1,144
	(2) Other saline substances	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	895
	Total Saltpetre	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	60	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	2,039
Silk, raw	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	...	...	...	12	203	...	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	295	88,500
	Total Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	12	203	...	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	295	88,500
Silk Piece-goods	(1). Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,800
	(2). Indian	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,950
	Total Silk Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3,750
Spices	(1). Betel-nuts	...	...	22	...	...	35	...	175	308	...	...	...	6	...	...	546	8,736
	(2). Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90
	(3). Ginger	...	...	293	...	...	20	...	212	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	5,850
	(4). Chillies	...	...	447	...	...	1	...	379	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,127	31,905
	(5). Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,624
	(6). Others	...	...	1,595	...	2,785	2	18	859	847	...	...	...	3,185	...	...	9,291	1,85,820
	Total Spices	...	...	2,357	...	2,789	60	18	1,625	2,519	...	...	...	3,191	...	...	12,559	2,31,035
Stone and Lime		...	32	15,264	...	59,017	88,518	73	1,244	4,375	11	...	...	592	...	68,109	2,37,235	14,927
Sugar	(1). Refined or crystallized including Sugar-candy	...	...	95	...	...	49	...	90	994	...	...	...	12	...	...	1,240	13,020
	(2). Unrefined or molasses and jaggery or goor and other Saccharine produce	...	...	744	...	...	22	...	266	6,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,661	38,305
	Total Sugar	...	...	839	...	...	71	...	356	7,623	...	...	...	12	...	...	8,901	51,325
Tea	(1). Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2). Indian	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	4	...	...	34	2,040
	Total Tea	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	4	...	...	34	2,040
Tobacco	(1). Unmanufactured	...	...	149	...	...	15	...	1,173	2,284	...	...	...	489	...	...	4,110	42,611
	(2). Manufactured—																	
	(a) Cigars	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	17	595
	(b) Other sorts	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	26	28	...	...	...	9	...	9	80	800
	Total Tobacco		1	155	...	...	24	...	1,201	2,315	3	...	1	498	...	9	4,207	44,036
Wool Raw		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	128
Wool Manufactured	(1). Piece-goods, European	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	900
	(2). Ditto Indian	...	...	9	...	...	16	...	361	20	3	...	1	14	...	...	424	21,200
	(3). Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Wool Manufactured	...	...	9	...	...	19	...	361	26	3	...	1	14	...	...	433	22,100
All other Articles of Merchandise		...	1,107	2,79,847	4	4,590	19,836	2,496	2,33,097	1,91,680	985	66	116	96,255	...	8,409	8,33,488	29,17,208
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,293	19,94,299	148	77,374	2,64,772	6,122	12,37,963	6,91,839	15,509	73	19,708	1,23,49,110	...	1,67,520	1,68,27,230	4,87,09,953

H.—Coinage and Currency.

1—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eight rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
										Nil.											

H 2.—Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.							
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	
Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of Securities being stated.	

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of dispen

1	2	3																				
		INCOME.																				
		A.	B.								C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.							
			From Government.												Subscrip							
Number.	Name of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st 183 .	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For dist of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdraw-als of deposits.	From Europeans.								
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							
1	Saugor Main ...	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	42 14 6	...	...	1,242 14 6	2 1 0	3,533 15 3	40 0 0	...	12 0 0								
2	Do. City Branch	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	973 14 3	.....	...	.....								
3	Garhakota ...	.....	325 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	325 7 9	.....	1,549 5 6	32 0 0	...	.....								
4	Rural ...	.....	642 6 8	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	646 10 8	.....	1,225 3 9	24 0 0	...	.....								
5	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	710 11 10	.....	.....	...	.....								
6	Rehli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	1,095 4 7	32 0 0	...	.....								
7	Deori ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,116 1 0	32 0 0	...	.....								
8	Shahgarh ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	1,142 10 7	.....	32 0 0	...	.....								
9	Banda ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	1,162 6 1	.....	40 0 0	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	4,967 14 5	...	...	42 14 6	...	4 4 0	5,035 0 11	3,017 13 6	.....	40 0 0	...	.....								
											9,493 12 4	240 0 0	...	12 0 0								
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,664 8 3	40 0 0	...	11 8 0								
11	Damoh Town ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....								
12	Hatta ...	.....	461 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	461 8 0	.....	140 8 5	.....	...	.....								
13	Jabera ...	.....	460 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	460 6 0	549 11 1	.....	.....	...	.....								
14	Pathuria ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	205 5 5	.....	.....	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	2,241 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,241 14 0	855 0 6	1,805 0 8	40 0 0	...	11 8 0								
15	Victoria Hospital.	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	106 9 6	...	...	1,306 9 6	.....	2,471 12 0	.....	...	983 0 0								
16	City Branch ...	.....	472 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	472 0 0	.....	382 8 10	.....	...	.....								
17	Civil Station ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	495 13 5	.....	...	.....								
18	Schora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 ...	.....	93 4 1	.....	...	.....								
19	Murwara ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 ...	.....	524 14 2	.....	...	.....								
20	Bijirajogarh ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....								
21	Thaggi village ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	139 1 10	.....	.....	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	3,052 0 0	...	...	106 9 6	...	...	3,158 9 6	139 1 10	3,928 4 6	.....	...	983 0 0								
22	Narsinghpur Main	.....	300 0 0	...	...	24 3 1	...	...	324 3 1	.....	411 11 1	.....	...	.....								
23	Chhindwara ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	.....	231 14 1	.....	...	396 0 0								
24	Gadarwara ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	249 15 4	.....	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	960 0 0	...	...	24 3 1	...	...	984 3 1	.....	893 8 6	.....	...	396 0 0								
25	Hoshangabad Main	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,438 7 5	45 0 0	...	191 0 0								
26	Seoni ...	.....	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	.....	2,256 3 10	90 0 0	...	.....								
27	Sohagpur ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	.....	837 0 4	.....	...	21 0 0								
28	Harda ...	.....	760 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	.....	1,057 0 4	40 0 0	...	28 0 0								
29	Pachmarhi ...	.....	660 0 0	...	105 14 0	9 3 7	9 13 0	311 7 2	1,087 5 9	.....	.....	.....	...	75 0 0								
30	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	.....	1,588 9 9	60 0 0	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	3,110 0 0	...	105 14 0	9 3 7	0 13 0	311 7 2	3,537 5 9	.....	7,487 5 8	235 0 0	...	315 0 0								
31	Khandwa Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	800 0 0	806 8 2	.....	...	.....								
32	Borhanpur ...	37 4 3	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	.....	11,773 8 0	712 14 4	...	182 10 7								
33	Mandhata ...	30 7 9	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	10 7 3	.....	.....	...	.....								
34	Pandhana ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	699 9 10	.....	.....	...	.....								
35	Asirgarh ...	.....	438 0 0	...	94 15 0	...	...	235 14 11	768 13 11	.....	.....	.....	...	.....								
	Total ...	67 12 0	2,368 0 0	...	94 15 0	..	...	235 14 11	2,698 13 11	1,210 1 1	12,580 0 3	712 14 4	...	182 10 7								
36	Mandla ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	100 0 0	279 9 8	.....	...	88 0 0								
37	Ramgarh (Dindori)	.....	438 13 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	538 13 9	.....	.....	.....	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	858 13 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	958 13 9	100 0 0	279 9 8	.....	...	88 0 0								
38	Badnur Main ...	.....	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	508 0 0	.....	220 8 11	.....	...	88 0 0								
39	Multai ...	.....	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 8 0	505 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....								
	Total ...	.....	990 0 0	...	...	...	...	23 8 0	1,013 8 0	.....	220 8 11	.....	...	177 15 0								
40	Chhindwara Main.	52 12 9	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	5,416 15 6	201 5 0	...	177 15 0								
41	Lodhikhera ...	.....	365 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	383 12 0	.....	1,910 7 6	105 4 0	...	.....								
	Total ...	52 12 9	1,025 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	1,043 12 0	.....	7,327 7 0	306 9 0	...	177 15 0								

Institutions.

saries in the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

	4										5	6	7	
	Expenditure.													
tions.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.					
From Natives.	Total income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the	Cash balance on 31st December 1887.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
160 2 0	4,931 0 9	2,028 0 0	156 1 3	1,140 6 3	317 15 9	175 12 6	183 13 0	1,000 0 0	4,991 0 9	...	0 1 2	31·15	1
...	973 14 3	480 0 0	42 10 6	403 15 11	...	44 9 4	2 10 6	...	973 14 3	...	...		2
42 15 0	1,949 12 2	625 7 0	47 13 1	238 4 2	69 1 4	71 11 4	97 6 7	800 0 0	1,949 12 3	...	0 1 3½	38·21	3
198 0 0	2,003 14 5	918 6 8	39 0 6	267 8 8	118 12 3	63 13 10	49 11 6	600 0 0	2,003 14 5	...	0 1 3½	43·31	4
...	1,370 11 10	810 0 0	47 9 2	467 6 4	...	15 12 4	...	...	1,370 11 10	...	...	48·14	5
217 0 3	1,764 4 10	636 0 0	21 3 10	241 15 0	...	10 4 6	44 13 6	800 0 0	1,764 4 10	...	...	43·57	6
122 2 0	1,930 3 0	840 0 0	14 8 2	199 0 2	2 6 0	22 13 2	51 7 8	800 0 0	1,930 3 0	...	0 0 7	58·41	7
108 12 3	1,951 6 10	852 0 0	33 7 10	45 6 0	...	18 15 6	2 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,951 6 10	...	...	69·40	8
108 12 3	1,731 2 4	612 0 0	24 2 10	75 0 0	...	17 14 6	2 1 0	1,000 0 0	1,731 2 4	...	...	57·46	9
957 11 9	18,736 6 6	7,831 14 5	398 2 2	3,131 8 7	508 3 4	452 10 6	433 15 6	6,000 0 0	18,756 6 6	...	0 1 3	39·47	
671 15 4	2,947 15 7	1,026 0 0	63 10 2	404 10 9	141 10 0	130 8 10	180 15 10	1,000 0 0	2,927 7 7	...	0 1 6	32·23	10
...	...	120 0 0	21 13 6	...	...	8 11 0	...	...	150 8 6	...	...		11
282 1 6	894 1 8	600 0 0	22 0 2	103 8 8	20 0 6	44 5 10	34 2 8	...	894 1 5	...	0 1 3	59·15	12
96 5 3	1,103 6 4	389 6 0	7 14 4	66 6 0	...	20 9 4	422 8 8	...	1,106 6 4	...	...	41·59	13
124 15 7	1,090 5 0	834 0 0	11 11 6	80 0 6	11 9 4	32 7 8	120 8 6	...	1,090 5 6	...	0 1 0	69·55	14
1,175 5 1	6,128 12 4	3,229 6 0	127 1 2	654 5 6	173 3 10	236 10 8	708 3 8	1,000 0 0	6,128 12 4	...	0 1 5	45·71	
441 12 0	5,163 1 6	2,468 0 0	52 12 8	535 4 10	1,129 6 6	447 10 9	529 14 9	...	5,161 1 6	...	0 1 7	25·31	15
...	854 8 10	652 0 0	39 14 1	...	...	140 1 9	22 9 0	...	854 8 10	...	...	34·96	16
...	495 13 5	60 0 0	29 12 11	...	...	61 14 2	344 2 4	...	495 13 5	...	...		17
344 3 6	737 12 7	384 0 0	19 1 8	187 12 6	37 0 7	27 15 10	81 14 6	...	737 12 7	...	0 1 4	49·63	18
102 11 0	1,287 0 2	852 0 0	57 5 3	169 15 0	68 14 8	103 11 4	35 10 11	...	1,287 0 2	...	0 1 2	51·24	19
74 10 0	633 11 10	462 0 0	26 4 3	45 15 0	5 0 3	56 3 9	38 4 0	...	633 11 10	...	0 0 11	60·25	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
963 9 6	9,172 9 4	4,878 0 0	225 3 0	936 14 10	1,240 6 2	837 9 7	1,052 7 6	...	9,172 9 4	...	0 1 6	34·44	
431 0 0	1,562 14 2	689 0 0	43 9 9	432 9 0	167 3 3	134 8 5	95 15 3	...	1,562 14 2	...	0 1 5	20·73	22
225 1 0	696 15 1	423 0 0	18 9 6	195 6 6	18 8 3	56 10 6	0 12 6	...	696 15 1	...	0 0 11	34·43	23
738 14 11	1,408 14 3	720 0 0	41 2 2	469 13 0	65 11 7	72 10 0	39 9 6	...	1,408 14 3	...	0 1 8	29·81	24
1,394 15 11	3,068 11 6	1,842 0 6	97 5 3	1,087 12 6	231 7 1	253 12 11	136 5 3	...	3,068 11 6	...	0 1 7	26·82	
281 14 3	3,316 5 7	1,512 10 1	60 4 4	267 1 10	324 9 6	226 7 6	125 4 4	1,000 0 0	3,316 5 7	...	0 1 8	28·50	25
209 9 1	3,055 12 11	639 0 0	31 14 7	229 14 11	...	86 2 8	68 12 0	2,000 0 0	3,055 12 11	...	...	57·88	26
410 2 9	1,338 3 1	719 0 0	21 4 4	213 5 5	129 7 1	108 0 2	114 2 0	...	1,338 3 1	...	0 1 4	27·65	27
1,142 11 2	3,655 12 1	1,472 10 7	34 14 1	553 0 7	168 1 10	296 6 7	134 10 5	1,000 0 0	3,655 12 1	...	0 1 5	29·33	28
36 11 0	1,199 0 9	924 0 0	6 12 0	105 14 0	23 7 3	139 15 6	...	...	1,199 0 9	...	0 2 10	90·66	29
92 0 0	1,980 0 9	312 0 0	14 7 4	111 5 9	...	23 1 0	14 11 8	1,500 0 0	1,989 9 5	...	...	49·90	30
2,974 0 1	14,548 12 2	5,870 4 8	172 8 8	1,509 10 6	615 9 8	884 1 6	457 9 2	5,500 0 0	14,548 12 2	...	0 1 7	39·09	
171 4 0	2,220 6 10	1,116 0 0	77 0 3	572 7 0	231 4 2	216 10 2	57 1 1	...	2,220 6 10	...	0 1 4	29·47	31
883 6 3	12,387 0 14	1,115 13 5	37 1 1	347 7 6	109 12 5	58 0 11	923 4 6	12,064 9 6	12,387 0 10	...	0 1 3	51·22	32
900 0 0	1,240 15 0	592 0 0	27 15 10	191 6 6	125 2 6	63 5 0	22 0 6	...	1,021 13 10	219 1 2	0 1 0	29·35	33
...	1,069 9 10	454 0 0	28 9 3	179 0 0	...	23 3 10	384 12 3	...	1,069 9 10	...	...	34·58	34
...	768 13 11	438 0 0	16 2 7	94 15 0	...	41 8 2	178 4 1	...	768 13 11	...	...	100·00	35
1,954 10 3	19,286 14 5	3,715 13 5	186 13 2	1,385 4 6	507 3 1	402 12 2	905 5 2	12,064 9 6	19,167 13 2	219 1 2	0 1 3	37·99	
318 3 0	1,105 12 8	693 8 0	29 10 6	282 15 0	66 1 10	41 12 8	81 12 6	...	1,295 12 8	...	0 1 6	34·83	36
106 0 0	644 13 9	492 0 0	10 5 9	100 0 0	...	19 4 9	23 4 0	...	644 13 9	...	...	83·57	37
424 3 0	1,850 10 5	1,185 8 0	40 0 3	382 15 0	66 1 10	61 0 8	105 0 6	...	1,850 10 5	...	0 1 6	51·61	
397 4 9	1,303 12 8	771 12 3	16 8 2	189 8 0	55 8 9	45 14 2	224 9 2	...	1,303 12 8	...	0 1 5	38·96	38
503 12 0	1,011 4 0	661 0 0	14 2 4	199 2 6	4 1 2	17 0 3	59 14 11	...	955 5 2	55 14 10	0 1 2	52·88	39
903 0 9	2,315 0 8	1,432 12 3	30 10 6	388 10 6	59 9 11	62 14 6	284 8 2	...	2,259 1 10	55 14 10	0 1 5	44·84	
1,478 10 10	7,947 0 1	1,095 2 4	53 0 6	691 11 7	281 11 7	183 12 8	280 7 6	5,261 1 11	7,947 0 1	...	0 1 7	25·53	40
124 8 0	2,523 15 6	563 15 0	8 13 0	266 11 3	13 6 11	37 9 7	28 3 9	1,605 4 0	2,523 15 6	...	0 1 4	41·78	41
1,603 2 10	10,470 15 7	1,659 1 4	61 13 6	958 6 10	295 2 6	221 6 3	308 11 3	6,866 5 11	10,470 15 7	...	0 1 6	29·79	

1	2	3																		
		Income.																		
		A.	B.								C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.					
			From Government.												Subscrip					
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1898.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest or investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.						
42	Seoni Main	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 15 11	714 15 11	.....	1,217 13 9	.....	.....	96 8 0						
43	Lakhnadon	.....	420 0 0	.....	109 3 0	.....	.....	31 6 0	560 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	1,080 0 0	.....	109 3 0	.....	.....	86 5 11	1,275 8 11	.....	1,217 13 9	.....	.....	96 8 0						
44	Balaghat Main	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	668 12 0	.....	527 14 7	.....	.....	72 0 0						
45	Wara Seoni	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....	446 12 10	.....	.....	.....						
46	Behir	.....	104 6 8	.....	82 5 9	.....	.....	61 10 3	248 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
47	Katangi	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	421 8 0	.....	873 4 5	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	1,604 6 8	.....	82 5 9	.....	.....	71 14 3	1,758 10 8	.....	1,847 15 10	.....	.....	72 0 0						
48	Bhandara Main	.....	696 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696 5 0	.....	2,234 5 11	40 0 0	.....	168 8 0						
49	Tirora	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	202 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....						
50	Sakoli	.....	410 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410 0 0	146 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....						
51	Gauri	.....	442 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442 9 9	.....	803 10 5	.....	.....	.....						
52	Tumsar	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....	832 11 9	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	2,095 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095 14 9	348 13 1	3,870 12 1	40 0 0	.....	168 8 0						
53	Mayo Hospital	.....	3,120 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	.....	3,137 0 0	38 1 0	7,850 0 6	.....	.....	1,698 8 0						
54	Rai Bahadur	.....	960 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 0 0	.....	8,780 3 3	140 0 0	.....	.....						
55	Itwari	.....	960 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 0 0	.....	2,113 5 0	.....	.....	.....						
56	Kotde	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	1,466 10 4	.....	.....	.....						
57	Civil Station	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....	5,459 3 3	.....	.....	.....						
58	Khapa	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	951 7 11	.....	.....	.....						
59	Umrer	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	900 7 10	.....	.....	.....						
60	Mowar	.....	610 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 0 0	.....	1,482 4 0	.....	.....	.....						
61	Katol	.....	610 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 0 0	3,141 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....						
62	Ramtek	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....	843 4 11	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	8375 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	.....	8,392 0 0	3,179 14 3	29,851 15 9	140 0 0	.....	1,698 8 0						
63	Wardha	.....	487 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 14 4	559 8 9	332 11 0	714 11 3	.....	.....	308 0 0						
64	Arvi	.....	335 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 14 0	353 14 0	.....	706 10 10	.....	.....	.....						
65	Sindi	.....	465 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	467 8 0	53 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....						
66	Deoli	.....	825 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	829 8 0	.....	766 12 3	.....	.....	.....						
67	Hinganghat	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	0 3 0	655 4 3	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	2,412 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 12 4	2,510 6 9	386 10 10	2,843 6 7	.....	.....	308 0 0						
68	Chanda Main	.....	615 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 0 0	647 0 0	.....	789 11 2	.....	.....	62 0 0						
69	Warora	.....	385 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	406 5 4	.....	220 5 2	.....	.....	.....						
70	Brahmapuri	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 0 0	357 0 0	119 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....						
71	Sironcha	.....	876 0 0	.....	34 5 1	.....	.....	36 0 0	946 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
72	Armori	.....	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 8 0	772 8 0	118 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....						
73	Allapilly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
74	Mul	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 8 0	686 8 0	182 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	3,556 5 4	.....	34 5 1	.....	.....	225 0 0	3,815 10 5	420 9 5	1,010 0 11	.....	.....	62 0 0						
75	Raipur main	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	40 15 6	.....	.....	1,240 15 6	.....	7,444 10 8	.....	.....	230 0 0						
76	Drug	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	197 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....						
77	Sadar Bazar	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	1,965 6 3	.....	.....	.....						
78	Dhamtari	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	460 10 4	.....	.....	.....						
79	Arang	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	132 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....						
80	Biramgpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	2,880 0 0	.....	.....	40 15 6	.....	.....	2,920 15 6	544 3 11	9,870 11 2	.....	.....	230 0 0						
81	Bilaspur Main	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	651 3 3	80 0 0	.....	116 8 0						
82	Mungeli	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	2,137 13 7	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....						
83	Seorinarain	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	2,551 2 4	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	1,260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 0 0	4,688 15 11	651 3 3	160 0 0	.....	116 8 0						
84	Sambalpur main	.....	275 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	48 7 6	1,062 3 2	.....	.....	194 8 0						
85	Bargarh	.....	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	255 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....						
	Total	.....	635 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 0 0	304 6 7	1,062 3 2	.....	.....	194 8 0						
	Grand Total	120 8 9	43,402 15 4	.....	526 10 10	210 14 2	0 13 0	1,074 14 7	45,336 3 11	15,195 10 11	95,441 12 1	1,874 7 4	.....	5,249 13 7						

	f	4								5	6	7
		Expenditure.										
tions.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1857.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Number.												
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
19 0 3	2,048 5 11	1,050 15 11	68 5 3	514 14 0	183 14 6	123 13 3	106 7 0	.....	2,048 5 11	.....	0 1 0	34·91 42
269 8 0	811 1 0	532 0 0	23 7 11	102 3 0	84 4 7	42 1 6	.....	.....	811 1 0	.....	0 1 0	69·17 43
269 8 3	2,859 6 11	1,602 15 11	91 13 2	624 1 0	268 3 1	165 14 9	106 7 0	.....	2,859 6 11	.....	0 1 0	44·63
712 11 3	1,981 5 10	918 14 8	8 11 2	874 2 0	83 13 9	56 8 6	39 3 9	.....	1,981 5 10	.....	0 0 11	33·77 44
25 8 0	892 4 10	491 8 0	11 6 4	222 13 9	.....	96 13 0	54 11 9	.....	892 4 10	.....	...	47·09 45
195 0 0	441 6 8	324 0 0	4 15 1	82 5 9	.....	30 1 10	.....	.....	441 6 8	.....	...	56·24 46
259 0 0	1,053 12 5	517 8 0	8 14 4	502 15 6	.....	24 8 7	.....	.....	1,053 12 5	.....	...	29·94 47
1,190 3 3	4,368 13 9	2,195 14 8	33 14 11	1,882 5 0	83 13 9	207 13 11	99 15 6	.....	4,368 13 9	.....	0 0 11	49·26
122 9 0	3,261 11 11	1,047 13 0	61 14 3	708 10 1	144 0 10	69 1 6	210 4 3	1,000 0 0	3,261 11 11	.....	0 1 7	30·77 48
397 0 5	899 13 1	456 0 0	29 4 0	244 14 0	73 1 8	78 14 5	17 11 0	.....	899 13 1	.....	0 1 3	33·08 49
168 8 0	724 8 5	518 0 0	18 12 9	135 15 2	.....	51 12 6	.....	.....	724 8 5	.....	...	66·50 50
.....	1,253 4 2	687 9 8	30 12 0	498 2 11	.....	29 3 6	7 8 0	.....	1,253 4 2	.....	...	35·91 51
.....	1,072 11 9	468 0 0	28 2 8	560 5 2	.....	26 3 11	.....	.....	1,072 11 9	.....	...	22·37 52
688 1 5	7,212 1 4	3,197 6 9	168 13 8	2,137 15 4	217 2 6	255 3 10	235 7 3	1,000 0 0	7,212 1 4	.....	0 1 6	33·74
223 8 11	12,946 2 5	5,438 3 2	36 6 9	2,020 0 0	2,501 14 10	1,463 0 0	1,447 9 8	.....	12,946 2 5	.....	0 1 11	24·22 53
.....	9,880 3 3	1,248 0 0	18 3 0	1,500 0 0	.....	80 5 3	33 11 0	7,000 0 0	9,880 3 3	.....	...	38·3 54
.....	3,073 5 9	1,224 0 0	35 0 3	1,500 0 0	.....	128 13 1	185 8 5	.....	3,073 5 9	.....	...	31·24 55
.....	2,126 10 4	948 0 0	21 11 4	1,025 0 0	.....	21 1 0	110 14 0	.....	2,126 10 4	.....	...	31·03 56
.....	5,584 3 3	127 6 2	.....	410 5 10	.....	543 7 3	4,453 0 0	.....	5,584 3 3	.....	...	1·56 57
.....	1,611 7 11	936 0 0	13 4 4	616 3 3	.....	21 11 7	24 4 9	.....	1,611 7 11	.....	...	40·97 58
74 8 0	1,274 15 10	631 0 0	9 11 0	530 3 1	.....	38 2 9	65 15 0	.....	1,274 15 10	.....	...	29·38 59
.....	2,092 4 0	962 2 0	22 11 4	840 12 3	.....	29 1 5	267 9 0	.....	2,092 4 0	.....	...	29·16 70
231 10 0	4,633 7 3	730 0 0	10 4 3	269 3 6	.....	26 4 0	2,037 11 0	.....	4,603 7 3	.....	...	15·13 61
.....	1,268 4 11	600 0 0	7 3 3	261 3 8	.....	34 8 9	10 9 3	354 15 0	1,268 4 11	.....	...	46·00 62
578 10 11	43,841 0 11	12,034 11 4	174 8 0	8,952 15 7	2,501 14 10	2,385 7 1	9,336 12 1	7,354 12 0	43,841 0 11	.....	0 1 11	33·00
175 4 0	2,091 3 0	891 8 9	38 2 3	705 4 1	106 2 3	61 12 1	128 5 5	.....	2,091 3 0	.....	0 1 7	26·71 63
.....	1,060 8 10	530 14 0	18 11 3	421 10 5	10 1 2	24 0 6	55 3 0	.....	1,060 8 10	.....	0 1 4	50·36 64
285 12 2	807 1 1	587 8 0	30 0 0	120 13 10	.....	19 4 5	49 7 6	.....	807 1 1	.....	...	72·75 65
.....	1,595 4 3	938 0 2	27 10 0	465 0 4	.....	20 7 2	136 2 6	.....	1,595 4 3	.....	...	61·04 66
42 0 0	997 7 3	489 0 0	28 12 9	334 3 1	49 8 5	42 15 9	62 6 6	.....	997 7 3	.....	0 2 1	50·06 67
504 0 7	6,552 8 5	3,537 14 11	143 3 11	2,115 14 9	165 11 7	177 8 4	422 2 11	.....	6,552 8 5	.....	0 1 10	38·21
82 4 0	1,581 0 2	1,034 0 0	32 14 9	351 0 4	33 1 10	100 13 0	58 2 3	.....	1,581 0	.....	0 1 3	40·21 68
376 12 0	1,002 7 1	610 5 4	27 0 0	339 3 0	.....	25 14 9	.....	.....	1,002 7 1	.....	...	60·52 69
170 4 0	647 1 6	465 0 0	15 1 6	111 9 4	.....	48 6 8	7 0 0	.....	647 1 6	.....	...	15·18 70
177 0 0	1,123 5 1	912 0 0	11 13 8	34 5 1	.....	79 14 5	.....	.....	1,038 1 2	85 3 11	...	81·14 71
173 15 0	1,064 0 5	892 8 0	15 11 0	109 11 4	.....	53 2 1	.....	.....	1,064 0 5	.....	...	72·56 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	... 73
144 15 0	1,013 10 6	794 8 0	22 1 11	169 0 7	.....	88 0 0	.....	.....	1,013 10 6	.....	...	67·66 74
1,123 4 0	6,431 8 9	4,666 5 4	125 10 10	1,084 13 8	33 1 10	401 2 11	65 2 3	.....	6,346 4 10	85 3 11	0 1 3	60·13
65 0 0	8,980 10 2	1,870 15 2	185 9 1	1,540 13 5	937 0 0	1,220 10 10	3,355 9 8	.....	8,980 10 2	.....	0 1 7	13·82 75
410 8 0	908 7 11	486 0 0	37 2 10	203 4 0	86 11 8	92 3 2	3 2 3	.....	908 7 11	.....	0 0 6	33·94 76
.....	2,325 6 3	800 0 0	85 7 9	670 0 0	.....	101 14 6	668 0 0	.....	2,325 6 3	.....	...	28·39 77
.....	760 10 4	427 0 0	19 9 0	218 9 7	.....	48 7 9	47 0 0	.....	760 10 4	.....	...	39·42 78
260 13 0	813 7 0	549 0 0	28 8 0	203 4 0	.....	23 0 0	.....	.....	813 7 0	.....	...	61·06 79
153 0 0	372 10 0	72 0 0	5 8 0	208 4 0	7 10 0	84 4 0	.....	.....	372 10 0	.....	0 1 9	... 80
825 5 0	14,161 3 8	4,204 15 2	371 7 8	2,839 3 0	1,031 5 8	1,640 8 2	4,073 11 11	.....	14,161 3 8	.....	0 1 4	20·62
208 10 2	1,716 5 6	933 5 8	79 0 11	302 10 11	116 10 7	172 6 6	111 9 11	.....	1,716 5 6	.....	0 0 9	58·46 81
36 0 0	2,503 13 7	209 0 0	8 0 6	57 10 3	.....	23 9 0	524 9 10	1,700 0 0	2,503 13 7	.....	...	9·88 82
44 10 0	2,945 12 4	373 0 0	6 8 0	57 10 4	.....	3 10 0	.....	2,500 0 0	2,945 12 4	.....	...	67·26 83
289 4 8	7,165 15 5	1,701 5 8	94 2 [illegible]	417 15 6	116 10 7	199 9 6	635 3 9	4,000 0 0	7,165 15 5	.....	0 0 2	39·80
365 13 6	1,945 15 8	712 10 0	92 6 7	542 2 8	400 4 1	124 12 10	73 11 6	.....	1,945 15 8	.....	0 2 0	14·18 84
261 7 3	877 6 10	521 8 0	39 6 0	182 8 0	34 10 3	29 1 9	70 4 10	.....	877 6 10	.....	0 1 4	41·06 85
627 4 9	2,823 6 6	1,234 2 0	131 12 7	724 10 8	434 14 4	153 14 7	144 0 4	.....	2,823 6 6	.....	0 1 11	22·49
18,496 6 0	1,81,714 14 7	66,490 8 4	2,675 1 0	30,997 4 9	8,599 13 10	9,010 1 11	19,706 1 5	43,885 11 5	1,81,354 10 8	360 3 11	0 1 6	32·28

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives.	Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	466	3,675	9	15	28,528	
Church of Scotland	274	88	3	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters	306	59	4	4	...	
Methodist Episcopal Church	48	214	3	1	...	
Roman Catholic	3,253	1,891	13	9	10,084	
Wesleyan Church	30	200	1	1	685	
Greek Church	...	8	1	1	72	
Lutheran Church	25	8	3	...	...	
Armenian	71	18	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	75	156	...	...	...	
Parsi	301	395	1	...	...	
Hindu	75,60,807	18,302	...	...	...	
Mahomedan	2,41,649	5,092	...	...	...	
Budhists	512	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,093	240	...	...	...	
Sikh	83	15	...	...	...	
Other sects	10,93,198	39,537	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	89,42,691	69,898	38	33	39,369	

Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1888-89.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	1	2	1	4	8	14	4	1	27	5	7	4	1	17	..	..	16	1	..	...	
3. B. Sc. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
4 First B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 First B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
4 First Arts ..	1	3	...	4	26	38	...	...	64	15	25	..	..	40	5	...	32	3	...	...	
4 Previous Examination ...	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Law ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
Medicine— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	
4 First M. B. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	
4 First L. M. S. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
Engineering—																					
3. L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
4. First L. C. E. ...	...	..	1	1	..	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	..	..	4	...	...	..	
Schools of General Education—																					
Matriculation ... Boys ...	4	5	1	10	114	89	6	53	262	46	32	...	..	78	..	4	61	13	..	...	
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle School Examination Boys ...	35	15	8	58	383	210	53	95	743	296	136	21	15	468	17	2	40	40	1	...	
Middle School Examination Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary Examination Boys ..	816	290	29	1,135	8,905	2,173	237	...	11,315	5,410	1,091	319	...	6,820	34	12	6,216	423	...	135	
Upper Primary Examination Girls ..	29	17	...	46	184	177	...	...	361	133	54	...	...	187	16	5	160	4	..	2	
Lower Primary Examination Boys ...	815	363	45	1,221	10,681	3,157	306	...	14,144	7,121	1,778	506	..	9,405	36	31	8,363	714	..	261	
Lower Primary Examination Girls ...	46	27	9	82	363	193	20	...	576	266	113	6	...	385	31	10	334	6	...	4	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	1	2	..	...	2	...	..	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular.	6	...	...	6	10	...	...	4	14	7	...	...	3	10	...	...	7	3	...	..	
Schools of Special Instruction—																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	3	...	...	3	64	...	...	..	64	56	...	...	...	56	...	...	52	4	...	..	
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	11	...	...	11	168	...	...	4	172	116	...	...	1	117	...	...	108	9	...	...	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
3. Examination in Engineering ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
4. Examination in Surveying ...	17	...	...	17	170	...	...	...	170	92	...	..	...	92	...	...	83	7	...	2	
5. Industrial School Examination ...	2	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	7	2	...	...	
6. School of Art Examination ...	5	1	...	6	194	8	...	...	202	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	35	6	...	...	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars;

Class of Institutions.	Public													
	Under Public Management.												Under Aided by the the District Municipal	
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the District Councils and Local Boards.				Maintained by Feudatory States.					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arts Colleges.														
University Education. — English ...	1	61	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Total ...	1	61	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Secondary Schools.														
School Education, General. — For Boys ... English ...	40	2,812	2,841	2,351	2	76	92	74	1	6	9	5	23	1,375
For Boys ... Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	86
Total ...	40	2,812	2,841	2,351	2	76	92	74	1	6	9	5	27	1,461
Primary Schools.														
For Boys ..	193	13,940	14,280	10,950	727	50,297	50,321	35,125	98	6,001	5,732	398	524	23,240
For Girls ...	36	1,594	1,590	1,030	28	1,198	1,177	787	2	81	87	66	44	2,052
Total ...	229	15,534	15,876	11,980	755	51,495	51,498	35,912	100	6,082	5,819	4,052	568	25,292
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	3	190	188	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	1	22	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ..	1	20	25	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools ..	1	11	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	10	166	168	124	4	100	96	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	7	942	946	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	1,351	1,358	1,040	4	100	96	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	295	19,758	20,136	15,423	761	51,67	51,68	36,057	101	6,088	5,828	4,058	597	26,845

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

1.—Advanced teaching—

(*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...

(*b*) Sanskrit ... ...

(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...

2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ...

3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ...

tion 2.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1888-89.

Institutions.								Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Remarks.
Private Management.						Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.											
Department or by Councils or Boards.	Unaided.																	
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	28
97	82	...	...	...	...	3	153	153	135	...	2	...	138	11	1	...	1	
97	82	...	...	...	...	3	153	153	135	...	2	...	138	11	1	...	1	
1,404	1,129	6	185	209	142	72	4,454	4,454	999	3,567	143	54	3,705	516	5	...	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	74	...	...	...	...	4	86	86	...	51	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,492	1,203	6	185	209	142	76	4,540	4,540	999	3,618	229	54	3,705	516	5	...	31	
24,583	15,56	62	2,680	2,930	1,932	1,604	96,358	3,023	142	95,874	298	257	84,640	7,528	113	2,430	892	
2,096	1,46	4	130	130	87	114	5,055	408	41	4,690	350	201	4,062	319	17	101	5	
26,629	17,02	66	2,810	3,060	2,019	1,718	1,01,213	3,431	183	1,00,564	648	458	88,702	7,847	130	2,531	897	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	190	...	...	190	...	..	169	17	..	...	4	
...	...	..	..	...	...	1	22	...	...	2	...	1	18	2	..	...	1	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	..	...	1	20	...	...	...	..	...	19	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	266	...	...	166	...	1	224	39	..	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	942	...	...	...	..	3	817	122	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,451	...	...	376	...	5	1,258	180	1	...	7	802 Girls in Boys' Schools. 92 Boys in Girls' Schools.
28,218	18,314	72	2,995	3,269	2,161	1,824	1,07,357	8,124	1,317	1,04,560	879	517	93,803	8,554	137	2,531	936	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	For Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	„ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	For Boys	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	„ Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	For Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	„ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	802 Total Girls in Boys' Schools. 92 Total Boys in Girls' Schools.
	GRAND TOTAL	..	1,824	1,07,357	8,124	1,317	1,04,560	879	517	93,803	8,554	137	2,531	936				

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public							Under Public			
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by the District Councils			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education — English	12,991	...	...	1,512	...	3,404	17,907	...	...	...	...
Total	12,991	...	...	1,512	...	3,404	17,907	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
School Education, General. — For Boys — English	40,758	62	19,748	16,265	1,131	2,892	80,856	...	677	...	245
For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40,758	62	19,748	16,265	1,131	2,892	80,856	...	677	...	245
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	32,380	1,201	25,934	13,764	873	446	74,598	30,401	1,22,323	525	11,213
For Girls	5,810	229	2,584	...	409	314	9,346	473	3,936	130	...
Total	38,190	1,430	28,518	13,764	1,282	760	83,944	30,874	1,26,259	655	11,213
Schools for Special Instruction.											
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	24,496	...	...	...	...	...	24,496	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	5,246	...	...	...	...
Agricultural School	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	1,563	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools	236	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,624	...	24	...	...	...	2,648	...	522	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34,215	...	24	...	...	...	34,239	...	522	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	4,987	...	...	...	...	...	4,987	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	6,428	2,691	677	...	...	708	10,504	...	462	...	...
Primary Schools	1,983	1,271	336	...	...	171	3,761	365	1,840	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	944	...	...	...	...	...	944	...	...	...	...
Buildings	5,259	1,395	1,930	60	83	1,142	9,869	1,185	6,378	...	336
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	3,222	...	160	...	75	100	3,557	332	769	...	172
Miscellaneous	202	...	...	...	...	31,669	* 31,871	...	...	...	...
Total	23,025	5,357	3,193	60	158	33,790	65,493	1,882	9,449	...	507
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,49,179	6,849	51,393	31,601	2,571	40,846	2,82,439	32,756	1,36,907	655	11,965

* Book Depot charges ... ... Rs. 29,917
Value of books lithographed in the Press ... „ 1,752
Grant for Vernacular literature ... „ 202
Total Rs. 31,871

tion 3.

Central Provinces for the official year 1888-89.

Institutions.

Management.			Under Private Management.																		
and Local Boards.			Maintained by Feudatory States.							Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.			
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	5,765	..	2,821	1,175	...	17,234	24,995	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,765	..	2,821	1,175	...	17,234	24,995	...	...	...	...
780	...	1,702	816	...	...	..	..	...	816	13,982	...	5,538	5,838	2,904	12,264	40,526	419	360	1,538	2,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,945	...	160	2,051	300	1,744	7,200	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
780	...	1,702	816	...	..	...	...	...	816	16,927	...	5,698	7,889	3,204	14,008	47,726	419	360	1,538	2,317
6,582	329	1,71,373	8,316	3,478	...	206	160	1,484	13,644	30,434	...	3,350	8,443	7,438	15,828	65,493	500	203	1,964	2,667
55	334	4,928	168	144	...	...	...	...	312	10,829	...	1,973	3,786	1,124	14,853	32,565	...	..	...	...
6,637	663	1,76,301	8,484	3,622	...	206	160	1,484	13,956	41,263	...	5,323	12,229	8,562	30,681	98,058	500	203	1,964	2,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	522	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,840	...	...	176	108	...	3,124	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037	...	...	...	...	443	3,480	...	...	...	...
...	21	2,226	420	131	...	...	...	...	551	758	...	...	...	56	...	814	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,359	...	9,257	826	...	...	...	...	...	826	3,044	...	560	...	1,159	6,386	11,149	...	..	143	143
268	...	1,541	210	...	...	...	..	...	210	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,627	21	13,486	1,456	131	..	...	...	...	1,587	9,679	...	560	176	1,360	6,829	18,604	...	...	143	143
9,044	684	1,92,011	10,756	3,753	...	206	160	1,484	16,359	71,634	...	14,402	21,469	13,126	68,752	1,89,383	919	563	3,645	5,127

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1888-89.

Objects of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from.					Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education — English	16,756	...	2,821	2,687	20,638	42,902	
Total ...	16,756	...	2,821	2,687	20,638	42,902	
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General — For Boys ... English ...	54,740	739	25,286	22,767	22,685	1,26,217	
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... English ...	2,945	...	160	2,051	2,044	7,200	
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	57,685	739	25,446	24,818	24,729	1,33,417	
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	93,215	1,23,524	29,809	34,126	47,101	3,27,775	
For Girls	17,112	4,165	4,687	3,786	17,401	47,151	
Total ...	1,10,327	1,27,689	34,496	37,912	64,502	3,74,926	
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special — Training Schools for Masters ...	24,496	...	...	...	...	24,496	
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	5,246	...	...	...	...	5,246	
Agricultural School	1,563	...	...	..	...	1,563	
Practical	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering Schools	286	..	...	...	...	286	
Industrial Schools	2,624	522	24	...	...	3,170	
Other Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	34,215	522	24	...	...	34,761	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction	26,829	...	...	...	...	26,829	
Inspection	79,736	...	...	...	2,139	81,875	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	7,827	...	...	176	108	8,111	
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	9,465	3,153	677	...	1,151	14,446	
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	3,106	3,111	336	...	799	7,352	
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	944	...	...	...	...	944	
Buildings	9,488	7,773	2,490	395	11,098	31,244	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)...	3,554	769	160	172	690	5,345	
Miscellaneous	202	...	...	...	31,669	31,871	
Total ...	1,41,151	14,806	3,663	743	47,654	2,08,017	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction...	3,60,134	1,43,756	66,450	66,160	1,57,523	7,94,023	

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on roll on the 31st March 1889.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of Scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ...	3,146	340,554	55	2,502	57·2	·7	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,905	304,905	56	2,588	69·7	·8	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ...	7,798	1,017,327	87	6,207	89·6	·6	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,922	683,779	114	7,093	34·4	1·04	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	10,785	649,146	91	5,227	118·5	·8	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	372,899	42	2,187	93·2	·6	
Damoh ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,799	312,957	67	3,281	41·8	1·05	
Hoshangabad ...	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ...	4,487	488,767	101	5,307	43 9	1·08	
Jubbulpore ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	687,233	164	9,652	23 9	1·4	
Mandla ...	Do. ...	4,719	301,760	46	2,131	102·6	·7	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	697,356	206	12,616	18·4	1·8	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,340	251,341	92	4,255	36·3	1·8	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	365,173	99	6,217	19·4	1·7	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	11,885	1,405,171	180	12,844	66·03	·9	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uriya ...	4,521	693,499	187	11,123	24·2	1·6	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	564,950	97	6,469	41·3	1·1	
Seoni ...	Hindi ...	3,247	334,733	46	2,470	70·6	·7	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	387,221	94	5,188	25·5	1·3	
	Total ...	84,445	9,838,791	1,824	1,07,357	46·3	1·09	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1888-89.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
BETUL.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Reading Club, Betul City ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	34	....	...	34	Not registered.	February 1885.	
Pupil Reading Club, A. V. S., Betul City ...	For the improvement of pupils and teachers at school ...	...	...	6 12 9	6 12 9	25	...	...	25	do.	January 1889.	
Multai Reading Club ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	July 1888.	
Badnur Public General Library ...	For the self culture and improvement of the general public of the town ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	45	...	...	45	do.	In 1884.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara ..	Public interest ...	...	...	*487 7 6	*487 7 6	75	...	60	135	do.	1863.	*Of this sum Rs. 100 were given by the Municipality.
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ...	Do. do. ...	...	43 0 0	19 2 0	62 2 0	20	....	15	35	do.	20th October 1887.	
Public Library, Powni ...	Do. do. ...	...	1 0 0	102 0 0	103 0 0	75	...	60	135	do.	4th October 1887.	
BILASPUR.												
Reading Club ...	General and Social improvement ...	...	...	67 5 0	67 5 0	20	...	...	20	do.	September 1887.	
CHANDA.												
Sneha Wardhak Sabha at Warora	To look to the public interest and to undertake social matters .	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	17th October 1885.	
Lok Hitechu Sabha at Brahmapuri.	Do. do. ...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	18	...	...	18	do.	1st August 1887	
Do. do. Mul ..	Do. do. ...	...	353 4 5	...	353 4 5	10	...	...	10	do.	16th November 1888.	

CHHINDWARA.												
Station Library, Chhindwara ...	Reading Club ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	do.	November 1887.	
DAMOH.												
General Library, Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by perusal of the respectable newspapers, periodicals and books ...	...	...	131 14 3	131 14 3	250	...	...	250	do.	17th July 1887.	
HOSHANGABAD.												
Sanskrit Sabha, Hoshangabad ...	Regeneration of Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	do.	1889.	
Native Reading room, Seoni-Malwa.	To enable persons of mediocre knowledge to improve it by the perusal of Newspapers ...	...	...	25 10 0	25 10 0	60	...	...	60	do.	...	
Boys' Own Library, Harda ...	Self improvement ...	...	77 7 9	...	77 7 9	...	...	1,122	1,122	do.	August 1887.	
JUBBULPORE.												
Balbodhini Sabha, Sehora, Jubbulpore ...	Scientific and Literary.	...	...	...	...	6	...	40	46	do.	31st July 1884.	
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Sanskrit Education ...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	7	...	...	7	do.	1st September 1884.	
Anjuman Islamia, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Urdu Education ...	22	136 0 0	60 0 0	218 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	July 1882.	
Do. do. Jubbulpore ...	Literary and Political.	726	2,400 0 0	600 0 0	3,726 0 0	55	...	...	55	do.	1876.	
Kayesth Sabha do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	1884.	
Vidya Wardhani Sabha, Bijeragogarh ...	Do. and Scientific...	...	...	...	...	20	...	21	41	do.	1st January 1888.	
NAGPUR.												
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	Creation and propogation of intellectual activity, furtherance of the cause of Education and promotion of Social intercourse.	...	165 0 0	333 12 0	498 12 0	56	1	4	61	do.	1863.	This Library get Rs. 165 only annually, from the Nagpur Municipality.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
NAGPUR.—(Contd.)		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Sitabaldi Reading room	... Newspaper reading ...	...	...	215 0 0	215 0 0	30	...	20	50	Not registered.	1866.	
Native Library, Umrer	... Public improvement ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	3,650	...	4,500	8,150	do.	1st January 1871.	
Native Library, Ramtek	... Public reading ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	25	...	40	65	do.	1st July 1885.	
NIMAR.												
Literary Society, Burhanpur	... Reading Newspapers...	...	120 0 0	211 2 0	331 2 0	55	...	...	55	do.	1870.	
NARSINGHPUR.												
Newspaper Club, Narsinghpur	... Self improvement ...	...	...	18 2 0	18 2 0	10	...	...	10	do.	June 1886.	
SAUGOR.												
Hit Sabha, Saugor	... Political and Educational objects ...	...	...	(a)161 0 0	161 0 0	(b) 91	...	...	91	do.	15th December 1874.	
SEONI.												
Seoni Victoria Library, Public	... Reading Club, especially Newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	10	50	do.	1st January 1887.	
WARDHA.												
Native Library, Wardha	... Newspaper and other reading ...	From Municipality. 50	...	330 0 0	380 0 0	15	...	10	25	do.	September 1870.	
" " Hinganghat	... Newspaper reading ...	50	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	25	...	20	45	do.	July 1883.	
" " Arvi	... Do. and other reading.	60	...	60 0 0	120 0 0	8	...	7	15	do.	1873.	
" " Ashti	... Do. do. ...	...	...	42 1 0	42 1 0	13	...	12	25	do.	1st April 1886.	
Elocution Society, Arvi	... Dialectics ...	...	20 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	160	...	...	160	do.	1877.	

(a) Rs. a. p.
5 4 0 realized.
155 12 0 unrealized.
161 0 0

(b) Rs. a. p.
Subscribers 28 0 0
Non-subscribers 63 0 0
Total ... 91 0 0

Rs. 693-4-6 deposit in saving bank, and Rs. 219-5-10 in the hands of the Committee.

2.—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
			A	B	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News papers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Raipur ...	Bishrampur Mission Press ...	Revd. O. Lohr ..	.....	...	
Ditto ...	Balram Press, Raj-Nandgaon ...	V. Sarangpanny Modiliar ...	.....	...	
Ditto ...	Jail Press, Raipur ...	.....	.....	...	
Sambalpur ...	Jagannath Vallabh Press ...	Feudatory Chief of Bamra ...	.....	...	
Seoni ...	Hathy Daroo Press ...	Cawaji Meharwanji Hathy. Daroo..	.....	...	Job work only.
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha ..	P. Sadashiv Rao ...	English and Marathi ...	...	
Ditto ...	Moje Narbada ...	M. Abdul Karim ...	Urdoo ...	...	
Jubbulpore ..	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore ...	N. Narain Swami ...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Union Press, Jubbulpore ...	Union Press Company Limited ...	Shubha Chintak ..	...	Published in Hindi and English weekly.
Ditto ..	Anjuman ..	Anjuman Islamia ...	1. Central Indian News.	...	Published in English weekly.
			2. Victoria Sewak ...	...	Ditto in Hindi fortnightly.
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas Press ...	Nanhelal Murlidhar ...	.....	Saraswati Vilas.	A monthly Magazine in Hindi is published from 1st March 1885.
Nimar ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Laxman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu weekly.	...	
Ditto ...	Arya Viabhava ...	Raghunath Rao ...	.....	...	Job work only is carried on.
Nagpur ...	Dand Dhari Press ...	Ramkrishna Hari ..	.....	...	Job work of all kinds.
Ditto ...	Albert Press ...	J. Bailey ...	Nagpur and Berar Times, weekly, English and Marathi.	...	
Ditto ...	Victoria Press ...	Mr. J. Blanchett ...	.....	..	Job work only printed.
Ditto	Nagpur Waibhao ...	Rambhaoo Padmakar ...	.....	...	English Lithographic work of all kinds.
Ditto ..	Fanindrapur Maniprakash ...	Krishnaji Paikaji ...	.....	...	Job work is only printed.
Ditto ...	Tarjuman ...	Mahomed Usman Khan ...	.....	...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Vishwashwar Duyan Sagar ...	Narayn Ganpat Rao ...	.....	...	Ditto diito.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
							Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.										From all causes.	
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Males.	Females.			Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	A.—Districts.																				
	Vindhyan Division.																				
1	Saugor ...	491,106	...	85	11,971	1,517	28	31	182	152	393	3,828	17,794	...	0·17	24·38	3·09	0·80	7·79	36·23	36·27
2	Damoh ...	297,967	...	60	5,763	878	25	25	93	83	226	2,317	9,244	...	0·20	19·34	2·95	0·76	7·77	31·02	35·75
3	Murwara ...	149,104	...	17	2,535	574	14	33	59	27	133	1,083	4,342	...	0·11	17·00	3·85	0·89	7·26	29·12	31·30
	Nerbudda Division.																				
4	Jubbulpore ...	442,533	...	255	6,794	1,512	9	14	152	77	252	4,524	13,337	...	0·58	15·35	3·42	0·57	10·22	30·14	36·14
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	14	64	7,983	508	15	16	92	46	169	1,605	10,343	0·04	0·18	23·02	1·46	0·49	4·63	29·82	37·90
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	642	378	9,712	2,134	3	6	82	48	139	1,839	14,844	1·45	0·85	21·89	4·81	0·31	4·14	33·45	34·14
7	Nimar ...	138,858	53	28	3,771	376	2	1	38	17	58	566	4,852	0·38	0·20	27·16	2·71	0·42	4·07	34·94	44·01
	Satpura Division.																				
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	...	3	1,055	77	...	...	11	3	14	203	1,352	...	0·06	22·40	1·63	0·30	4·31	28·70	36·15
9	Mandla ...	297,039	...	60	7,056	219	6	4	64	134	208	578	8,121	...	0·20	23·75	0·74	0·70	1·95	27·34	28·89
10	Betul ...	282,609	...	46	3,153	782	8	11	99	49	167	4,173	8,321	...	0·16	10·77	2·67	0·57	14·26	28·43	33·14
11	Chhindwara ...	282,917	...	5	5,059	241	8	19	85	29	141	1,961	7,407	...	0·02	17·88	0·85	0·50	6·93	26·18	37·17
12	Seoni ...	323,024	1	77	7,726	133	4	7	99	59	169	325	8,431	...	0·24	23·92	0·41	0·52	1·01	26·10	34·68
13	Balaghat ...	336,418	...	39	7,750	402	13	10	117	59	199	1,479	9,869	...	0·12	23·04	1·19	0·59	4·39	29·33	30·43
	Wainganga Division.																				
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	4	215	14,174	62	20	35	198	115	368	2,082	16,905	0·01	0·33	21·79	0·09	0·57	3·20	25·99	30·89
15	Nagpur ...	490,737	...	441	4,540	288	17	30	169	32	248	6,149	11,666	...	0·92	9·44	0·60	0·51	12·79	24·26	33·50
16	Wardha ...	342,462	29	734	3,749	572	12	16	82	56	166	3,245	8,495	0·08	2·14	10·95	1·67	0·48	9·48	24·80	33·12
17	Chanda ...	501,026	54	527	7,086	828	12	9	168	57	246	5,061	13,862	0·11	1·05	14·14	1·65	0·49	10·10	27·54	30·81
	Mahanadi Division.																				
18	Raipur ...	1,698,630	...	4,794	19,033	2,703	46	24	528	98	696	7,524	34,750	...	4·36	17·32	2·46	0·63	6·85	31·63	30·47
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	1	2,297	17,794	342	12	10	159	101	282	1,325	22,041	...	3·09	23·94	0·46	0·38	1·78	29·65	28·14
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	...	34	2,176	1,794	7	6	113	56	182	4,118	8,304	...	0·10	6·11	5·0.	0·51	11·57	23·33	27·44
	Total of Districts ...	8,061,684	798	10,159	148,880	15,942	261	307	2,590	1,298	4,456	53,985	234,220	0·10	1·26	18·47	1·98	0·55	6·69	29·05	32·57

B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2	3																					
		General diseases.																					
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.											
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery	Malarial fevers	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).
1	Saugor ...	...	...	1,154	11,398	222	214	459	1	129	663	2,698	39	75	732	1,405	16,583	3,143	455	36	2,126
2	Damoh ...	...	...	540	3,718	46	44	63	...	75	85	1,259	15	26	122	326	5,799	1,120	49	19	164
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1,032	8,603	201	439	576	14	820	631	1,643	70	101	1,028	861	6,388	2,083	199	41	215
4	Narsinghpur.	1	18	429	3,888	183	144	253	10	49	236	1,100	25	19	105	535	4,094	1,091	144	11	69
5	Hoshangabad.	6	196	1,063	11,196	230	136	444	8	118	194	1,309	25	10	555	761	4,935	1,221	88	58	159
6	Nimar ...	2	...	950	7,627	351	80	536	51	593	271	1,194	11	37	1,846	203	3,813	1,402	173	24	215
7	Mandla ...	1	...	114	2,318	15	17	85	...	39	146	272	4	10	40	46	1,158	187	15	1	47
8	Betul ...	...	...	244	4,371	140	31	130	...	543	343	526	1	6	98	408	1,921	250	22	67	396
9	Chhindwara...	...	...	175	2,369	28	57	52	...	77	55	416	6	2	190	92	2,270	588	41	6	29
10	Seoni ...	2	...	323	4,699	47	65	145	...	232	53	462	53	22	173	204	1,832	268	86	117	127
11	Balaghat ...	...	...	398	7,073	78	151	246	1	398	69	661	4	23	202	320	1,812	457	20	2	57
12	Bhandara ...	4	13	593	11,685	94	91	391	5	6,738	111	1,808	4	81	1,353	389	7,217	1,588	57	6	1,224
13	Nagpur ...	32	1	3,437	54,793	1,407	828	2,179	94	8,075	2,213	7,113	170	142	1,955	2,753	32,569	8,864	844	100	579
14	Wardha ...	3	...	480	9,014	134	142	410	10	1,218	187	1,172	19	32	256	408	5,677	1,232	88	2	179
15	Chanda ...	1	...	676	10,977	16	130	408	10	5,224	278	2,223	2	4	694	655	7,451	1,868	302	79	46
16	Raipur ...	43	...	1,586	12,820	523	193	782	22	4,368	472	2,620	55	82	520	963	4,609	2,088	93	37	229
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	702	4,575	267	95	280	25	1,178	131	571	52	28	495	183	2,185	320	103	12	146
18	Sambalpur...	1	...	522	4,160	108	33	384	1	3,604	51	1,251	4	20	168	380	2,751	228	37	11	36
	Total ...	96	237	14,418	1,75,887	4,090	2,891	7,823	252	33,478	6,190	28,383	559	720	10,586	10,991	113,084	28,438	2,816	632	6,343

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

Local diseases.																		4	5		
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Operations.		
																		Major.	Minor.	Number.
2,415	1,302	1,060	79	2,659	2	302	1,553	415	357	320	2,313	8,938	7,768	99	225	1,376	74,007	30	2,885	1
917	428	484	39	1,266	1	149	134	73	72	493	692	4,347	2,594	11	34	752	25,256	19	775	2
3,520	1,206	1,391	104	3,413	1	292	464	187	414	223	1,334	6,184	5,743	146	55	1,876	51,600	116	2,337	3
1,178	501	710	84	1,599	...	102	277	107	115	413	1,096	4,036	2,862	15	101	760	26,390	72	1,119	4
3,239	1,137	1,315	86	2,490	4	217	456	120	109	196	781	4,616	3,642	125	136	998	42,820	91	1,050	5
2,704	1,415	571	379	2,472	5	483	52	94	65	36	1,303	4,041	2,647	99	59	731	36,534	32	1,019	6
642	269	467	18	326	1	84	106	10	1	58	213	1,370	1,164	22	88	119	9,473	3	120	7
936	318	397	88	952	1	134	401	35	72	127	606	1,922	1,763	53	73	137	17,514	14	368	8
518	195	613	33	553	2	85	44	53	23	16	508	1,238	1,812	33	58	410	12,641	16	560	9
843	531	754	73	1,285	...	121	54	83	128	43	523	1,758	1,461	43	110	286	17,012	29	704	10
1,849	400	1,371	22	1,907	2	256	65	19	23	5	473	2,456	1,885	33	20	340	23,097	25	286	11
2,400	3,684	946	54	2,319	6	228	308	59	207	272	938	5,888	6,912	204	79	883	58,909	16	1,100	12
17,978	6,183	10,817	502	12,650	47	919	2,747	1,236	1,505	390	7,024	23,274	21,859	991	289	5,987	2,45,557	287	4,455	13
1,823	603	1,778	62	2,547	1	129	246	111	122	82	1,462	5,991	3,979	106	71	815	40,565	15	1,030	14
3,152	963	4,297	45	4,507	2	223	171	74	89	12	1,355	6,933	5,012	28	35	1,017	58,919	22	477	15
3,378	1,320	3,852	160	3,925	6	221	493	71	194	427	2,454	5,865	5,229	139	111	1,016	61,245	99	1,211	16
629	466	957	54	453	16	383	140	165	256	62	101	1,312	1,246	47	57	287	18,216	48	597	17
1,108	703	2,065	15	2,824	3	112	126	30	95	56	752	2,202	4,188	12	30	835	29,380	40	749	18
49,229	21,729	34,445	1,897	48,149	100	4,520	7,834	3,212	3,847	3,633	23,991	92,361	84,755	2,212	1,631	18,595	8,49,965	974	20,682	

V.—3. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1888-89.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	12	9,391	8,854	18,245	1,511	17,539	11,826	5,116	17,149	706	609	97·78	86·26	31·43	18,430	32·62	330	0·58
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	4,762	4,263	9,025	1,504	9,025	6,714	1,372	8,213	...	...	91·00	...	26·24	9,509	30·38	237	0·76
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	15	15,118	14,710	29,828	1,989	29,539	17,257	9,559	27,463	289	213	92·97	73·70	40·31	24,635	35·88	124	0·18
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	9	12,604	10,691	23,295	2,588	16,076	11,826	2,222	15,737	7,219	6,320	97·89	87·55	60·40	12,645	34·63	123	0·34
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	9	8,054	7,998	16,052	1,784	15,576	10,895	3,062	14,684	476	430	94·27	90·34	30·93	15,334	31·59	44	0·09
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	6,643	5,989	12,632	2,036	11,751	8,929	1,870	11,308	881	361	96·23	41·32	50·50	12,003	51·93	153	0·66
7	Mandla ...	301,760	63·94	7	6,417	6,056	12,473	1,777	11,210	3,612	5,576	11,085	1,263	1,238	98·88	98·02	40·84	14,291	47·36	137	0·45
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·08	8	5,238	5,506	10,744	1,343	10,365	9,109	419	9,944	379	296	95·94	78·10	33·58	9,231	30·28	110	0·36
9	Chhindwara ...	366,940	95·65	8	9,532	15,388	24,920	3,115	16,039	11,553	1,148	15,779	8,881	6,371	98·38	71·74	60·36	17,562	47·86	103	0·33
10	Seoni ...	334,733	103·09	9	8,340	7,474	15,814	1,757	15,786	9,161	4,940	15,293	28	22	96·88	78·57	45·75	14,522	43·38	90	0·27
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108 25	6	6,798	6,064	12,862	2,144	11,666	9,349	1,543	11,322	1,196	869	97·05	72·66	35·80	12,127	35·61	54	0·16
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	11	11,294	10,633	21,927	1,973	21,049	12,436	7,837	20,472	878	678	97·26	76·08	30·93	19,130	27·98	693	1·01
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	14	11,255	12,581	23,836	1,454	23,729	12,385	10,400	23,166	107	96	97·63	89·72	33·36	23,224	33·30	480	0·69
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	6,960	6,334	13,294	1,825	13,250	6,794	5,258	12,270	44	44	92·60	100·00	31·20	14,127	37·26	359	0·93
15	Chanda ...	534,215	49·53	12	9,479	8,914	18,393	1,513	18,385	10,224	5,587	17,292	8	8	94·05	100·00	32·38	16,113	30·16	248	0·46
16	Raipur ...	1,340,570	123·24	25	20,516	20,022	40,538	1,622	40,485	14,545	21,343	38,883	53	29	96·04	54·72	29·03	38,591	28·79	247	0·22
17	Bilaspur ...	1,001,230	130·83	22	18,140	17,545	35,685	1,618	35,685	10,992	20,882	33,625	...	...	94·23	...	33·58	33,315	33·27	233	0·31
18	Sambalpur ...	564,606	143·01	15	18,018	17,778	35,796	2,291	34,725	6,648	25,751	33,768	1,071	1,002	97·24	93·56	61·58	26,140	46·30	53	0·14
	Total ...	9,507,302	114·94	201	188,559	186,800	375,359	1,835	351,880	184,255	133,885	337,453	23,479	18,589	95·90	79·17	37·45	331,229	34·84	3,818	0·43

V.—4. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1888-89.

No.	District.	Establishment.								Expenditure.				Paid from.					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of District.	Deputy Superintendent	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators. 1st Class.	Vaccinators. 2nd Class.	Vaccinators. 3rd Class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	7	2	3	2	1,961 6 1	281 0 0	26 6 4	2,268 12 5	...	281 0 0	1,617 15 2	369 13 3	.....	2,268 12 5	17,758 0	2 0½
2	Damoh ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	2	1,250 8 6	49 8 0	20 2 5	1,320 2 11	...	49 8 0	1,270 10 11	.....	.....	1,320 2 11	8,213 0	2 6½
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	1	2	4	9	2	2,168 4 9	120 0 0	19 5 3	2,307 10 0	...	120 0 0	1,995 10 0	192 0 0	.....	2,307 10 0	27,676 0	1 4
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	5	2	1,580 0 6	265 0 0	38 8 1	1,883 8 7	...	265 0 0	1,493 8 7	120 0 0	.....	1,885 8 7	22,057 0	1 4½
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	3	2	1,584 0 6	209 0 0	27 11 7	1,820 11 7	...	269 0 0	1,611 11 7	.....	.....	1,820 11 7	15,114 0	1 11
6	Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	2	1,235 7 8	268 14 0	82 4 0	1,586 9 8	...	268 14 0	1,317 11 8	.....	.....	1,586 9 8	11,672 0	2 2
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	1	1,464 6 9	197 8 0	30 4 11	1,692 3 8	...	197 8 0	1,494 11 8	.....	.....	1,692 3 8	12,323 0	2 2½
8	Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,505 7 4	220 0 0	31 1 0	1,756 8 4	...	220 0 0	1,536 8 4	.....	.....	1,756 8 4	10,240 0	2 8½
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	2	1,628 1 10	410 8 0	33 15 8	2,072 9 6	...	410 8 0	1,662 1 6	.....	.....	2,072 9 6	22,150 0	1 6
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,663 9 7	275 0 0	20 0 5	1,958 10 0	...	275 0 0	1,536 10 0	147 0 0	.....	1,958 10 0	15,315 0	3 0½
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	1,157 1 1	290 0 0	11 14 6	1,458 15 7	...	290 0 0	1,168 15 7	.....	.....	1,458 15 7	12,191 0	1 11
12	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	7	2	1,783 7 11	215 0 0	35 4 0	2,033 11 11	...	215 0 0	1,638 11 11	180 0 0	.....	2,033 11 11	24,150 0	1 6½
13	Nagpur ...	...	1	...	1	5	3	6	2	2,470 9 6	62 0 0	124 14 9	2,656 7 9	...	62 0 0	2,054 9 10	539 13 11	.....	2,656 7 9	23,262 0	1 10
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	2	1,149 14 7	200 0 0	7 7 11½	1,357 6 6	...	200 0 0	1,157 6 6	.....	.....	1,357 6 6	12,314 0	1 9
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	...	5	2	1,753 10 11	83 5 0	48 5 0	1,884 15 11	...	83 0 0	1,703 15 11	98 0 0	.....	1,884 15 11	17,309 0	1 8½
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	5	4	16	5	3,972 4 6	.....	83 7 0	4,055 11 6	...	.....	3,959 11 6	96 0 0	.....	4,055 11 6	38,912 0	1 8
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	3	7	6	9	2	3,335 7 2	188 0 0	50 10 8	3,574 1 10	...	188 0 0	3,386 1 10	.....	.....	3,574 1 10	33,625 0	1 8½
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	3	2	1	12	1	2,164 9 3	308 8 0	96 1 11	2,569 3 2	...	308 8 0	2,260 11 2	.....	.....	2,569 3 2	34,770 0	1 2
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Total Khalsa ...	1	18	...	25	75	35	91	36	41,028 6 5	3,642 14 0	786 13 5	45,458 0 10	...	10,842 14 0	32,872 7 8	1,742 11 2	.....	45,458 0 10	356,042 0	2 0½

V.—5. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1888-89.

District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Saugor ...	...	...	767	...	760	628	88	750	7	6	98·68	85·71
2 Damoh ...	...	...	1,052	...	1,052	757	144	912	...	...	86·69	...
3 Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1,190	...	955	535	335	890	235	185	93·19	80·00
4 Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Hoshangabad ...	...	...	1,133	...	1,103	877	110	1,002	30	18	90·84	60·00
6 Nimar ...	...	...	291	...	272	226	30	256	19	2	94·12	10·53
7 Mandla ...	...	...	299	...	298	155	115	296	1	1	99·33	100·00
8 Betul ...	...	...	282	...	282	198	38	242	...	...	85·82	...
9 Chhindwara ...	...	...	2,463	...	1,625	1,455	122	1,608	838	595	98·95	71·00
10 Seoni ...	...	...	92	...	92	59	26	85	...	...	92·39	...
11 Balaghat ...	...	...	799	...	771	635	69	719	28	13	93·26	46·43
12 Bhandara ...	...	...	1,174	...	1,170	808	258	1,067	4	4	91·20	100·00
13 Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Wardha ...	...	...	531	...	531	248	185	433	...	...	81·54	...
15 Chanda ...	...	...	818	...	814	485	244	745	4	4	91·52	100·00
16 Raipur ...	...	...	754	...	749	355	348	713	5	5	95·19	100·00
17 Bilaspur ...	...	...	699	...	690	241	366	633	9	6	91·74	66·67
18 Sambalpur ...	...	...	1,262	...	1,097	212	786	1,034	165	143	94·26	86·67
Total ..	...	...	13,606	...	12,561	7,874	3,264	11,385	1,345	985	92·86	73·23

00133952

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020